WILVILLIAM "WHERE-ARE-THE-TITLE-DEEDS" ?

the, he, DEAREST WILLIAM .-- Words cannot express nn den describe the anguish your silence has caused Fri Friday was to me, indeed, a day of sus-

1 1 went to "distant parts" in the hope of ing for you: but, cruel, cruel, man, Lloyd's an and no letter. I spent a sleepless night, willthe believe in anything rather than your neglect. Ty I longed for Saturday! I came to town to hh th the first glance before the cherished treasure dd la be polluted by the postman's unhallowed it bet judge if you can of my agony on readmachackwards and forwards the whole "broad-";" advertisements and all, and not a line. not Il fot for the "Latest," till Sunday; and finding ith ith a trop'susceptible heart ? Why raise hopes inninneccut bud that the fragrance of your sweet ih hh had expanded into premature blossom ? You or the that I was young, susceptible, ingenuous, and dinding : ignorant in the ways of this too wicked d; d; a child in simplicity. Ah, William, were illight? I am willing to snatch at any excuse that

ad acquit you of the sin of neglect. as as ! perfidious man ! So you have added the ne de of hypocrisy to the sin of perjury ! My cou-Enfinity has come in just at this moment, and shight me Lloyd's with a letter to its Editor. ind al "James Hill," which she assures me is . . I was going to revile you : but a maiden's ityity rushes to my aid. Know, sir, that if I a woman's weakness, I possess a woman's . 1 obliterate your perfidious name from the et et of my memory "for cvcr!"

sc some of your previous letters, you cautioned me insust "problematical contingencies;" such as e & of a treasurer to a large fund dying to spite the crierillers; the chances of failure; the almost certyty of the fund being swallowed up by legal quirks quivibles; and, above all, against the machinae of "wily solicitors," who would contrive to lotow up the monies. Your last letter to Lloyd's r,r, to my astonishment, makes the following re- of its inequality. That some lands are more fertile than mment :---

the title of the estate in question [the Wretton estate the "subscribers" in Wisbeach and Peterborough rereason to know so well] is good and undisputed, and iciteds are held by a gentleman who was the solicitor was then living in Wisbeach, but has » removed to Leeds, in Yorkshire, where he is now decourt, Threadneedle-street, who, I have no doubt, 11 he referred to if necessary, who has some small lien rectuess of the facts now related, which I mention

What, then, were all the horrors of "failure," the point in hand ; for if a difference exists, then there is exulation," " disappointment," " legal quirks and inequality, which proves that the sum total of his system mers' clutching," drawn from precedents furnished is to mitigate, not to remove, the evils under which mankind now groan in misery and bondage." the fair of the "PETERBOROUGH INDEPENDENT

Now, then, Mr. Hurst, you deserve that punish-THE tille deeds of the "favourably anted estate" are pawned, are they, to a "griping ment at my hands; and Iask no more. Who ever



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word, ord, from you. Still clinging to hope, I lin- hunger. Therefore, many of you, in your distress. welcomed the suffering that led to a knowledge of If not not the principle, while you yet denied that the cessation spaspair. William, dearest William; why trifle of hunger would lead to the abandonment of the principle. I am now about to grapple with the neverer meant to realize? Why, ah ! why, blast newest argument of my opponents. It was the fashion of the League, and the Chartist leaders who of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who preferred living upon the League funds to starving in Chartist community, to tell us that "well-fed men were better soldiers to fight for their rights than starving men ;" and now, that the Land plan promises to surpass our most sanguine expectations, the cal rights." Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, in a finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs very funny letter to Mr. O'Brien, is very much afraid that the plan would make tyrants, and mas-

> classes; and that the remainder of the population "would be their servants, or, rather, their slaves." Well, come ; allowing five to a family, the two million occupants would embrace ten millions of our population : and; in my opinion, it would be better that three millions should even be slaves to ten millions, than that-as now-ten millions should be abject slaves, serfs, to three millions. I wish I could distinguish Mr. Hurst by printing his whole letter : bat I will not take such a vengeance. However, I cannot refrain from publishing the following few sen-

tences. Mr. Hurst savs :--

"I object to the location department on the ground others cannot be disputed ; as, then, some will receive lands more fertile than others, it is but natural to suppose that their crops will be larger. The question, therefore, presents itself for solution, who among the members are best entitled to the most fertile lands ? I answor, noze, for two reasons :-- 1st. Their payments are equal; and, 2ndly, all men are naturally equal; yet must His name is J. S. Hincks, Esq. (formerly of the some of them have advantages (upon this system) greater hely respectable firm of Messrs. Tottie and Hincks), and than the rest, which presupposes inequality, and thus inagents are Messrs. Haslam and Bischoff, Cop. verts the order of nature. Again, if a man who is more intelligent than his brother members as regards agriculture, should obtain a more fertile plot of land than the a the deeds for the amount of conveyance, but is rest, his gains would be nearly double those of his neighand to give them up to the right party, and under bours. It may be urged in reply, that the lands being or forms, on being paid this claim. He can testify to contiguous to each other, there will not be any, or if there be any, but a triffing difference in the lands : as regards mase, in a publication, the conductors of which had there being no difference, it is a fallacy, for we have bar sar objects which are affected by the success of the ren and fortile lands adjoining each other. And if there in that land and Building Association, there have be no difference, those lands which are fertile will consti-11 statements respecting the society altogether un. tute those lands fertile which lie near them, ad-infinitum, which is solf-evidently an absurdity. A difference, thon, must exist, and however slight, it matters not to

# LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845. Foreign Antelligence.

# FRANCE.

FRENCH ATROCITIES IN ALGERIA .- The Akhbar of witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that every thing possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in ness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggets were lighted and ters, and capitalists of two millions of the working After this demonstration, which was made to conthrown by the French troops before the entrance. vince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hidingplace, the colonel threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subscquently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel

Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to them to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Colonel Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not perform his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches, who were being suffocated, were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead hodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterwards." We find, too, in the Echo de l' Atlas, that

report, at the same time expressing his utter con- authorities had arrested and lodged in the citadel a sphere, and rendered the heat less oppressive. demnation of such a proceeding, if true.

eacy to my authority in maintaining public tranquil- that court where he formerly represented the inte-Algiers of the 5th has the following from Orleans- lity, and intenforcing the strict execution of the rests of the United States with great distinction. ville :-- " There has just occurred in the Dahara one | orders of the Government of the Queen in Catalonia, | Prudent, firm, and sagacious, he will assert and I have decreed that, from this day, martial law be maintain the rights of his own country, without established in the provinces of Lerida and Tarragona, | violating the respect which is due to the British the only two of the principality where it has not yet | Government. He is orthodox on the great questions been proclaimed.' The proclamation then directs which now divide the country, and in none more so the military commander of the four provinces to in- than on the important questions of Texas; and stitute permanent councils of war in their respective | Oregon." sprouts of the same faction tell us, that "the great the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing and of conspirators against the government, or its the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as authority, &c., agreeably to the prescriptions of the lature of Rhode Island. The LATE GENERAL JACKSON. The funeral science of the state GENERAL JACKSON. canitals for the trial of disturbers of public order, law of the structure of April, 1031. The second outline of the LATE GENERAL JACKSON. - 1 ne function estimated in the structure of more than ties in honour of the memory of General Jackson squares of Barcelona, to the number of more than took place at Washington on the 25th. The Presithat ' after eleven o'clock, P.M., no person shall be allowed to appear in the streets, with the exception of females, military men, and public functionaries; that 'any militant leaving the city, must be provided with a regular passport ;' that ' the licence hitherto granted to citizens authorising them to retain possession of arms, no matter of what descrip-tion, including even bludgeons, cease to be avail-able;' and that ' the owners of such arms must deposit them, within twenty-four hours, in the fort of disorder, the inhabitants retire to their respective homes, that, the manufacturers furnish the autho-rities with returns of the workmen who shall have absented themselves during the last three days;'

> of individuals circulating seditious prints or alarm- Slide. ing reports, of the workmen of the manufacturers absent from Barcelona without having given notice to their masters, or being provided with a passport from the authorities,' &c. Up to post-hour (twelve o'clock at night) on the Sth inst., the completest tranquillity prevailed within the city.'

MORE SLAUONTER .- The Times of Thursday con tains the following :- The Barcelona journals, of the 10th instant, publish a despatch from the Captain-General, dated Sabadell, six o'clock in the evening of the Sth. stating that he had completely beaten and dispersed the rebels, killed twenty men, and made a the fire has been raging with much violence, and great number of prisoners. The next day he was to proceed to Tarrassa, which he entered on the mornng of the 10th. Letters from Barcelona, of the 10th instant, state that the capture of Tarrassa had been attended with much slaughter. General Concha was near being killed in heading a charge with the have also approached near Fredericton, occasioning bayonet against the insurgents posted behind barricades. The General had marched from Tarrassa to from other parts of the province state that consider-Martorell, seven leagues from Barcelona. A central able damage has been sustained, and unless we have junta had installed itself at Igualada, whose first act some timely showers of rain, the effects may be very out of the 150 Arabs, men, women, and children, who was to invito Espartero to return, and to proclaim disastrous. The heat in this city on Monday and were taken alive from the cavern of the Dahara, the Constitution of 1812, which fixed the majority of Tuesday last was intense, the sun presenting a livid, thirty-seven only have survived. In the Chamber, the Queen at eighteen years. On the 10th, all the blood-like appearance, and the atmosphere being Marshal Soalt stated that the accounts which had troops that could be dispensed with were sent from strongly impregnated with smoke. On Tuesday the reached him were so contradictory that he was Barcelona to reinforce the columns operating against wind, which was from the west and north-west, obliged to send to the Governer-General for a true the insurgents. Barcelona was tranquil, but the changed to the northward, which cleared the atmo-

number of individuals implicated in the last insur- Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Wil-

which the British flag has waved—is utterly swept from off the face of the earth, and its inhabitants, to the number of at least 500 souls, despoiled of every possession, are now refugees in Auckland. We are enabled, by the indulgence of his Excellency,

Russell, March 11, 1845. On board her Majesty's ship Hazard, 5 P.M.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE CONFLICT .--- We have

seeived New Zealand papers to the 19th of March

BAY OF ISLANDS .- The British settlement at this

We subjoin the following important extracts

the earliest, if not the most important over f

Sir,-I have the honony to inform your Excellency, hat about four o'clock this sorning the town was attacked on all sides, by a party of about 2990 armed

Villiam Hewett,

rom the Auckland Times of March 18 :----

340, Strand, Soud,

The small arm men and markes of her Majesty's ship lazard, under the command el Captain Robertson (who am sorry to say is dangerously "Sunded), endeavoured to drive them back, but in consequence of the block herits being surprised and taken, his party were obliged 29 retire into the stockade in the Lown.

Soon afterwards a simultaneous attack was made, and heavy fire was maintained on both sides for three hours, when the assailants were reprised, and ratired to the hills, where they remained.

At one o'clock, the magazine in the stockade unfortuately exploded, and several persons were severely hart ind contused. The greatest portion of our ammanition being exhausted by this fearful circumstance, it was Seenicd advisable to embark the inhabitants and troops and evacuate the town, which was then immediately

entered by the natives, who are now busily engreed plundering. I am sorry to say that the casuallies on the part cathe

Europeans have been very great. The greatest praise is due to the officars and crew of H.M. ship Hazard, for their conduct on this occusion.

I have, &c., &e., GEORGE BECKHAM,

. Police Magistrate.

To his Excellency il e Governor. The town is thoroughly sacked, burnt, destroyed = the amount of the loss of life on the natives' part is

by the kindness of Capt. M'Keiver, of the United States corvette St. Louis, and the English whaling

ship Matilda. It is hoped that sterling exertions will be made, not merely to give our unfortunate countrymen instant assistance-that, of course, will be a matter of expectation, but to give them permanent settlement amongst us. At the same time wo are desirous to give assurance that no danger is at hand, although much preparation to meet it is wisely on foot. In a communication from Lloyd's agent, the writer says :- "It is impossible for any one to say where or when these disturbances will end. That the New Zealanders have been greatly underrated is now apparent. The home government will now be undeceived that the peaceable possession of this colony could be maintained by about 100 soldiers against a native population of 120,000. To maintain our position even in the towns, not one less than 1000 regular troops can do so; and unless this force is sent the colony is not worth living in.

#### BRAZIL

FALMOUTH, JULY 14 .- Arrived this morning, her lajesty's packet Crane, Lieut. Lewis, from Rio de anoiro, May 25 ; Bahia, June 6.-The leading news y this packet is of the arrival at the imperial capits I I his Excellency Don M. Rivera, who not having been able to rally his strength, after the victory of India Muerta by Oribe's troops, and keing warmly pursued, escaped into the district of Rio Grande with a few of his followers, and, with much difficulty and haireadth escapes embarked on board a steamer, in which

## to lay before the public the following official comuunication :-PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter different points of the province-wishing to prevent so permisions an example from being imitated in other districts, and producing fresh disturbances in IIe carries with him to the court of St. James's natives.

the country, and with a view to insure greater effi- | great talents, extended experience, particularly at

ties in honour of the memory of General Jackson dent and cabinet ministers were present. The funcral oration was delivered by Mr. Eancroft.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICH.

There is nothing of any special moment from Canada. Liberal subscriptions were being promoted in all districts of the country for relieving the suf ferers by the Quebec fire.

Bytown (Canada) Gazette remarks upon the The unusual number of raftsmen that have been drowned on the Ottawa river this season. It is stated that, Atarazanas ; that ' on the slightest appearance of 'not less than eighty lives have been lost during the fariously stated, but we think the nearest approxiseason. Within a week past, it is stated it at not mation to the truth would be about seventy that neighbourhood. In one instance a crib of tim. Tegards home and happiness cannot be estimated ber was swept by the current past the very difficult but the lass of merchandise we believe to be little that a military commission be established ' for the entrance of Buchanan's Slide, and carried over the short of £40,000. Refugees to the number of about trial of conspirators against the safety of the state, | falls ; in the other the crib was wrecked in the | 500 have come into Auekland, many of them favoured

## NEW DRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN, JUNE 12 .- FIRES IN THE WOODS .- We regret to learn that extensive fires have been raging in the woods in various parts of this province for some days past, occasioning much damage and destruction of property. On the Saint Andrew's Road about fifteen miles of woods have been consumed, and it is said that a settler and his family, consisting of several persons, have lost their lives by the fire. One of the bridges has also been destroyed. On the Hampton Road, about twelve miles from this city, Campbell's Inn had a very narrow escape on Tuesday, having been several times on fire. We also learn that on the Nerepis Road the fire is extending frightfully, and that the woods all through to Gagetown have been burning for several days. The fires the loss of a number of houses and barns. Accounts

myer ?? But, then, what of that? Surely the in this world read such barren stuff? The only desubscribers" have only to go from Peterborough in duction that I shall condescend to draw from Mr. mbridgeshire to Leeds in Yorkshire, and there to Hurst's logic is simply this :- That the equality of mine for this "late respectable member" of the man contended for by Mr. Hurst at once, in the premer respectable firm" of Messrs. Hincks, Tottie, | sent state of society, precludes his right to cat when I Co. : and, when they have found him, they have his fellow man, quite equal to him, has nothing : Hand to come off to London, to Messrs. Haslam and and if ever Mr. Hurst condescends to manage a small tof, Copthall-court, Threadneedle-street, who, farm next to an idle, lazy, slovenly neighbour, Mr. " "have no doubt could be referred to if neces | Hurst will be violating "first principles" if he pro-"." Kind condescension. Great satisfaction ! duces more than that neighbour, because "both are " have no doubt" these parties would "give up equal." The rubbish of these "first principle" men tedes on the production of proper forms, and on is really sickening. I should tell you, that after my ing off their claims." You might have added, lecture on the Land at Oldham, this same Mr. Hurst en payment for those "proper forms." Now, got up to ask me a question, and concluded by t, ais is worse than going to Bath, and back to making a speech, the burden of which was that he usion, and then to Manchester, in search of Mr. feared the holders of land would get too much influence, deris. But really, sir, as you are so prone to and would acquire an influence over those who now zere and condemn on suspicion, how dare you pen use destructive influence over them. I answered all whan unblushing, impudent statement ?! WIIO | his objections before his own townsmen, to their stanged or pauned the deeds? WHO owes the entire satisfaction. So much for him. Mr. John ener due on them ? WIIO placed them in the Watkins, whose dreadful anathemas against the addes of Mr. Hincks ? And, above all, what is being | League you have so often read in the Star, has also with the proceeds of this very "favourably taken up the cudgels for the free-traders, and now Badalona, the lists were burnt, and two agents of rated irechold estate" ?! Why have not the pro- tells us that nothing can give you the Land but a public safety killed : at Tarassa, the aleade was as eds been applied to the liquidation of the legal exuses? Should not the members of the " Veteran you think he cites for this change of all his previous adving Society" look after the " title deeds" of IIEIR "perfumed chambers"?

sleep with the League.

publican spirit; but, on the contrary, a very large

voters, are one in every ten of them " paupers."

wages, about two-pence a day ; but they have all got

In the same number of Lloyd's I find the following the mere observation that "adversity makes us Madrid by Saragossa, all communications are, for tice to correspondents :---

We have received from Mr. James Hill a communica-4. enclosing a sovereign, which he requests us to hold his deposit, for a wager proposed relative to the arist Land Scheme, in our papers of the 7th and 14th tion of matters connected with our future prospects. July, and which he alleges to have been written by Mr. Firstly, I am asked by several parties, if four acres I, but which Mr. Hill distinctly and truly denied; addof land would not be preferable to two? I should that he would wager from one to five hundred pound the question. It seems that, by a mistake of our with large families; and we shall have many, very uer, the minimum was printed £1, instead of £100. OCounor, as in all cases wherein there is any chance using, proposes to incur the smallest possible risk, and what the rent of a cottage and four acres would be ? pursued them to Tarassa, and they are now flying des at the sovereign, which he offers to wager, making At a "guess," I should say about £7 10s. I am decision dependent upon an affidavit to be made by asked what size the cottage should be? I should We must, however, decline the honour proposed by . We shall make no affidavit, to please such a fellow, would be at no loss to fabricate some lie, or to raise to wash in, and for shelter, all on the ground floor ; se quibble, for the purpose of saving his money. Mr. windows in front, and back-wall of house shedded will be good enough to receive back his sovereign.

and divided for out-offices. The houses should be th' you little rogue. Your "friend" would built so that each occupant could add to them at pleathe Mr. O'Connor answerable for the omission of sure. Each cottage should stand, as near as pracciphers by the printer's devil. Would you ticable, in the centre of the land. we sent the £100, William, if the devil had done Now, attend to my original reasons for so persea justice? But why was not the error corrected veringly sticking to the subject of the Land. Firstly,

time? And have you the £100? If so, could then, I tell you that no man living, nor all men has made any way. All was tranquil at Lerida and a not send it to the "respectable lawyer" at living, can devise any other possible escape from the Tarragona. The authorities appeared, however, to fear some movement, for these two capitals, and the sum the deeds influence of capital, and from the hell made by capital to fear some movement, for these two capitals, and their respective provides had been declared in a talists. Secondly, there is no other possible means state of siege." re pawned for ?

but what a tremendous admission of Carpenter's, by which the valuation of individual labour can be at a "quibble" of O'Connor's could upset his established. Thirdly, there is not so healthy, remuin'. Is his word or his oath at such a frightful nerative, or independent an occupation, as that of a says :-- "The disturbances at Barcelona caused by Sount ? Why man, all he had to do was simply man's working on his own land, for his own celf. make the affidavit. But he could not: and so he | Fourthly, there is no other raw material to which | fastened the noose round your neck. you can possibly apply your united power.

Well, Will! So you propose to make the assets of " United Advancement Society" the foundation write about "first principles" think of them also. the "National Land and Building Society?" Mind that in France the people are more happy hy, Will, your cool impudence bangs Banagher! t read this one extract from your last letter :--pulation of nearly forty millions are represented by

The proceedings of the (Wisbeach and Peterborough no more than about two hundred thousand voters, "nited Advancement"] Society have been long in a doryet their " contentment" has not cooled down the Re-In state; but there stands the broad fact, that no unwarable circumstance has been able to alienate their standing army is required to keep it under : while ferty, and it would be quite in accordance with the and spirit of the National Land and Building As- thirteen millions of Englishmen, with one million of fation, and that for which the United Advancement builty was established, that the property should be In Holland, the working classes have but very small ansierred to the new association, and made use of as one their sites on which to construct habitations for any land, and are comfortable and happy. In Belgium, intermembers residing in the district where it is situate the population are comfortable, because they de-

What, then, the " DROAD FACT" of a "property t being "alienated," stands upon the "great fact" work it with the spade : and if I required a wholesale the society being "dormant," and its title deeds ing PAWNED to no less than two firms of law. Nottincham Review published an able article on the selves up in the municipality. Reinforcements were

SPAIN. RISINGS IN CATALONIA.- The Debats of Saturday has the following announcement of disturbances in Catalonia :--- "We received, by express, news from the frontier of Catalonia, announcing that disturbances had taken place in several little fowns round Barcelonia, on account of the levy of one man in five for the army. Hitherto Barcelona and its district were not subject to this requisition like the other provinces of Spain. A contribution was paid by the inhabitants to the municipal authorities, and they undertook either to furnish the government with the number of men required, or to pay a fixed sum in place of them. The constitutional system not permitting these inequalities in the provinces of the same state, the government refused any longer to admit the privilege of Catalonia, and transmitted to Captain General Concha orders to have the recruitment lists drawn this year at Barcelona as in the rest of Spain. On the day appointed for the drawing opposition was manifested in several points, at the same time, in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, at Molins-de-Rey, San-Andrés Sabadell, Tarazza, Badalona, Esparcaguera, Colders, and San-Felice de Renon. We have not yet any details as to the character of this disturbauce. but it appears to have been accompanied with grave excesses, and even death in some parts. Thus, at repeal of the Corn Laws. And what authority do sassinated; at San Andres, the inhabitants dispersed the authorities with musket shots ; at Molins de-Rey,

the people stopped the post, the public diligences, opinions? Why, none other than Queen Margaret! and the couriers. This little town being situated at The noor creature is worth no further notice than four leagues from Barcelona, in the high road to acquainted with strange bed-fellows." Let him the moment, interrupted. At Sabadell, only five leagues from Barcelona, the Ultra-Progressists, pro-fiting by the popular irritation, had already endca-I shall now direct your attention to the consideravoured to instal a central junta, in the name of Espartero, and formed a body of 2090 armed men.

This news having been transmitted rapidly to Barcelona, the captain-general set out the same day at the head of a column of infantry and cavalry, supmuch prefer four acres myself, especially for persons ported by some pieces of cannon. The insurgents were driven from Sabadell, with a loss of twenty-five many-a large majority, of that class. I am asked men killed, and several taken prisoners. The general through the mountains. At Barcelona, where the two Queens and some of the ministers still are, tranquillity had not been troubled. It is true that several say a good four-roomed cottage, with spacious porch days before General Concha had adopted military measures to repress every movement of revolt on the Constitution, and all the troops of the numerous garrison of Barcelona had their posts marked out in

case of disturbance. The news of these events had been spread through Catalonia with an extreme rapidity. It is not known whether the insurrection their respective provinces, had been declared in a

SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION .- The Morning Herald of Wednesday, quoting the Paris papers of Sunday, the attempt to enforce the conscription have. accordand Villa Franca, and look so alarming as to have again rendered the projected visit of the Queen to

Now think of these things; and let the men who the Basque provinces uncertain." The same paper says :- " Madrid journals of the 17th affect some alarm at a communication from the Spanish Consul at Perpignan, to the effect that some Esparterist because they possess the land: and although 2 po- refugees had left Marseilles and Toulouse; in which fact this nervous functionary sees an attempt at revolution.'

THE Times of Monday has the following: - Our private correspondence from Barcelona of the 6th inst., obviously of a date anterior to the foregoing, which is no doubt telegraphic intelligence, states that a number of persons, armed with pistols and daggers, were arrested the night before in the act of distribut ing proclamations, calling on the Catalonians to fight and die for their ancient fucros. On the 6th not a soul was to be seen in the streets ; the troops remained under arms, and the conscripts having all fled into the country, the quinta was drawn at the Town-hall, pend upon the land in very small allotments, and in presence of their relatives and friends. At San Andres de Palomar, a village a league from Barcelona, the whole population had risen, and the Alcalde

lespatch dated Barcelona, the 13th, announcing that been consumed. Innnense volumes of smoke were General Concha had entered Igualada without seen to ascend yesterday in that direction, and we striking a blow, that the members of the junta had learn that the fire is spreading very rapidly. The dispersed, and that the revolt was almost entirely mills of the Messrs. Reed, at Little River, were also appeased. The Paris National, of Tuesday, asserts in great danger, and one of the city engines was, that 3000 men had taken up a hostile position in the vesterday afternoon, sent out to render assistance, in mountains.

A LETTER from Barcelona of the 10th, gives the ollowing account of the entrance of General Concha into Tarossa :—" General Concha, on arriving yesterday morning at six o'clock before Tarossa, received a discharge from the guns of the insurgents, which wounded several of his men. General Concha himself was at the head of the troops, and his humane orders were 'In advance, no quarter !' The soldiers immediately charged the barricades at the point of the bayonet, and took them, and massacred every one whom they met, whether they opposed them or not. Upwards of 100 persons were killed on the side of the nsurgents before mid-day. In the afternoon the firing continued, but the number of victims is not yet known.

#### PORTUGAL.

THE ELECTIONS .- LISBON, JULY 9 .- The electioncering labours of the Government and opposition parties proceed with unabated activity. A royal decree has just been published, announcing that the province of Minho is to return sixteen deputies instead of nineteen, and founding the alteration upon "a mistake or a typographical error," which scandalously enough set down the number of householders in the province at 20,000 beyond the mark. This expost facto accuracy of statistics may have some connection with favourable opposition prospects, to be blighted by the timely discovery of a clerical blunder. Absurd exaggeration is the order of the day. The Opposition lie of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade prints describe the Government as "assassins," and thereof. On the subject of approximation is would be the Ministerial journals, in return, dub the Septembrists " Robespierres." Senhor Resende, vice-president of the Opposition committee in Aviero, has been placed under arrest by the civil governor of that district on the charge of attempting to seduce from their allegiance some sergeants and soldiers of the detachment quartered in that eity. The Opposition retorts with a showy announcement of "frauds, violences, and crimes' committed by the agents of the govern- is hoped, and in many instances taken for granted, ment in the recent registry.

### BELGIUM.

sels, July 14 .- A letter from Biclefeld, near Dus- states, in my opinion, will not accede to such an the principal churches and buildings, which had served as citadels in preceding insurrections. A battery of artillery was stationed in the square of the battery of artillery was stationed in the square of the (the 11th) they have committed serious excesses. The officers and the police have been ill-treated by them; 2,000 workmen are encamped on the road, and are demolishing the works which are begun ; the drums are beating hero and a battalion of Fusileers of the garrison is going to Schilderche with their Peolies, and Cadocs. arms loaded. Further particulars to-morrow."

### SWITZERLAND.

entire corps diplomatique with the exception of the all white where it has been spotted and darkened ing to a letter in the Paris Presse, extended to Iguada from which we extract the following passage :- | prepared, attached to which were white beads ; a de-"You recollect, gentlemen, that the majority of the putation of the Cadoes boro the first, and of Osages Cabinets which maintain diplomatical relations with the latter. Should a favourable answer be returned Switzerland, have, on the occasion of the disturbances | friendly manifestations of the Creeks by the Camanthat occurred in March last, and of the armed aggres- ches and Pawnee Mahaws, it is contemplated by the sion against a confederated state, manifested lively King of the Muxcogees to call another much more apprehensions, some by friendly exhortations, and grand and extensive affair, at the Great Salt Plains, others by more serious representations upon the con- | during the summer or fall. Some of these sons of the sequences that might possibly accrue from those events. If our country has, on the one hand, a right and demeanour. Black Dog, the Osage chief, is a to expect from the justice of friendly powers that no man of great stature, about seven feet, powerful impediment should be opposed to the spontaneous and independent development of its external rela-| spoke about five and a half minutes to this effect :--tions: on the other hand, we can only claim that right, as far as we are concerned, when we conscientiously and scrupulously observe the precepts of international law, and tolerate the existence of no element calculated to compromise tranquillity or friendly intercourse with other states. We may, nevertheless, derive confidence from our possessing, notwithstand ing the great agitation excited by so many conflicting elements, the necessary power of energetically preventing the recurrence of acts of that nature. We

rectionary movements. The postscript of our Paris mot's mills, at Black River, very narrowly escaped etter mentions that the government had received a being burnt yesterday, three cottages near by having case the fire should communicate to them. We were

informed by a gentleman from St. Stephen, last evening, that a number of houses in that section of the province have been destroyed, and that the fire has crossed over to the American side. Several houses were destroyed at Calais last Monday night, causing a loss of about 6.000 dollars, besides one or two at Robins Town. From all the accounts we have re ceived, it appears that there never was a time when so many extensive fires were simultaneously raging in the woods, and the long spell of dry weather has rendered everything very combustible and easy of ignition, thus offering every facility for the spread of the destroying element.-New Brunswicker.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.-A letter from New York, June 30th, says :- " President Jones, of Texas, under date of the 4th inst., has issued another proclamation. declaring-' That the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of four ship loads of wounded have been sent to the Texas, as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of Crimea. Many of the Poles in the Russian army peace. Therefore, I do hereby make known these had deserted to Shamil, so that Woronzoff, being in circumstances to the citizens of the Republic, until want of men, offered a bounty of sixteen carbovanz the same can be more fully communicated to the hon. (each worth 3s. 6d. sterling), to raise reinforcements Congress and Convention of the people, for their law- at Akheska, without being able to get many. He ful action, at the period of their assembling, on the further sent a number of Mussulman ulemas (doctors 11th of June and the 4th of July next ; and pending of the law) from Crimea, with their mufti, to Shamil, the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of peace. of course merely to set the Circassians to of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Repubof hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Repubthereof.' On the subject of annexation it would be dreadily from a scarcity of provisions, and the solidle to waste words. The case may be summed up in diers will have to wait for the new crops before they a few short sentences. The opinion is becoming universal, both in this country and in Texas, that annexation is inevitable; and the prevalence of this out in the Russian towns and Caucasian provinces. opinion will greatly strengthen the annexation party. The terms and conditions are matters of much more uncertainty. What is to become of the Texas debt after disposing of all their revenue, &c.? I know it that the United States will assume that debt. on receiving a transfer of the public lands of Texas. STRIKE OF WORKMEN AND SERIOUS RIOTS .- BRUS- But I do not believe in this dream. The repudiating "All the workmen employed in the arrangement, while they are left to struggle against uneasiness to some of our Barnsley friends, in conse-

A GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL has recently been held within the limits of the Creck nation, at which the following tribes were represented, viz., the Mucogees Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnces, Delawares, Piankeshaws, Osages, Kickarpcos, Quapaws, Governor Butler, Colonel Logan, and Lieutenant Flint, of the United States army, were also in attendance. Speeches were made THE DIET .- The ordinary session of the Helvetic | by the Chiefs of the several tribes, all concurring in Diet was opened at Zurich, on the 7th inst. The the object of this Council, to clear the path and make Apostolical Nuncio, assisted at the ceremony, which with blood, and to extend the white path to the very took place at the Cathedral. After the usual prayers, doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Pawnee body of men-their condition was becoming worse, the Burgomaster, M. Furrer, delivered an address, Mahaws. The usual token, a plug of tobacco, was and their wages less. 11e then went on to defend the forest are very striking in their appearance, manner, frame, with a voice attractive and commanding. He "Brothers, your talk is good, but your beef is better."

He and each of his party consumed, the first four days, twelve pounds of beef, falling then to eight. which rate they maintained throughout the time they remained.

#### IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We have news from Galveston, Texas, to June 14th. The principal event of which we are informed is the issuing of a proclamation by President Jones. may consequently hope that a good understanding in which he announces the conclusion of a treaty will continue to subsist unaltered between the Con- with the Government of Mexico, subject to the ratifederation and the foreign Powers, and I find the fication of the congress and convention of the people,

he arrived up at Rio de Janeiro on May 15, where he was received with much respect by the government and liplomatic agents. The policy that would be adopted by the various powers, especially by the imperial government, on account of this event, was not known. both on the part of the general and of the blockaded city. No restriction had been placed on his liberty. He is represented as a very fine fellow. The Rio Grande dis rict was again in a sad state of disorganization, and its recent pacificator, General Don Sento Manuel, had been cruelly murdered. Large bodies of troops had been dispatched thither from Rio de Janciro.

#### CIRCASSIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS. - CONSTANTINOPLE, JENE 23.-News has just arrived from Circassia of a most important nature, but in repeating them I will say that they require confirmation. I will now state just what I have heard-viz., the Circassians have taken from the Russians, after some hard fighting and severe bloodsled, the Castle of Sotcha, on the coast of Abascia. Sheikh Shamil had arrived at the head of the River Kouban with 30,000 men, and had called upon the inhabitants to furnish one man per house, which would make a very large force. Woronzen"s troops have been beaten by the Daghistanlees, and three or to try if they can open negociations to treat for terms

them put to death. The Russian army is suffering will have a sufficiency of food. The crops in Circassia, though very scanty last year, are good this season. but my informant does not know how they have turned

KNARESBOROUGH HANDLOOM WEAVERS .--- The Handloom Weavers are still "out." ' Mr. John Grimshaw, of Barnsloy, has visited the town, and addressed a meeting. He advocated our cause in a manner which we hope will have good effect with the public. The report in the last week's Star has given quonce of our not stating that we were receiving aid from Barnsley, Leeds, York, and Doncaster. Our meaning was, that your able appeal had not been responded to by any place, save and except those from which we were receiving aid weekly.

THE PITMEN'S MOVEMENT. - A public meeting (called by placard) was held on Tuesday night, of the pitmen of Springwell, King and Fanny Pits, Sheriff Hill, Washington, &c., at a place named Hunt's Hill, near Wreckington. Mr. Wm. Hammond, pitman, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by remarking that during all his life ho had been opposed to injustice, and wherever oppression raised its brazen front he would be there to oppose it. The pitmen, he said, were an oppressed lecturers of the Miners' Association from the chargo pronulgated by a Durham paper of advocating another strike, which, he alleged, was a vile falsehood, and ought to be contradicted. They wanted no strikes, but they did want, and would strive with all might to obtain, justice. Mr. James Hardy next addressed the meeting, and entered into a long statement in order to show the oppressions practised upon Miners, and the good the Union was effecting in the mining counties of England, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. Duro, from Derbyshire, spoke at considerable length on the benefits of union and restriction of labour, and denied in strong terms the truth of the statement that they wanted a strike, which should always, he said, bo the last resort, and should never be entered upon until every means were tried, and then only with great caution and prudence. The Union, he stated, had carried an advance of wages rom 9d. to 2s., and this had been effected by a reluction of from three to four hours' labour each day. le concluded by exhorting them to join the Union.

The last speaker was Mr. Daniels, Editor of the liners' Advocats. The meeting passed off with considerable enthusiasm, and, at the close, three cheers were given for the Union. Besides the above, meetings of pitmen have been held during the week at

"S. Will, if that is not being " dormant," what	Nottingatim neorale published an able article on ene	served up in the manerpaner. The on reaching the	cheering proof of it in the presence of their worthy	by which the independence of Texas is acknowledged.	Coxnoe, Shouley Bridge, act, and and Erico	
ould you call a nap? In my opinion, Will, you		village found the rioters creeting barricades. A	representatives at the solemnity of this day." After	and proclaiming in the meantime a cessation of hos-	delivered by Messrs. Swallow, Daniells, Duro, Price, Hardy, Anty, dc.	
we caught the "subscribers" napping Good bye	proved to my satisfaction that the urine of the	Village lound the Hotels dictering states	this speech, which appeared to be well received by	tilities by land and sea, against Mexico. It appears	Hardy, Anty, de.	
r the present.	horned cattle of England, if saved, was worth	individuals, all natives of Barcelona, were brought	deputies repaired to the usual hall of their meetings,		WOOLCOMBERS' STRIKE AT MR. RANDS, DRAD-	
Ever yours, in the cause of	£23,000,000 a year ; or would pay the interest of the	back prisoners to that city.	and, after the verification of the powers, the chief of		TEADY	
41 1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	national debt. This is quite true : for in Holland,		the Vorort read to the assembly a long account of	the convergentatives of Great Britain and France the	i ministion on the part of the men as ever. It public	
"Favourably situated Freehold Estates,"	Belgium, and many parts of France, they estimate	MORE MURDERS We take the following from the	their administration since the close of the entran	I towns on conditions of the treaty were not land before	i montano of the trade was nell on alonday evening, ao	
REBECCA WISH-I-MAY-GET-THE-TITLE-DEEDS.	Belgium, and many parts of France, they estimate	Times of Wednesday: Our private forcers non	dinary session.	the multion with the prophymetics of Prosident Jones	I Doolcovor Walks, when messis, riving, mensions	
P.S. Will, if Carpenter should " come to book,"	the wrine of a cow to be worth £4 : some say £6 a	Barcelona, of the one of the continued on	Uninty contains and an	but have since been presented to Congress. They	Winite, and others addressed them, and encouraged	
I him to " draw it mild."	year: and the <i>neerew</i> , taking the number of caucie	the drawing of the conscription had continued, of those days, without interruption, but that it had	UNITED STATES.	are supposed to be four in number, and to relate :	the men to continue the struggle. The secretary de- clared they were in a better condition as regarded the	
				"1. To the recognition of independence.	funds now, than at the commencement of the strike.	
				United States, or any other power.	A resolution was carried to continue the struggle.	
TO THE CHARTISTS.					UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT SOCIETY The second	
MY DEAR FRIENDS -Thanks he to Col that our	1 hope very shortly to be able to visit Leeds, brad- ford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Todmorden,	determined, it was said, to join the Carlists rather	arrival puis us in possession of full particulars rela-	1 ".1 The providing of an arbitration, in case the	anniversary of this prosperous Institution will be	
Wisiorous vorogo of uses la think and a list aller	Duralar Clithana Calue Proston Blackburn	than submit to the Quinta. Four of the prisoners	tive to the appointment of Mr. M Lane. We are	parties should not agree upon a boundary."	celebrated at the Chalk Farm Tavern, Primrose-	۰,
obsections voyage of hearly thirteen years' duration,	I DILLING CHLICICLE COME ALCOUNT DATE-	the lease on the Oil, of Constantion do Doloman Wolf		None of the inducements which led to the negocia-	bill and Regent's-nark, on Monday, July 28, with a	
e have at length discovered a safe port, where we					fostival and ball. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the	
lay take refuge and repair the damages inflicted by	advocate the "National Chartist Co-operative Land	raised by the insurgents was that of the Fueros of	instment of the Oregon question. It will be found	ment. The private history of the transaction is also	1 1 to the diamon on the table of two o'clock DP0018018	
'e enemics' shot and the desertion of some of our	. Plan," and to meet the disappointed advocates of an	Catalonia. The Queen sum remained at Darcelonas	when the facts are clearly stated that the discussion	withheld. The indemnity spoken of by the mexican	The Philanthropic Harmonie Meeting of its members	
ew. Shattered as every plank of our vessel is she	I other plans, on the public platform.	bas with unitore to barre her ubditt ardees	l of this affair at Washington has reached a point	I lotter-writers, as gathered in our and and and	and friends will be held on Tuesday evening next, at.	
ill carries her colours at her mast-head. Who can	Ever your faithful Friend,	had laid an embargo on the steamer, Balcar, which	which renders it desirable to have a particular pro-	does not appear, as we learn, in the treaty, nor does the guaranty of Englard and France.	half-past eight, at the society house, Mr. J. Skinner's,	
flect upon what Chartism was, and "the worse"	FEARGUS O'CONNOR.	had laid an embargo on the steamer, Balear, which was to be despatched for reinforcements to Valencia.	position submitted to the British Government, and	Captain Elliot has arrived in New Orleans.	Brown Bear Tavern, two doors from Drury-lane, Broad-street, Bjoomsbury.	
lat it promised to be some two months since, and		The provinces of Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona,	MIL ME LAND CHICO CHIC MICSION ON CHIS STOUND, 1 MIS	In Dame Dame Advice had been received in		
ok upon it now, and see what it promises to be,					LANCASHIREThe next General Delegate Meeting	
ithout thankfulness and 1.1. And The Trainists to be		the the Community for represent the movement	The doter me doter me paper says	LICH LUNK NUM LESS STATES	Lof the Lancashire Miners will be held at the nouse of	
ithout thankfulness and delight ! It has ever been	' Samuel 1 urner, a Dauber in the union-house, was on	were prompt and energence, betraying, nonorer, -	T with MIL 200 08 Anyon onthe culture and automation	1 Duiting Minister to Buenos Avres, had proceeded	in the second seco	
phan to ngat the enemy with their own weapons.	. I WANDESDEV MORTHING, ATHY TELD, AIMHETCH UCIVEN	I ICCHINE CHINO CHIO I TOTOLO INIGHICI IN HOU PAR HOUNT	$1  1  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  $	The subscription of the with the will live Steam		
and we were instantingly tolu, that " Charlism was	apparently in excellent health and spirits, talking to the master of the house (Mr. Davis), but in less than	come formidable. On the Sth inst., the Capitali-	the public service without the slightest solicitation	frigates, and that the French minister had left a few	11 o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a	
at the howl of the hungry," I at once admitted the	Ine master of the house (Mr. Davis), out in icss than	Ceneral Concine published the occurring of the	I on his part. This able and experienced gentleman	days previously to the date of the advicos in a migace.	Debasta Esa and soveral other contlemen The	
et; but I contended that it was nevertheless based	three minutes afterwards he fell from his seat in the yard, a lifeless corpse. Medical aid was immediately procured, but on the arrival of Mr. Pratt, the parish	them says Considering that the drawing of the	accepts the office of minister at the most distin-	It was believed that the war would be terminated	love for the fortnight, including general contribution	11 A.
on principles the knowledge of which never would	yard, a liteless corpse. Medical and was immediately	manns for inciting the incentions worth to resist the	guished court in the world, at one of the most event-	immediately. General Riviera nau arrived as 140	is 1s. 8d. per member.	, .
are been acoming but for the existence of the t	procured, but on the arrival of Mr. Pratt, the parish surveyor, he pronounced the man to be quite dead.	acception of the measure, as, has been the case ou	ful crises which could occur in the relations between	Janeiro from iRio Grande.	w mi dai Lia manaint	
and we we derived has the end for some of that tell	i suries of the broughneed the man to be dure dean.	A PORADILIZED AN ANTAL AND AND THIN WEAT AND ALMA A.	<ul> <li>Construction of the state of th</li></ul>			
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February 9th, 1845.

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Human Frailty.

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A SPANISH EXECUTION.

MADRID, JULY 6. — Baldoniero Mendoza, an old soldier of Cabrera's army, who assassinated the Na. tional Guard, Sanchez, some weeks ago in the Plaza which did him no good; but yours cure main in a sectored that rendered the execution of the unhappy criminal that rendered the execution of the unhappy criminal a matter of some interest, was the rumour that had been in circulation since his condemnation to capital punishment, that an attempt would be made by the Carlists of the low quarters of the city to rescue him -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, even at the foot of the scaffold, or at least to cause a Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three movement of some kind. Owing to the pressure of bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had sion, one or two of the cavalry were once or twice left his capilla at twelve o'clock, and at the door wa mounted on a small white mule, which was led with about thirteen years of age. He was arrayed in the fatal dress, the round cap and flowing gown, which indicated the doom to which he was under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as mounted had neither saddle nor stirrups. On likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases | either side of him went a priest on fost, one hold, ing before his eyes the crucifix, and the other me there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and citing, in a loud voice, the prayers for the departing, which were repeated by the criminal in an equally loud voice, whilst he kept his eyes fixed on a picture ha held in his hand of the agony of the Saviour in the Garden of Olives. Two youths preceded him, one with a black banner, the other with a large crucifix. which he held aloft, and four others carried large lighted torches. A picket of the cavalry of Almansa went before, in the rear followed the civil officers of justice, and behind came a battalion of infantry with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed. A troop as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I | cavalry had been also stationed on the ground when expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken the platform was erected, and the two sides of from me. It was then that a friend recommended the square were formed by four companies of infause of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed The procession moving along the Calle de Tolea.

must necessarily pass by the Plaza de la Cebada and as the cortège stopped for two or three minutes on the very spot where the murder was committed the unhappy criminal was observed to close his eyes and his frame to shudder. His countenance, which was naturally of a most repulsive cast, became of a ton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, livid hue, as he was turned round to take his last look on the spot where he had last shed blood-for believe it was not the first crime of the kind he had Sir,-I beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for | committed ; otherwise he went to his fate with that more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the sort of sullen courage one meets with on such occa world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my sions amongst the lower orders of the Spaniards. On breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every arriving on the ground he remained at the foot of the moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the priests who attended him, as well as of the execunight without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my tioner and the youth who led his mule, mounted the head on a table, lest I should be sufficiently. No one platform unaided and with a firm stan looked his

### JULY 19, 1845.

balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the most commonly employed medicines in the above comedition contains the prefaces and introduction to each plaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after

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or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant coght to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Fatract from a Farmer's Letter.

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Prior to being advertised, these second cases highly injurious medicines (as copaila, cubebs, and all other means have failed; they remove Seconducia Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Elcerations, Second cases highly injurious medicines in monothers at Monmouth; many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, store weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health Emmett, John Frost, Dr. M'Douall, and Feargus O'Con-nor; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmouth; plate of the First National Convention, and plate of the Procession accompanying the National Petition of 1842 to Emmetted to cleanse the second the secon and vigour. CONSULT "THE SECRET COMPANION." Embellished with engravings, and enclosed with each box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS. box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, price 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 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 cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually tually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in the comparison blocks from Eleven till One and on Sundars from Eleven till One and on Sundars from Eleven till One and on Sundars from Eleven till One and that class of medicines usually tually, from Eleven till One and on Sundars from Eleven till One and that class of medicines usually to prove the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to such bottle and hav as none also are completed. Such bottle and hav as none also are completed. and plates is one shilling each. by Carlile, for 15s. All the above may be had in one Half-length portraits of the following distinguished volume 5s., or in ten Parts at 6d, each. A liberal allowaracters may be also had at the Star office, price six- ance to the trade. resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one each bottle and box, as none else are genuine. Surrey, ironmongers,

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quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; The extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good ; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that

perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received; and the following are selected as people well known in their re-spective neighbourkoods, and whose testimony is un-questionable. Further sheets of testimonials, and the "Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of all ble in a newspaper to publish one half received ; and the

'Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of all agents. The following case of cure by Parr's Life Pills is com-

municated by Mr. C. Ruiter, chemist and druggist, Shaftesoury, Dorset, agent for Parr's Pills :--

A respectable farmer residing near Shaftesbury, had for ears been subject to the most distressing attacks of giddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head ache. The various medicines he used at different times by all booksellers in town and country. did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and he has found them more serviceable than any other medicine he has taken. He always resorts to them on finding any symptoms of the complaint coming on, and they invariably relieve him. The attacks have been much less frequent since taking Parr's Pills, and he believes by continuing their use his complaint will entirely leave him. Dated April 26th, 1845.

From Mr. W. Alexander, bookseller, Yarmouth :--You will probably remember the name of the respecta ble octogenarian gardener, Mr. Cowles, of Blunderstone, who still (with his son-in-law) attends our excellent vegetable and fruit market. Mr. Cowles, when I last saw him, a few weeks ago, was in excellent health, and, although eighty-eight years of age, works at digging in his garden several hours in the day. He still continues ocasionally to take the medicine, which he believes, under Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him so much comfort.

Since I wrote the above, I have inquired after Mr Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The late severe cold weather affected him much ; but, having taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, and able to resume his work.

#### WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Champion Office, March 5, 1845. Gentlemen,-I think it only fair to mention that a man named Scanlon, residing in Sligo, porter to the Bianconi Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad ing; and that after finishing one box at 1s. 14d, he felt not only better, but well ; can now eat any food, and his appetite and spirits increase.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, C. YERDON.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine

the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of ointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and has remained so ever since, now nearly six months. Many other remarkable instances of cures I have known,

nasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medicines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it is

Yours very faithfully, THOMAS MCADAM.

Dungannon, April 6, 1841. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .-- No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed on each package. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNI-COTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses; and by appointment by Dr. Butler, Dublin; Mar-shall, Belfust; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; M'Sweeny, Gal-Patrick-street, near the Market, Cork.

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local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with of a post-office order for 3s. 6d. neans of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Merout to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confibe consumed managements dence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Subgeons, London.

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street, London ; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and Cheltenham: Keene Bath: Cooper Loigastin, Calinet passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a ampton; Ousley, Shrewsbury; Lainer, Herelord; two following weatnessurys, at the once of Mr. Lurquand Turner, Coventry; Gibson, Dudley; Slatter, Oxford; Old Jewry, City. Newton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chro-nicle office, Liverpool; Ferriss and Score, Union-street, will office of Mr. Kynaston, Bristol. favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by Bristol ; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birming-

oughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and

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again in the morning, for about three months. (Signed) JEREMIAH CASET.

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nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu-

larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite,

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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 many 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 ell their medicines — Lowden Mergentile Journal "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 many 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 prore 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 Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of the manual dubility combility obstimate cleasts irrerry.

functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakwho, by early indugence in solitary habits, have weak-ened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de-viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a riating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species, bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habi

platform unaided and with a firm step, looked hi thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it last on the multitude of uplifted faces, seated him-myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work self on the fatal chair, to which the executioner from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I bound his feet, submitted his neck to the tornique did in my life ; and this miracle (I may say) was effected | -the instrument of death ; one turn of the handle by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my and he was a corpse. Death was instantancous. chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten He was left two hours in that position, his face re-

maining uncovered, and exposed to the burning rays of the sun.

# Bankrupts, &c.

## BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, July 11.) (From Friday's Gazette, July 11.) William Parsley, Woolwich, hatmaker-Samuel Elphick, Bermondsey-street, victualler – William Haward Hawe, Portsea, Hampshire, currier-Joseph Thora, New Breat-ford, and Great Ealing, Middlessex, plumber-John Far-row, Stanton, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, draper-John Shorland, Bristol, grocer – Thomas Lovell, Hen-stridge-marsh, Somersetshire, dealer – John Harvard, Bwook street Bond street hum.maker-William Burleigh Brook-street, Bond-street, lamp-maker—William Burleigh, Harverhill, Suffolk, scrivener—The Forth Marine Insu-rance Company, Bishopsgate-street Within, City, under, writers—John Archer Dow, Romford, Essex, draper-Thomas Eastwood, Brighton, cheesemonger—John Daven, port, Little Love-lane. City, wholesale hosier—James Filbey, Egham, Surrey, licensed-victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, July 15th, 1845.) Thomas Downes Taylor, Brooke-street, Holborn, oilman —William Robson, Chipping Barnet, grocer — Henry Cooke, Liverpool, painter and paper-hanger—John Lea, jun., Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant—John Robin-son, Beverley, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant—Benjamin Haigh, Dob Cross, Yorkshire, manufacturer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Murcott, first dividend of 11d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie, Birmingham. G. Harvey, Handsacre, Staffordshire, spirit-merchant,

W. Chandler, Minories, City, chemist, first dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, on Wednesday, July 16, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old

Jewry, City. T. K. Gorbell, Bedford-place, Commercial-road, Stepp-ney, bookseller, first dividend of 6s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday, July 16, and two following Wednesdays, au

Wednesday, July 10, and two following Wednesdays, ar the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, City.
F. E. Blyth, Colchester, Essex, porter-merchant, firss dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, on Wednesday, July 106 and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Tunr quand, Old Jewry, City.
J. F. Figge, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, City, meer chant, first dividend of 8d in the pound, on Wednesdays at the office of Mr. Tunr guand, Old Jewry, City.

July 16, and two following Wednesdays, at the office et Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, City. R. M. Herbert, Reading, Berkshire, tea-dealer, first dividend of 3s 4d in the pound, on Wednesday, July 16, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand Old Jacor City.

office of Mr. Kynaston, Bristol. W. Carpenter, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkceper, finin

dividend of 31d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the official

of Mr. Kynaston, Bristol. T. Robinson, Eccleston, Lancashire, lime-burner, firfir

dividend of 7s in the pound, any Thursday, at the office e

Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer-August 7, 7

Statiorosnire, earthenware manufacturer-August 1, 1, Robinson, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, drapeper August 7, II, J. Dixon, Aldermanbury, City, carpet mana

facturer-August S, T. Izon, Handsworth, Staffordshishi

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to to ti

contrary on the day of meeting. August 7, R. Kimble, Great Marylebone-street, MaMa

lebone, boot-maker-August 5, G. Sheraton, Hartlepeepe: Durham, corn merchant-August 5, C. Martyn, Durharhau linendraper-August 14, H. Nichols, Coleford, Gloucestesti-

Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

merchant.

# Poetry.

### BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

the house of Huntley. At two years of age BYRON | rage! One look at the bright moon-and at the brilliant was removed, by his mother, from London (where he | stars-and at the deep blue sky! How quiet they seem was born, in Holles-street, Oxford-street) to Aber- in their beauty ! But the moon is cold though bright ! deen. He remained in Aberdeenshire until he was and the stars, though brilliant are cheerless, and the deep family title, he was removed to Newstead Abbey. one ray of sunlight! only one! Yet why! The sunlight llis sojourn in the north of Scotland was vivilly im-and the broad noon are for the happy! Night and its pressed upon his memory, and subsequently inspired darkness for the wretched and miserable! Why should his Loch na Garr, and other pieces. The lines on she hesitate any longer ! How fearful to look down into Lachin y Gair, or, as it is pronounced, Loch na that deep, cold gloom beneath, with Death returning the Garr, are too generally known to require repetition gaze! Courage! Forgive an unhappy wretch, Great God! in these "selections;" we give, however, what may | Philippe! Philippe! Thou could'st save me. Down! Down! be considered the companion piece to Loch na Garr ; Down! 'Tis done! O! the horrid consciousness of an not so much for the prettiness of the lines-for they unnatural death! No hopenow ! Ha! A straw ! What are pretty—as for the following romantic story asso-ciated with them. It will be observed that the Scot-tish beauty here described—the poet's "first love"— is the "Mary" of the lines here given. In BYRON'S Horror ! Horror ! She has clutched the wheel ! Higher Diary for 1813, he says :it rises, and higher still ; now sinks again ! Lower, and

I have been thinking lately a good deal of Mary Duff. lower, and lower ! Again the hoarse plash-and the cold How very odd that I should have been so utterly, de- plunge-and the deafening rush of the gelid waters-and votedly fond of that girl, at an age when I could neither the still colder darkness-and the fiery, bursting brainfeel passion nor know the meaning of the word. And and the choking throat ! Then this awful, awful stillness ! the effect! My mother used always to rally me about this | Yes! this is death! And Philippe, her lover, meets her childish amour; and, at last, many years after, when I amongst the dead! 'Tis his warm arm encircles her. and was sixteen, she told me one day, "O! Byron. I have had bears her rapidly-whither she knows not-but on-ona letter from Edinburgh, from Miss Abercromby, and on! All is suddenly blank-and dark! your old sweetheart, Mary Duff, is married to a Mr. Cockburn." [Robert Cockburn, Esq., of Edinburgh.] And de St. Auney, a prisoner in one of the cells of the what was my answer? I really cannot explain or ac-stronghold of despotism, pictures with painful truth count for my feelings at that moment, but they nearly the threw me into convulsions-to the horror of my mother and the astonishment of everybody. And it is a phewith grief at the melancholy position of her father, whom nomenon in my existence (for I was not eight years old), which has puzzled, and will puzzle me, to the latest hour not even the sacrifice of her liberty had been able to save,

looking forward to a change, from day to day, only to be daily disappointed, and from this state of suspense gather-In January, 1815, in a letter to his friend Captain ing the gloomiest forebodings, the poor girl's health began Hay, the poet thus again speaks of his childish atrapidly to decline, nor could the well-meant, though comtachment :--

of it.

Frav tell me more, or as much as you like, of your cousin Mary. I believe I told you our story some years It became too apparent to her that she and her father had ago. I was twenty-seven a few days ago, and I have fallen victims to the odious machinations of D'Argenson, never seen her since we were children, and young children too; but I never forget her, nor ever can. You will a shudder, so constantly had he been mixed up with the oblige me with presenting her with my best respects, and calamities that had within her recollection befallen her all good wishes. It may seem ridiculous, but it is at any parent, and she sickened at the thought of their being tend to recollect anything about her, at so early a period within there leather at the remainder of their days of both our lives, almost, if not quite, in our nurseries ; exchanging one word of consolation, one kiss of affection, but it was a pleasant dream, which she must pardon me though so near to each other. Her sister too! Was she for remembering. Is she pretty still ? I have the most fated no more to see her ? no more to hear her endearing perfect idea of her person, as a child, but Time, I suppose, has played the devil with us both.

WHEN I ROVED A YOUNG HIGHLANDER. When I roved a young Highlander o'er the dark heath, And climb'd thy steep summit, O, Morven\* of snow ! To gaze on the torrent that thunder'd beneath, Or the mist of the tempest that gather'd below, Untutor'd by science, a stranger to fear, And rude as the rocks where my infancy grew, No feeling save one, to my bosom was dear ; Need I say, my sweet Mary, 'twas center'd in you ! Yet it could not be love, for I knew not the name,---What passion can dwell in the heart of a child ? But still I perceive an emotion the same As I felt, when a boy, on the crag-cover'd wild :

One image alone on my bosom impress'd, I loved my bleak regions, nor panted for new;

And few were my wants, for my wishes were bless'd, And pure were my thoughts, for my soul was with you I arose with the dawn ; with my dog as my guide, From mountain to mountain I bounded along;

I breasted the billows of Dee's trushing tide, And heard at a distance the Highlander's song : At eve, on my heath-cover'd couch of repose, No dreams, save of Mary, were spread to my view;

And warm to the skies my devotion arose, For the first of my prayers was a blessing on you. I left my bleak home, and my visions are gone ;

cold the wind strikes! Is death so cold | There is the whose limbs were paralysed ; the other, a man in the full viewing the different qualities in yourself; you may trust other mysteries of art and science, they are all professional. bridge! She marked the place when she passed in the prime and vigour of youth, with the sinews of an ox, the her, for she knows the value of your confidence ; you may The three fundamental alone are unprofessional. But in morning, as she fied from the mob! How lonely it is! frame of an Hercules, the eye of an eagle, and the courage consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once, order that a university may be, in fact, something like with the firmness of reason and consideration of affec-

moment and it will be too late! She will be discovered! Five and twenty years before, the old man had entered BrEOX's mother was Sootch-a Gordon, related to If that footstep should be Philippe's! 'Tis gone! Couthat den, the living prototype of the younger man !

won; for weak minds are not capable of the loftiest The former was reclining upon a stone-his couchgrades of passion. upon which the younger had spread the clean straw given A THEORY OF LOVE.-He knew that love, without a him to form his own bed; he had cast his cloak about prospect of success, can never stand the test of lengthened his aged companion, whose head rested upon his shoulder, absence. The reward which the future holds out keeps

ten years of age, when, having succeeded to the blue sky smacks of the frigidity of the grave! Oh! for and one arm upon his knee! the gray light of a full moon streamed upon them through one long, narrow aperture, the only one by which air was admitted.

The old man had not yet spoken to his co-mate ; but he had wept because he was kind, and fallen asleep upon his bosom, like a child !

Whilst the old man slept, the other watched, gazing ployments which seem peculiarly congenial to the fomale upon his countenance the while, with the large tears roll- sex, the culture of flowers stands conspicuous. The ing down his manly cheeks ! general superintendence of a garden has been repeatedly

The two prisoners were Jacques and his father.

cise in the open air, and that communion with nature In the month of June, 1790, were buried in the cemetery, which is equally refreshing to the heart. The tending of the bones of four persons found chained together in the flowers is a fitting care for the young and beautiful. dungeons of the Bastile. A monument was raised to They then dwell, as it were, among their own emblems, their memory, bearing this inscription :--

and many a voice of wisdom breathes on the ear from " Beneath the very stones themselves of the dungeons those brief blossoms, to which they apportion the dew wherein they groaned, living, repose in peace four victims | and the sunbeam,

DESPAIR .--- Is not grief without hope--- is not regret for their free brethren, will not rise again until the day of that which can never be restored-is not sorrow for what is irrevocable—are not these despair? "You shall listen to that voice, you shall behold that form no more!" Is

lessness crushes the strongest passion.

and gloom than any other expression that was known to our selections from that publication have appeared legal horse-hair in shame and sorrow to the grave.her. And so, indeed, it is. The sense and the sound mu- in the Northern Star when the number of Punch Bid. tually accord with each other; they form the knell of expiring hope, the befitting voice of despair.

the flame alive, and our imagination cools when we know

eagerness, we must be ever approaching, but never reach-

A HEALTHY RECREATION .- Among the pleasant em.

found favourable to health, by leading to frequent exer-

ing the desired end, for ever as possession tames, so hope-

the object to be beyond reach. In order to retain our

from which they were copied was a week old (we have departed from this rule in the present instance), cheapest and best publications of the day, and well worthy the public's patronage.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS. By Eugene Sue. Translated from the revised Paris edition, with explanatory notes, by HENRY DOWNES MILES. London: W. M. Clark, Warwick-lane, Paternosin the purchase of Punch. We may add. however. that we know-and it is no small satisfaction to uster-row.

class of better-paid artisans who read the Star. wonderful story, did a DE FOE exist to write it, intended to be published uniform with "The would throw that of ALEXANDER SELKIRE'S far into People's edition of Cooper's Novels," issued by the the shade. We have named the above as some of same publisher. Without now offering a word as to the picking its daily morsels from the teeth of the the principal of the contents ; they give, however, but merits of the work, on which we may have something to say on another occasion, we must confess that this in the pages before us. For cheapness, instruction, is the cheapest edition of the Mysteries we have yet who shall say how many, of these living toothpicks? and entertainment, this work will bear comparison seen. The entire volume-the work complete-is sold for half-a-crown. For the convenience of the humblest it is also published in numbers at threecach number contains sixteen quarto pages, embel-halfpence, containing sixteen closely printed pages, lished with several excellent wood engravings. To each number being embellished with a well-executed the worth of our sea-girt isle this work will be a treat each number being embellished with a well-executed wood-cut. The mass of type contained in one of these three-halfpenny numbers is truly astonishing; and although, of necessity, the letter is exceedingly theletter is exceedingly the letter is exceedingly theletter is exceedingly the letter is exceedingly theletter is exceedingly the letter is exceedingly the source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read of the read and source is picked of a guinea, the read and source is the source is picked of a guinea, the read of the re small, yet it is perfectly clear, and may be read with-out any trouble. The text we believe to be unex-ceptionable, the translation being from the most thought that the thief can regale himself with rump-was placed recent Paris edition, as revised and corrected by M. EUGENE SUE himself. This edition contains also the steak and port by means of the plunder.

English reader. Indeed the arrangement throughout upon the future ? Was it, indeed, true that she should our fault, as we only this week received the numbers is such as to warrant us pronouncing this well worthy of the title of "The People's Edition." It is certain We must confess that on looking through the first that if the public desire a cheap book, and publicthieves that have beset him. number, our "first impressions" of the Metcor were spirited enterprise meets its reward, this edition of the Mysteries of Paris will have an immense circu-

> THE FAMILY HERALD .-- PARTS 25, 26 .-- London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

mer ? No autumn ? No spring ? No day is brief sketch of that gentleman's theatrical cancer. ceding portions of this publication have wond of it. but night always ? No green fields ? No sweet-smelling in the same number is also contained a "Memoir of the Haymarket" "deserving it," and we are happy to learn, from an "It is a pity that the present imperfect state of so- account just at present.—Ibid.

Theatre : from this "Memoir" we give the follow- editorial notice contained in the first number of the ciety does not afford us a literary police-court IRISH CORRESPONDENCE .- Mr. Smith O'Brier, will Insure: non this Mentor we give the follow-ing extracts :-- Mr. Smith O'Brier. will new volume, that "the Herald has attained the great Mr. Robert Strickland was born in November, 1801; his father was seal-bearer to Lord Eldon. Mr. Strickland, at an early age, was placed in the chambers of a barrister, where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his passion for the stage induced an early age, was placed in the chambers of a barrister, where he remained till his passion for the stage induced where he remained till his pass lines."—Ibid. him to try his success as an actor in the provinces : after impossible for us to give even a catalogue of the ex- the use and benefit of worthy pressmen. Every

made off with the regalia, would the magnificent thief

have walked the streets with a crown on his head,

chaste and decorous Mrs. Caudle-one lump of pro-

priety as she is !- belied and slandered at a playhouse

sympathies of all honest men-has no redress.

uniformity in faith, theology will take the very highest

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

PUNCH AND THE "PICKERS AND STEALERS."

Now Punch, though most unlike an alligator, has,

Tít Bits.

3

PRINCELY PRECAUTION .- It is rumoured that Louis what it is in name, let all professional sciences be taught tion; her love is lasting, and it will not have been lightly in it, if they can be taught. Civil engineering and Philippe is in treaty with the proprietor of the Electrie Gun for the purchase of the secret of its construcmechanics can be taught-there are no sectarian divisions in these; mineralogy can be taught—there is not a Protestant and Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian mineralogy. If there were, it could not be taught. What can be taught nationally is very easy to determine. It is hands, lest its doadly powers should ever be tried that which sectarianism has not rent into rags and tatters upon some of the finest buildings in France, par--that which retains its integrity, its totality-that which ticularly the fortifications of Paris. Should the secret be brought up, we advise his French Majesty to all parties will be pleased to learn from him who is skilled in it. That may be taught without offence. But have boards set up the whole length of the encients continuée, with the inscription of "Electric Gun set on each sect, whilst it objects not to this, will have something these premises." It will effectually save his subjects else taught to please itself, forgetting that in pleasing the sname of any more "glorious" days of July .-itself, it is displeasing others ; that in consulting its own Punch. comfort, it is discomposing others. When men arrive at

LEGAL RETRIBUTION .- Considerable sensation has biliberty of private judgment, will overrule any attempt to establish new national institutions upon partial prin-ciples. We again recommand the Euclider to command the comm We again recommend the Family Herald to our duals who hang about the outskirts of the Old Bailey, readers ; its merits entitle it to universal patronage. extending their bags for briefs and holding out their wigs in the hope of getting fees thrown into them, have been subjected to a heavy blow and great discouragement. Self-instruction may be all very well n an educational sense, but when a council begins to that voice, you shall behold that form no more!" Is not this mandate in itself despair? A writer, more skilled, perhaps, than any other in the anatomy of passion and sorrow (Madam de Stael), has somewhere said, that in our language, these two words NO MORE! possess, in their very intonation, a greater power of mournfulness and gloom than any other expression that was known to

THE MOSAIC CROMWELL. - Considerable sensation The London Entertaining Magazine is one of the cheapest and best publications of the day, and well worthy the public's patronage. THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS BE THE THE THE ADDRESS OF THE THE THE ADDRESS OF THE THE MISSING ON WILL. Downwell, and when, therefore, it was impossible that any injury could be done to Punch, while at the same time the selections copied were calculated to instruct, improve, entertain, and delight our readers, many of whom from their belonging to the works used on the Provide the Spectra of the Spectra o whom, from their belonging to the worst-used and when the l'rotector, pointing to the Speaker's mace, worst-paid sections of the working classes, have it bid them "take away that bauble !" is likely to find not in their power to lay out even threepence weekly a parallel in the proceedings in Howard v. Cossettthough the actors in the scene will be much more ignoble than those who took part in the affair that that our selections from Punch have done much to happened at the time of the Commonwealth. It is extend the sale of our contemporary amongst the anticipated that the part of Gromwell and the soldiers will be personated by Officers of the Sheriff ; and the words. "Take away that bauble !" will be used in the sense of "Seize that mace in execution !" If Old Plutarch speaks of a little bird that lives by the House of Commons should have all its sticks seized, what on earth will become of Sir Valentine Blake and a few others ?-Ibid.

TREMENDOUS SUFFERINGS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRI-Not a tit-bit can he have in his mouth, but thievish | GADE .- The papers have the following article ;-- " The birds-literary jays and magpics-clamour about his Household Brigade. On the 1st July the 1st Life Jaws to carry the morsel off. True, in his charity for Guards will march from Regent's Park to Hyde all mankind, it may be some consolation for him to Park; the 2nd Life Guards from Hyde Fark to

MIKE GIBBS AND BILLY GIBBS .- The Lord Mayor was placed in an awkward situation the other day by the following burst of honest indignation from the EUGENE SUE himself. This edition contains also the Punch is now little better than four years old; and lips of a policeman, at the Mansion-house :--- "My explanatory and illustrative notes, so useful to the never was any creature of that tender age more bar- Lord, this Billy Gibbs is one of the worst characters barously stripped than he. Petty larceny quill-nib-bers of all sorts have plucked at him. Even the great Vidocq would be tasked to classify the foolscap sake, or for some other cause, we know not, but cer-Foremost in the rank are the pen-and-ink swin- tain it is, that Mike Gibbs would not sanction the dlers : the fellows who come before the town looking apprehension of Billy Gibbs : "for," said the Lord as much like Punch, in the cut of their page, and Mayor, "I cannot see any ground for apprehending pattern of their cover, as they can, that they may Billy Gibbs in the present case; but, as he is a perobtain some three-halfpences, under false pretence ; | son of such desperate character, he must in all pro-In the second number is given a steel engraving of B. WEBSTER, Eso., the talented and enterprising lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, together with a brief elesteh of that geneticment with a brief elesteh of that geneticment engraving the second number is given a steel engraving lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, together with a brief elesteh of that geneticment engraving the second number is given a steel engraving lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, together with a brief elesteh of that geneticment engravied engravity and well sustain the character which the pre-and they die!" Punch, though but four years old, be brought to book at present. His time will come

counc just at present.—*lbid*.

wonderful story, did a DE FOE exist to write it. a very inadequate idea of the mass of matter contained with any publication. These Tales are published in

the flowery meads of their native home ? Were they weekly penny numbers, and monthly sixpenny parts ; then no more to live together? to smile together? to cach number contains sixteen quarto pages, embelweep-to feel-to sympathise together, but thus be suddenly cut off from that sweet interchange of thought and the youth of our sea-girt isle this work will be a treat sisterly love that had hitherto been to them so replete of no ordinary character, and we have much pleasure in giving it our hearty recommendation,

> THE METEOR-Edited by J. L. BUCKSTONE-MAY, JUNE, and JULY. London: Westerton, Knightslridge; Vickers, Holywell-street.

istence, and to the realisation of which she had looked This is a monthly sixpenny magazine, three numforward as the consummation of her earthly happiness, bers of which have appeared; that it has not been was it to fade only as a dream, and be numbered with the noticed in this paper before the present time is not for May, June, and July. never see him more ?--never ! never ! never ! The thought

And must she bid adieu to the world? To the world anything but favourable. The second and third) so full of charms for her ? To all that she loved dearest numbers, however, exhibit a decided improvement : | lation. in it ? She, so young ? Would the pure air of heaven both in matter and appearance these two numbers never again fan her cheek ! Nor her eyes again be gladare far superior to their predecessor. dened by the sight of the transparent firmament with its

golden orb by day, and its silver moon and spangled vault by night, and its azure sky, and fleecy clouds swift travelling on the wings of the wind ? No spring ? No sum-

of despotism. Their bones, discovered and collected by Justice to confound their tyrants.

### (To be continued.)

FALES OF SHIPWRECKS AND ADVENTURES A'T SEA-PARTS I. II. London : W. M. Clark, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

This is a highly-interesting publication, containing, as the title betokens, stirring tales, marvellous yet true, of battles, shipwrecks, discoveries, mutinies, encounters with pirates, hair-breadth escapes, funny adventures, and an endless variety of other matters illustrative of the wonders of the great deep, and the adventurous life of those who "go down to the sea in adventurous file of those who "go down to the sea in ships." In the parts before us we have a history of the famous "Mutiny on board the Bounty," "The Bombardment of Algiers," "The Arctic Discovery Expedition," "The Loss of the Kent Indiaman," an account of the "Dreadful Sufferings of Madame Denoyre," "The Loss of the Wager," in which is contained a narrative of the five years' sufferings of Lord BRON'S grandfather, the celebrated "Foul Contained 2 narrative of the nve years sumerings of Lord Byron's grandfather, the celebrated "Foul-weather Jack." There is also an account of the "Robinson Crusoe of the Polar Regions," whose and uniform edition of the works of Eugene Sue, "This "People's Edition" of the famous Mysterics of Paris forms the first portion of Mr. CLARR's complete and uniform edition of the works of Eugene Sue,

As the last of my race I must wither alone, And delight but in days I have witness'd before : Ah ! splendour has raised, but embitter'd, my lot ; More dear were the scenes which my infancy knew : Though cold is my heart, still it lingers with you. When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky, I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Colbleen ; ‡ When I see the soft blue of a love-speaking eye, I think of those eyes that endear'd the rude scene; When, haply, some light-waving locks I behold. That faintly resemble my Mary's in hue, I think on the long-flowing ringlets of gold, The locks that were sacred to beauty and you. Yet the day may arrive when the mountains once more Shall rise to my sight in their mantles of snow : § But while these soar above me, unchanged as before,

Will Mary be there to receive me ? Ah, no! Adien, then, ye hills, where my childhood was bred ! Thou sweet flowing Dee, to thy waters adieu ! No home in the forest shall shelter my head,---Ah! Mary, what home could be mine but with you ?

SUMMER. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. This is the time of shadow and of flowers, When roads gleam white for many a winding mile; When gentle breezes fan the lazy hours, And balmy rest o'erpays the time of toil; When purple hues and shifting beams beguile The tedious sameness of the heath grown moor ; When the old grandsire sees with placid smile The sunburnt children frolic round his door, And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor. The time of pleasant evenings! when the moon Riseth companioned by a single star, And rivals e'en the brilliant summer noon In the clear radiance which she pours afar ; No stormy winds her hour of peace to mar, Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away Beneath the wheels of her illumined car ; While many a river trembles in her ray, And silver gleam the sands round many an ocean bay ! O, then the heart lies hushed, afraid to beat, In the deep absence of all other sound ; And home is sought with loth and lingering feet, As though that shining tract of fairy ground, Once left and lost, might never more be found ! And happy seems the life that gipsies lead,

Who make their rest where mossy banks abound, In nooks where unplucked wild flowers shed their seed :

A canvas-spreading tent the only roof they need !

### Reviews.

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE,-PARTS 15, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

The first series of these thrilling Chronicles is comdefer, for the present, any further remarks we may have to make, and confine ourselves, for this week, to the giving of the following extracts from parts 15, 16, and 17

pair, she attempts the commission of

#### SUICIDE.

Why did she retire to Moret? Were not the sisters in consequence of finding himself foiled in his meditated certain to discover her position? Every day that she suicide, had ruptured a blood-vessel, and was now lite- People'' is a good article; there is also a humorous remained with them, increased the risk ! She would lose rally weltering in his blood, which gushed from his mouth no time! All was ready! How surprised they would be and nose in one large continuous stream. There ensued on the morning to find her gone ! She knew where to a fearful pause that lasted some three or four minutes, go! It was not far to Paris! She would ask the first all the assistants being perfectly horrified, D'Argenson person she met if he knew her Philippe? No! Well! himself not excepted. The notary, still conscious of all there were more people to ask the question of! Never that had passed, and that his life was rapidly ebbing, mind that laugh! She is not crazed, although she has made a dying effort to release himself from the soldiers, walked up from Fontainebleau te Paris to find her lover, who no longer held him so firmly For a few seconds writer-the one, "A visit to Hever Castle, Kent;" having no other clue to him than that his name is the purple tide cessed to flow, and the moribond reco- the other. "The Sham Fight in Hyde Park ;" both nations. Philippe! How people stare; and point at her! she vered himself sufficiently to stand erect; fixing his eyes, good. There are some well-written theatrical knows what they mean ! Hard-hearted scoffers ! Some fearfully distended, and gleaming with the unnatural notices in the Metcor, which, indeed, seems to **Enows what they mean!** Hard-hearted scoffers! Some fearfully distended, and gleaming with the undar finded, seems to say she has escaped from a mad-house! But no! she is light that belongs to them only when they are about to have for one of its principal objects the popularising hot mad; only tired, and hungry; and very, very ill! close upon the world for ever, full upon D'Argenson, he 'Tis useless threatening her with the name of D'Argenson! raised his bony hands high over his head, and uttered a Who is he? Is he called Philippe? Another loud and few words, but so inarticulately they could not be under-Who is he ? Is he called Philippe ? Another loud and few words, but so inarticulately they could not be under- have their respective organs in the press ; we do not mocking laugh! Cruel mob! But they have let her go stood ; then his arms dropped, and he once more stag-Bgain, and she will remain in her dark hiding-place till gered back, and would have fallen but for the soldiers; form an exception to other classes. No body of men night-and then-then-she knows a spot where the his face now became awfully distorted, every muscle of it have at their command a richer fund of entertainwater runs so dark, and cold, and deep! It is only a being frightfully contracted; again he writhed, again plunge, and all is over ! How the lights dance ! and how stood erect, again extended his shrivelled hand menacingly towards his persecutor ; twice he gasped for breath, \* Morven, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire. † I'he Ilee is a beautiful river, which rises near Mar Lodge, and falls into the sea at New Aberdeen. ‡ Colbleen is a mountain near the verge of the High-lands, not far from the ruins of Deo Castle. § "I n the spring of 1807, on recovering from a severe illness. Byron had projected a visit to Scotland. The plan was not put into execution; but he thus adverts to it, in a letter dated in August, and addressed to his fair correstwice his jaw dropped, and a shudder passed through his that letter lated in August, and addressed to his fair corres-prondent of Southwell --- 'On Sunday I set off for the llighlands. A friend of mine accompanies me in my car-riage to Edinburgh. There we shall leave it, and proceed in a tandem through the meature parts to Inversely where inversely the meature parts to Inversely where the meature parts to Inversely where inversely the meature parts to Inversely to Invers teor. in a tandem through the western parts to Inverary, where we shall purchase sheltes, to enable us to view places in-proversible to marks the length upon the ground, in accessible to vehicular conveyances. On the coast we guards laid the dead man full length upon the ground, in shall hire a vessel, and visit the most remarkable of the the pool his own blood had formed, and wheeling about Hebrides, and, if we have time and favourable weather, mean to sail as far as lealand, only three hundred miles from the south and the south of the from the northern extremity of Caledonia, to peep at Hecis. I mean to collect all the Erse traditions, poems, &c., and translate or expand the subject to fill a volume, which mer anslate or expand the subject to fill a volume. VICTIMS OF THE BASTILE. It was midnight! Ac, and translate or expand the subject to fill a volume, which may appear next spring, under the donomination of "The Highland Harp," or some title equally picturesque. What would you say to some stanzas on Mount Hecka? They would be written at least with *fire*." [It is matter for regret that this project was never carried out; had it been, a few years later than the time fixed above, what a marnificent outpouring of Goal insured poesy might have magnificent outpouring of Gael-inspired poesy might have remained save the thread upon which his life hung; been the result.] whose eyes were lustreless, whose voice was tuneless, and

cheerfully on the dewy spray ? No relative or friend to ing extracts :--cheer her solitude ? No hand of affection to smooth the

pillow that supports her heated temples ? No voice save her gaoler's to respond to her dying call? Must all this father was seal-bearer to Lord Eldon. Mr. Strickland, at English periodicals." We rejoice to know this, be-Though my hopes may have fail'd, yet they are not forgot; come to pass ? and she to foresee all and live ? The an early age, was placed in the chambers of a barrister, cause the Herald is a publication every page of which In Chapter 52 is an account of the end of the wretch Etienne Quinault, the notary of the Rue Vielle du

Temple, and the accomplice and tool of D'Argenson, the infernal chief of the police. Quinault has been betrayed by *D'Argenson*, who comes to arrest him. The notary charges the Lieutenant of Police with treachery, who says :--

The following description of the reflections of Julie

HORBORS OF THE BASTILE.

Uncertain now as to her ultimate destiny, overwhelmed

on-place condolences and comforting assurances of

Sister Bridget succeed in raising her drooping spirits

whose name she had from childhood never heard without

within those loathsome walls, without the possibility of

voice calling her by name ! no more to feel her warm kiss

upon her cheek ! no more to ramble with her amongst

with felicity ? The thought was bitter in the extreme !

And her lover! her betrothed! Had she then heard

his voice for the last time ? Was it for the last time they

had exchanged vows? Was that bright day-dream of

bliss which had up to that time formed a part of her ex-

shadows of the past, instead of shedding its refulgence

was maddening !

thought was death!

with fearful energy. "I know it-I have received cortain information that 'tis thou. Proofs-palpable proofs too. Didst think I could always be thy fool-thy dupe! Did I ever have reason to doubt thy sincerity, sayest thou ? Yes, often. True thou didst perform one of thy promises, but it was because thou hadst yet foul work to do! Even so lately as three months since, thou didst partly bribe, partly force me to-to forge a murdered man's signature to a deed intended to benefit thee alone ; then, thou didst rob me of sixty-five thousand crowns; then, finding me grow irksome, thou didst betray me, thinking thus to rid thyself of me for ever! But no, I have had time to recall everything, to think upon everything, and to determine. An hour ago I was a coward-I felt afraid to die! Since then I have made atonement for a few of my misdeeds : I am now once more a man. A man such as I was. Sieur D'Argenson, before crime had weighed down my soul -: man such as thou wilt never be, for crime was born dost thou mean ?" interrupted D'Argenson, quailing, hast no proof that I have deceived thee."-"I have it here," retorted the notary, striking his breast ; ""tis the presentiment of years fulfilled! I know 'tis truth. because I feel it. Thou art a liar and a cheat! Thou hast wrought my destruction, and I will be revenged Those papers are no longer in my possession. I have delivered them to one who will make good use of them,' -" Thou liest!" hissed D'Argenson ; "thou sayest this to cheat me. But I am not to be thus duped. I will ransack thy closets, thy chests, ay, even to the walls will I pull down but that I will find them. Ho ! without there !"thrust open, and a party of soldiers, five in number, entered .--- " Seize your prisoner," continued D'Argenson, rising from his seat and pointing to the notary; "in the name of the king I arrest him."-Whilst two of the land admirably performed the character of Professor picket advanced to apprehend Quinault, the remainder drew up in a line so as to bar egress by the door; however, before they could reach him, he withdrew 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. London: T. C. Newby, 72, from his pocket a small phial that he had abstracted from his desk whilst engaged in conversation with D'Argenson, and suddenly carried it to his mouth ; but pleted, and safely we may assert that a better work perceiving the movement, and anticipating his intention, the latter bounded to his side, and dashed the vessel from

-" My heaviest curse upon thee!" muttered Quinault, To explain the following it is necessary to state that Beatrice, the sister of Jacques, the hero of the story, had been sadwood by the the hero of the

story, had ocen seduced by the *lnike of Chartres*, and being abandoned by him had sought an asylum in a Convent. Finding herself in an unhappy position, and dreading the discovery of her shame, she field from the convent, and proceeded to Paris to seek her layer when a convent, and proceeded to Paris to seek her this moment Oningult, who had continued to struggle lover whom she only knew by his christian name this moment Quinault, who had continued to struggle, of *Philippe*. Failing in her search, and driven to des-suddenly fell back into the soldiers' arms; D'Argenson uttered a faint exclamation of horror, and the men them-

## selves shuddered and turned their heads. Quinault,

overcome by intense excitement, and bursting with rage,

where he remained till his passion for the stage induced must have a beneficial effect upon its readers. It is the usual probationary struggles of a youthful aspirant cellent contents of these parts, and as to canvassing for theatrical honours, he was engaged at the Tottenham the merits of each particular number, that, with the Street Theatre, then under the management of Mr. | limited space we have at command, is out of the Beverley. In a sword-fight with Mrs. II. Beverley, that question. The Family Herald must be seen and lady, with her weapon, accidentally struck out several of his | read to have its merits appreciated, no description front teeth, a circumstance that induced him to turn his | can do it justice. "Thou hadst no cause to suspect my sincerity."— "And Chamillart's letter!" exclaimed Quinault.—"Some secret enemy of thine, friend Etienne, against whom thou shouldst hasten to place thyself on thy guard."—"Tis thou—thou who art the secret enemy," replied the notary with fearful energy. "I know it—I have received cartain attention to the study of old men : he shortly afterwards things; a promise which its author has since so well per- progress of society ;" and " National Independence." formed. It is a singular and melancholy coincidence that in that first effort of Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Strickland sus- editor of the Herald,-that is, we cannot see as he tained the character of one of the old men of the dramatis persone, while the last original part that he performed like position; still, all must admit that in the articles ersonæ, while the last original part that he performed was Professor Truffes, in Mr. Jerrold's last comedy of we have named there is abounding food for thought "Time Works Wonders." After his engagement at Sadler's Wells, Mr. Strickland considered, for the better study of his art, that he should return to the provinces. two extracts, the first from the article on "Nationstudy of his art, that he should return to the provinces. At Liverpool, he fulfilled an engagement of many seasons tion :"--at the Liver Theatre, where he became so great a favourite that the managers of the Theatre Royal proposed that he should join their company, a proposal which he accepted. At this promotion in his profession, a large party of gentlemen of the town of Liverpool presented him with a silver snuff-box, on which the names of all the parties who so is not perceptible. It is not perceptible in China, for honoured him were inscribed. Mr. Stuart, of the Haymarket Theatre. then the leading tragedian of the Theatre in thee! Thon hast deceived me; I will have revenge Royal, Liverpool, and his very old acquaintance, was a kingdoms and republics which cultivate social and comfor thy treachery, though I die for it"-" What-what gratified and active member of the committee on the ocea- mercial relationships with other kingdoms and republics into the dust of Jonathan Wild as to shame these sion. After some time, he returned to the metropolis, he knew not why, before the decrepid old man. "Thou and appeared at the Strand Theatre, in an introductory piece written by Mr. Leman Rede : here he attracted the notice of Mr. Morris, the manager of the Haymarket code for all nations. To legislate for Englishmen only is Theatre, who, on the retirement of Mr. Gattie from the now an impossibility, because Englishmen are now cosprofession, engaged Mr. Strickland to supply that perfor- mopolites in spirit and adventure. They are denizens of mer's place. He made his first appearance as Sir Walter Walton, in "Killing no Murder," on the 4th June 1832, and continued a member of the Haymarket until the time of his death, yearly advancing in his art, admired by the fathers had not; and these new relationships have so public, and respected by all who knew him. During the expatriated patriotism itself, so denationalised and exvacations at the Haymarket, he entered into engagements at Covent Garden Theatre, and the St. James's; at the sality of legislation and a unity of authority. The want Immediately upon hearing the signal, the door was latter house he greatly distinguished himself, by his ex- of this universality and unity is already severely felt in cellent acting in "The Miser's Daughter." On Saturday, the 26th of April, 1845, Mr. Jerrold produced his cemedy of "Time Works Wonders," in which Mr. Strick. | old-fashioned alien state, an English book might be Truffles. He complained of being indisposed at the time, and a night or two afterwards his indisposition appeared greatly to increase, though none of his friends were only. An imperial law would settle this and all other alarmed, or at all apprehensive that his illness was of so similar questions. We are approaching the idea of this serious a nature as it proved to be; he continued acting in our police arrangements. A criminal may be pursued till Saturday, 10th of May : his anxiety that the success of from one country to another ; but even this is clogged the comedy should not be disturbed by his absence, was with so many formalities of transferences of power, that a such, that, for several nights, he left his dying bed, as it really was, to fulfil his duties at the theatre. His friends he has made his escape into another nation. This weakwere now anxious that he should remain at home, and ness of justice is all the result of the want of imperial after leaving the theatre on Saturday, the 10th of May, he | union. An empire is wanted to make nations one ; not to continued to keep his bed till the Sunday night, eight days destroy the relative individuality of the nations, 1 ut to afterwards, when he expired. Only those who were present could know the anxiety that prevailed amongst all that nations shall seem rather to be provinces of one great story, had been seduced by the Duke of Chartres, and ust I. Twas thou didst give me the poison. But thy his many friends and colleagues, and their bitter sorrow attion, or empire, than independent legislative powers.

> metropolis and the provinces. account of the eccentric "Captain Ackerly," and his original "Lectures in St. James's Park." In the three numbers is a "Story" by Mr. CHARLES WESTERTON, entitled " Emily Morton ; or a Broken Heart," which we must confess we have not read, the title being quite sufficient for us; we have, how-ever, read two other contributions by the same

honest soul must sigh for such a tribunal; but then, how much has honesty to sigh for in this slippery world !

illigator.

The second class of robbers are those who, struggling for Punch yet recking from the press, in a few hours afterwards oppose him on the mart with some of his choice articles. Honest this, isn't it? to steal the There are some admirable articles from the pen of golden pippins from a man's garden, and then, bring

ing them to market, to put them off against their people who love a bargain so passionately, that they cannot nose in it any taint of moral felony, though Of course we do not agree with all the views of the strong enough to poison Newgate. The next class of forlorn criminals comprises those who weekly fill their columns from Punch, never naming their benefactor, but putting off their goods as their own peculiar make. Benighted men-besotted creatures ! And can ye-in the low wriggling of your souls—can ye hope that the robbery passes undetected by the world? If the bold Blood had

ality," the second from that on "Secular Educa-

insanely believing that men would think the glory NATIONALITY. his own private property? And yet there are news-paper thieves who weekly crown themselves with our The evil of national law-making becomes more and more apparent daily, as civilisation advances. When Caudle cup, and, in their forlornness of intellect, hope the Cup will be taken as a thing of their own family. We now give them warning : if this wiekednations have little intercourse with one another, the evil China is an empire which is complete in itself. It is not very perceptible in Russia, for a similar reason : but in all ness continues, we shall gibbet the names of the robvers. Though we should as soon hope to call blushes it creates embarrassments for governments to which there people into truth,-nevertheless, for the sweetness of seems no possible termination, except in the establishment our own private revenge, we will gibbet them ! of an imperial system-the promulgation of an imperial We find another sneaking class in those who, imitating the outside look of Punch, call him their ' friend," and modestly ask the world to receive them also for their "friend's" sake. Avaunt! Clutch France and of Spain, as well as of England. They have not hold of our robe; seek not-monkey-like-the capital vested in France and Spain; they have sympathics, eminence of our hunch ! Punch loves to believe that capital vested in France and Spain ; they have sympathies, relationships, with these and other countries which their he has friends; men with honest faces, and plain hearty words of their own ; not gentry of the swell mob of letters-smashers worthy of a literary Tothill panded it, that we are driven by necessity into a univer-Fields. Again are we robbed and shamefully disfigured by

the stage-thief; by the man who, seissors in hand, and his eye twinkling on paste-pot, watches the birth many particulars. We may mention that of copyright in of the new book, clothing and feeding himself, llotbooks as an example. Whilst nationalism exists in its author's chance of remuneration in any other country but his own. He writes for all nations, but he is paid by one

unite them by a common law and by common interests, so and many performers from the various theatres in the of armaments for walls and detached forts; nor would Great Britain be strengthening her navy, and conciliating number, the most striking of which is a translation from the Freich, entitled "The Life of Talma," of uninhabited land. Louis Philippe has boasted that the celebrated French tragedian. "Paris and its he would render it impossible that there could be another war in Europe-a vain boast for a fortifier of cities. What is the cause of war but nationalism, or Gentilism Destroy that cause, or subdue it by a power that is greater

than itself, and you destroy war for ever. But Louis Philippe has never even suggested the idea of an imperial own religion, if he ever studied it very seriously, might have taught him was the only possible, and withal the predestinated mode of putting an end to strife amongst the

EDUCATION.

EPIGRAM On Dr. Reid's being allowed to ventilate the linuses of Parliament by alternate blasts of hot and cold sir.

Peel's patronage of Dr. Reid Is very natural indeed. For no one need be told The worthy scientific man Is acting on the Promier's plan Of blowing hot and cold.

kindred apples at half price. But then, thieves can Everybody, from the Thunderer, in Printing-Louse-afford to undersell the folks they rob; and there are square, down to the *Cabinet* of Catnach-from the palace to the prison, if the truth were told, concurs in despising what Canning would have allitoratively designated the execrable expediency of the micerable Minister.

DAN'S BORROWEB LIGHTS .- The Morning Nost has denuded Dan O'Connell of all his acumen and brilliancy as a public orator, by declaring of him, in reference to his head. Pacificator and his Conciliation, Secretary, that he derived all his brightness from his RAY, and all his sharpness from his Steele!

THE TWO GREAT SCOTCH RATS .- Forbes Machenzie, the new Treasury Lord, is admitted by all parties to be the largest rat that has been imported from Scotland since the memorable Sir George Warrender. Mackenzie's pedigree and performances are worthy of the attention of the curious. Some may be old enough to remember that Warrender, who had always been a great supporter of the Whig interest, all of a sudden went over to the Treasury benches, Gastle-reagh being then at the height of his power; but the consistency of Sir George Provender's conduct WE3 in a few days accounted for, he having accepted the appointment of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, When the Admiralty accounts came before the House of Commons, which happened soon after Warrender's appointment, one of the items stated was a charge for killing rate, upon which Whitbread rose and proposed that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the propriety of the charge, as "the largest rat had been left unkilled." The hon, baronet rese in a fury, and expressed a fervent hope that Whithread meant nothing personal.

REASONABLY MAD !--- The authorities of the fown of Greenwich have issued a proclamation to the local police to destroy all wandering dogs who may be "suspected reasonably mad." The matter being left tentot-like, with its intestines. And this man has to the judgment of the policemen on duty, and there printed abroad in so cheap a style as to destroy the the same relation to the dramatist as Old Fagin has being moreover so many strange dogs about Greenwich to Samuel Rogers, banker-stolen pocket-handker- and the suburbs, the question of being rease-ably chiefs to virgin bullion ! And thus, by this man, is ] mad becomes rather difficult of solution.

A FEW NEW WORDS FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.-Albertise : To fail in design, to alter for the worse. in Oxford-street! And Punch-save in the boundless | Broughamdicate : To talk a great deal to little purpose. Bunnic-Verse : A term applied to postry, Nevertheless, we here declare war-inextinguish-able war-against the "Pickers and Stealers." We will erect a weekly pillory, and woe to the offenders. of sending a wanderer home to his friends against his own will. Ferrandic : Fabulous, very imaginative. Gibbsidious : Unaccountable. Grahamitive : Inquisitive about other people's affairs. Oconnellization : GENERAL DONALD M'LEOD. - A correspondent of Distraction, anarchy, confusion, discord, also leggary. the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says :- "This dis-Peeloric : Ambiguous. Peelversotious : Given to tinguished veteran, who took an active part in the turning, not to be depended upon.

AN INTERESTING RELIC .- The coat which Sir R. Peel turned on Catholic Emancipation was lately ditional pardon from Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor | traced to the possession of a poor widow of a Jew clothesman, who asked for it the sum of 6s. 3d. The Canadian authorities at Montreal. General M'Leod author of the book called Sir Robert Peel's Opinions was one of the patriot leaders excluded from the proposed to purchase it by subscription, and a list was commenced accordingly; but an exalted personage hearing of the circumstance became the purshaser of offered for his person, by the Canadian authorities, to it on the widow's terms, and testified much feeling the amount of 10,000 dollars, besides a reward of on receiving the garment, which is to be deposited in 500 dollars, offered by Governor Marcy, of this state, a museum at Turnstile. There are clear marks on for his apprehension for a violation of our neutrality | the cont of the Premier's wear on both sides of it, laws. After the burning of the Robert Peel, he was and the trace is left of the Relief Bill when Sir pursued on this side from one end of the frontier to Robert had it hidden in his sleeve .- Examiner.

the other, and, after many hair-breadth escapes, was THE LATE LAMAN BLANCHARD .- POOR Blanchard power-never, apparently, even thought of that which his arrested near Detroit, tried, and acquitted. General had ever a ready wit-quick scintillating sparks of M'Leod was informed some two years ago, by the talent and vivacity, ready to fly out at every stroke Canadian authorities, that he would be allowed to from the hammor of that lively blacksmith, Conversareturn on his asking permission to do so. This offer tion. He was one of the editors of the True Sun was rejected with disdain. During his exile, the General has published a history of the Canadian renewspaper, at the time that Grant and Bell were the proprietors ; and the latter, in spite of Sorgeant bellion, in which he has given a brief and spirited Talfourd's aid, and Bell's own powerful eloquence, were muleted in the penalty of imprisonment in the Qucen's Bench. This was for political libel; and, far as their conduct was concerned, was deemed by the public honour, rather than obloquy. A boy, a Wesleyan or Baptist college, theology may be taught to time has been spent in visiting the west, and preof the name of Bull, was employed by Mr. Bell to Wesleyans or Baptists. But in a national college in such paring a work on the history, geology, tapography, run backwards and forwards, from the puison to the a country as ours, theology cannot be taught, for this and natural resources of Wisconsin, which is now very reason, that there is not a national theology. We ready for the press, and will be published in a few office of the paper. And from the peculiarity of a physiognomy, in which an enormously large mouth months. The pardon of General M'Leod, unsolicited nearly swallowed all the rest of the countenance, he as it has been, will give universal satisfaction to the Reformers of Canada, and will undoubtedly add much was called "Bull and Mouth." One day this boy had lingered most provokingly on an errand of importance, to the popularity of Sir Charles Metcalfe. The parand returned to present his message just at the modon will also be gratifying to the General's numerous friends throughout the length and breadth of this ment when Mr. Bell was surrounded by a bevy of friendly visitors, of whom Blanchard was one. Bell The General will now return and obtain possession of his extensive property, after having unfered much poverty and hardships during his exile." BIRKENHEAD MARKET.—The new market-house at Birkenhead was opened on Saturday, and presented a frontier. The General will now return and obtain possession of his extensive property, after having suffered much poverty and hardships during his exile. \* Birkenhead was opened on Saturday, and presented a most lively scene. The building is one of the largest OLD SAXON .- On turning to the "Saxon Chronicle," in the kingdom, and certainly superior to anything in and taking a sentence from the first passage we its admirable arrangements and accommedations. meet with, we find nearly every word assimilating to Large quantities of catables of all sorts were disour modern English :- Brittene izland is chia hund played at the various stalls, and the purchases made mila lang, and twa hund brad, and her sind on this were such as to ensure success to the renters of shops izland fif yetheode. The island Brittain is eight and stalls. The entire cost of the building is about hundred miles long, and two hundred broad, and here £24,000, and there can be but one opinion as to the are in this island five nations. taste and skill manifested in every department of this A DESIRABLE CORRESPONDENT .- An American paper writing, and arithmetic, these three, "them's" the things for a national education. The rest being particular, should be left to particular individuals. Some dispute the use of Latin and Greek. Old Cobbett would have none of them—the stort old English gentlenan. As for botany, the 14th of June, was received at Lloyd's on Friday, NULL STATES silk case, which was again inserted in a wooden box. NSP I

Punch dixit ! ate Canadian rebellion, and who has been an exile in this country since 1837, has received an unconof Canada, and is on his way to report himself to the

There are two or three good articles in the third the Irish by puny grants, on purpose to prepare for offence benefits of the general amnesty granted by Lord Durham in 1839. During the rebellion rewards were

In a national college at Rome, Roman theology may

see, therefore, any good reason why players should ment for readers in general than what may be selected from the boundless stores of histrionic lore ; a judicious selection from which would, almost of itmust however, in conscience add, that the Meteor

"Consummation devoutly to be wished"

-success ; at the same time, we hope that the writers therein will be encouraged to greater efforts by the patronage of the public, who may lay out their six-pences much worse than in the purchase of the Me-

THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE. PART VII. London : B. D. Cousins, 18, Dukestreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

This part of the Entertaining Magazine brings to e conclusion EUGENE SUE's celebrated " Matilda." There are also several other excellent tales and ro- to practical men. We may also teach English reading mances contained in this part. A feature in this and writing, for there is no dispute about these. Reading, publication is the giving in each number a page of writing, and arithmetic, these three, "them's" the things "Materials for Meditation," consisting of original and for a national education. The rest being particular, selected aphorisms and reflections on history, morals, should be left to particular individuals. Some dispute the and manners. We give two or three specimens :-Weman .- Shrink not from a woman of strong sense : for if she becomes attached to you, it is from seeing and conchology, mineralogy, civil engineering, and all the July 11th.

cannot teach Protestant theology to Irish Catholics, we cannot teach Catholic theology to Irish Protestants, self, ensure the triumph of any publication. We and there is no theology known which will suit them both, and no professor can be found to whom both would, must shine brighter than it has yet done to ensure listen; nor would two professors, one for each party suffice. Each Protestant sect would then claim its professor, and justice could not, with propriety, say may to such a demand. Government, therefore, in founding a national college in these modern dissenting times, must

either exclude theology, or the college fails to possess the nationality which it boasts of. \* \* \* Education must be imperiect, because man himself is mperfect. How can we teach until we be taught ? How can the aged teach the younger, when the aged thomselves so much require instruction? What can we teach nationally? Only that upon which we are nationally agreed. We are nationally agreed upon arithmetic therefore we can teach arithmetic in a national institution. No party will find fault with this. This is all-important

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# THE NORTHERN STAR.

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#### ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

tion for a "General Union of Trades," and for the "Employment of Surplus Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures," drawn up by the Provisional Central Committee appointed for that purpose by the General Conference tion, John-street, Fitzroy-square, London, on Menday, three thousand of the bravest of their troops ! This rect commercial relations with England, and the universal

honours, and with the calmness of a hero, a philo- puts are deserving of attention and consideration. then, we doubt not, have some exposures of "pru- cffects of that " CRASH" will inevitably be felt by sopher, and a Christian, at his farm at Hermitage, After we have given his reasonings, we shall endeayour to consider them. He says, then :having not lived quite long enough to be assured from

the lips of his friend, General Houstox, that his plan Many persons are of opinion that the excitement of the present year will end like the excitements of 1825 for the prompt 'annexation of Texas' was now sure and of 1836, in a great convulsion, and judging mercly by the number of new schemes which are launched every

"ANDREW JACKSON was born on the 15th March, in the year 1767, at Waxsaw, in South Carolina, and was consequently seventy-eight years of age at the from those which existed at either of the two periods time of his decease. He was the son of poor Irish it is not possible to reason from one to the other with any parents, who, tired of the misery of their wretched degree of confidence. What may be safely inferred from the experience of the past is, that speculations like country, luckily for mankind, and, no doubt, conducted by an all-seeing Providence, left it two years those of 1825 and 1830, will end in the same way ; but this before the birth of their son ANDREW, and settled in only applies to a certain class of share jobbing, and cer-Carolina on a small farm. Their son early showed | tainly not to the commerce and staple manufactures of 'what spirit he was of." He, at the outset of life,

the country, or the condition of trade generally, at the studied and practised the law; but events soon led present time. The chief points of difference between the condition of him to prove to the world that in the lawyer were this country now and in the years 1825 and 1836 are the hidden the commander and the statesman, and that following :-First, we have now a sound currency and a safe bankhis knowledge of law would only enable him more ing system ; then we had neither. During the excitement effectually to serve his country in the latter capaof 1825, the whole country was deluged with one-pound city. When the Revolutionary war of 1775 broke notes, issued by private banks so miserably feeble that

out, JACKSON was a boy. His eldest brother, Huch, however, took the side of his country, and lost his life in the earlier period of the contest. Nothing daunted at this, ANDREW JACKSON, at the early confident, and inexperienced men, bent above all things

on doing a large business, and willing to take any risks age of fourteen, in company with his brother for that end. It was at this time that the Northern and ROBERT, joined the army under WASHINGTON; and, Central Bank fell, and that the ruin of other banks equally ill managed was prepared. The events of that after distinguishing themselves, were taken prisoners disastrous period have never since been forgotten by the by the British, when the future General and Presibanking interest, which is at present in as sound a state dent nearly lost his life by the cut of a sabre from as it has ever been at any period of our national or coman English ruffian, given in cold blood after his mercial history. This appears to us to be the grand distinction between the commercial activity of the present being made prisoner. On the end of the war in and of the preceding times. They were preceded and 1783, ANDREW, now the sole survivor of the three occasioned by great monetary excitement and derangebrothers, studied law, and, after a few years' pracment, whilst the present excitement has sprung up under tice, settled himself with his wife (for he now mara sound currency and as prudent a system of banking as ried) on an estate on Cumberland River. near) the country has ever known. Nashville, where he lived for a few years in the quiet present time and of the two periods which we have menand happy seclusion of an American farmer, until tioned is, that now the raw materials of manufactures elected one of the representatives of Congress for are cheap, whilst then they were extravagantly dear. Tenesse. In 1813, England, flushed with the coming The speculation of 1825 was chiefly in cotton, and other

triumph over BOXAPARTE, resolved, if possible, to prime materials, and that of 1836 was so likewise, though not to the same extent, whilst this year cotton at least is break up the American union ; and at last provoked cheaper than it was ever known to be, and all raw matethat war with the States which proved so disastrous | rials at a moderate price. So little is the public disposed both by sea and land. This event again called forth to encourage speculation of this kind, that we have seen the soldier-like qualities of JACESON. He had been suddenly checked, even in the midst of the railway fever, accustomed, as a Colonel of Militia, to warfare with and the price of that great material of railway constructhe savage tribes on the Mississippi ; and these tribes tion again brought within very moderate limits. As were now excited to attack the States as a diversion general rule, this is the case with the last contrast the present time, and this is not only a great contrast o'clock, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine, in favour of the English troops which were to operate with the state of things which existed in 1825 and 1836, further north. JACKSON, now a General of the United | but is also a great security against the manufacturers of States, was ordered to defend the States that are their hands. As far, indeed, as it is possible to judge, connected with the great river Mississippi from the there are scarcely any stocks of the principal manufac fury of these savages, whose cruelties were terrible. | tures to be depreciated; for, rapid as production has been In this duty, after a most arduous forest campaign, for some time, it has done nothing more than keep pace he completely succeeded : and he had entirely dispersed the Indian tribes, when he was suddenly years. called on to defend the city of New Orleans, which was menaced by a fleet and an army of from nine to ten thousand picked British troops, under Gene- a fluctuating; though often a valuable market) and to two rals Sir EDWARD PAKENHAN, GIBBS, KEANE, and or three markets more, but extends to every country on

LAMBERT. The events of that defence, and of the the face of the earth, and runs in too many and too indememorable battle fought on January Sth, 1815, before New Orleans, are known to all the world. The mere nothing since 1936, and that with India, Australia, of Trades Delegates held in London on the 24th of March | English were driven to their ships, leaving dead the Cape, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and many other counlast, will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institu- upon the field PAKENHAN and GIBBS, with near tries, has wonderfully increased. It would be difficult to

dence" and "good management." Meantime let us every manufacturer, agriculturalist, and trader in content ourselves with the following. It is pretty the land. How can it possibly be otherwise ? "TIP significant of its kind. We have not had far to fetch LIS'I" we gave a selection from last week, shews significant of his kind. "It is a shown of the subscribed of the s on Tuesday: on Wednesday, the very day after, the laid before Parliament for sanction; and the Herald on Tuesday : on Weinesday, the berg day by the berg taken and the herald week, and the reckless eagerness with which they are cupied with the following instance of "prudence :"taken up, this seems only too probable. Still the circum-THE BOMFORD BANK .-- JOHNSON AND COMPANY'S stances of the country at the present time differ so widely

BANKRUPTCY.

The bankrupt appeared before the Court on applicamentioned above, and that in points of importance, that tion for his certificate. He was supported by Mr. Cooke the barrister, and opposed by Mr. Wilkinson, for the assignees. Mr. Lawrence attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of several creditors.

The business commenced by the official assignee (Mr Follett) reading the subjoined report on the condition and affairs of the bankruptcy :---

The balance sheet of the Romford bank, as filed b Thomas Johnson, sen., presents the following facts :---That Mr. Thomas Johnson admits having withdrawn rom the bank, in thirteen years, the following sums,

1 116					
In bills				•••	£13,580
Money	•••	•••	444	•••	12,735
	Total				£26,115
That the ba		arried	on the v	whole p	
istence (eighte	en year	) not a	nly wit	hout p	rofit but
loss :	•		•		
The expe	nses beit	ng state	d at		£16,767
Profits	•••			•••	11,511
Showing	n 1000 11	on the	trading	of	5,256
Showing a loss upon the trading of In addition to bad debts of					2,754
In Bouiti	Total	I UCDIS		**1	£8,010
1 ·	LOUIL	***	444	***	#V3V1V

As quarterly balances were struck during the whole period of eighteen years, it must be assumed that Mr. Johnson was aware of the position of the bank affairs. The balance sheet of Thomas Johnson's private estate. The private balance-sheet of Thomas Johnson admits the receipt in thirteen years of-

£26,115 The previously named ... Receipt from the Aldgate concern ... 18,709 5,973 Profit, rents ... ... ... ££50,801

which is accounted for by

Loss on white lead concern £ 8,669) £46.689 19,714 > Interest and discount ... Personal and domestic expenses 18,306

further proving that the bills and monies withdrawn from the Romford bank were applied to purposes distinct from hat concern. within the last few months, a rise in the price of iron

of the bankrupt was refused. Had it been otherwise, it would have been a most scandalous shame. The commissioner, in his judgment on the case, ob- reverse of being 'sound.' It proves the existence of fever served, that the bankrupt :--

Was a banker carrying on business, and who, now failing, was found for years to have been miserably insolvent. A banker was supposed to be above the ordinary grade of ohnson in the present case showed these qualities, or had willfully blind to the state of his affairs, he must have known from the quarterly balance taken that the bank was a losing affair from year to year, without profit in one single instance. Nothing that could be urged would in his (the Commissioner's) opinion palliate the conduct of the bankrupt. While in a state of hopeless insolvency he had received the monies of his customers, and instead of rendering them in due payment had applied them to

his own speculations and uses. After much consideration, point out a country which has not either direct or indithis case, could not be regarded as the result of misfor-

"subscribed" for schemes not yet even mentioned to Parliament! Can all this take place without dis. ruption to every interest in the state? Impossible Nine-tenths of the schemes will fail through, -drop in -of their own account : but all the "deposits", and all the "premiums" will BE LOST ! This of itself will cause insolvency without end. See some little of the effect in the following :-

JULY

1845.

19.

The BARNSLEY JUNCTION RAILWAY .--- The refusal of the committee to sanction this railway has produced the utmost consternation. Shares were held to a considera. ble extent in Leeds. One gentleman is said to hold 1,6(9) shares, and the difference in the prices of Thursday and Friday (on which latter day the unfavourable intelligence arrived) would make a difference of no less than 15,000 in his property.

This was only the case with one "gentleman" in one scheme, in the height of the Railway mania, Let but the "CRASH" come, and where will thousands of such "gentlemen" be? And how much better will those be that hold "shares" in schemes that happen to succeed in Parliament? When the "calls' are made, how many of them will be able to ober them? Will the nundreds of THOUSANDS set down in "THE LIST" be then forthcoming? WILLIAM will then have to "wish he may get it !" Those that have not the means, but who have now purchased "shares" at a high premium to get rich all at once by a gamble, will THEN have to sell. The hurrying of the shares on the market will tumble down the price. The "decline" will alarm others. Each will be anxious to sell before the price gets lower. More and more will they hurry on to the market ; lower and lower will they tumble, till all the premium is gone and a heavy discount submitted to. Ruin will thus be spread far and wide. The money market will be deranged. Each branch of trade and commerce must feel the effects; and dismay, and consternation will be seen on every hand.

And this is what is before us! As sure as fate, it It is almost unnecessary to say, that the certificate | is coming. It cannot be avoided. As the Leeds Mercury well says :---

"The present speculation, however 'active,' is the and mania, which must end in a fearful reaction. No one can say how many months the excitement may be kept up : but all experience must convince every sober. minded man that the speculative fever is dangerously high, and must do extensive mischief. If we should have nen ; he was looked upon as a man who possessed stand- | a bad harvest,-if the foreign exchanges should turn ing, not only in respect to wealth, but also with regard to against us,—or if from any cause money should be-intellect and strict business habits. But had Alderman come scarce, the price of railway shares will go down with a vengeance. The defeat of many of the projects in the course of his business proved him to have been the Parliament will cause extensive loss; and the calls made man fit for this branch of trade ? Quite the contrary; on those which succeed will sadly inconvenience many for without he had shut his eyes, without he had been speculators, and withdraw capital from its ordinary channels, to the pinching of trade and commerce. At present, whilst speculation is on the advance, all scems very alluring; but we warn our readers to 'look out for squalls.

LORD STANLEY'S IRISH LAND BILL.

As soon as Lord STANLEY'S Irish Land Bill was submitted to the consideration of the House of Lords, we it was his opinion that the failure of the bankrupt, in ventured the following opinion as to the manner in which an Irish landlord would evade its provisions

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ten o'clock in the morning, to receive credentials of Delegates and to furnish them with tickets of admission, and o'clock, P.H. T. S. Duncombe, Esg., M.P., in the chair. The Trades are requested to forward the names and convenient previous to the day of assembling the Conference.

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CITY CHARTIST HALL,

1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The Chartists of the Metropolis, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that

R. THOMAS COOPER (late of Stafford Gaol, and M 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 ball, on Sunday evening, August 10th. Subjects as follows:-

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

2 .- Ancient Greece : its freedom and enlightenment : its literature, arts, philosophy, and social institutions, &c. 3.-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. &c.

6 .- The Norman Conquest: struggles of the kings, nobles, and trading classes for political influence ; Wickliffe, Chaucer, Caxton, &c. ; the "Reformation," &c. 7.-Shakspere and his contemporaries.

8.-The English Commonwealth, and the Protectora of Cromwell. 9.-Milton : his patriotism and poetry, &c.

10 .- The Restoration : "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 mencement of the National Debt, and modern system of government; Walpole, Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Fox,

&c. ; independence of America, &c. 11 .- The Franch Revolution and reign of Napoleon, de 12 .- Byron and modern literature; views of progres and prospects of the fature.

GF A few voices and instruments are practising, to popular airs, the "People-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.-Further particulars of the lectures, &c., will b

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

brated man, the pride of his country and the benefactor of his species. Such a man should not pass away from amongst us without the rising generation being informed as to what manner of man he was, so that, knowing his principles and acts, they may devote themselves to the furtherance of those principles. and seek-however humbly-to imitate those acts. A knowledge of ANDREW JACKSON'S career will also enable the young men of England to contrast the cha-

racter of this hero and legislator, sprung from the ranks of the people, with the generals and field-mar-

tired to his farm at Nashville, without expecting the country could have against those violent shocks to the sittings of the Conference will commence at three | from his country those rewards for his performance of a mere duty, which the mercenary "heroes" of numbers of their Delegates to the Secretary, as early as other countries deem it no shame to wring from the very bones of their starving countrymen.

"This great man was now to enter upon a new career. He was now a senator of the United States. fled in their attempts to enslave America by war, were now endeavouring to do it by the agency of paperof that villanous faction that in America are called Whigs.' They had bribed CLAY, the speech-maker ;

QUINCY ADAMS, the senator: WEBSTER, the flimsy lawyer; and CRAWFORD, a politician by trade. They had, through the agency of these men, got Congress to allow a huge bank to be set up, called 'The United-States-Bank ;' a thing created solely by the

purses, and for the treacherous purposes of the English Jews; and by the briberies through this bank, they hoped to gain a control over the whole American Legislature ! JACKSON, and all the wellinformed men of the States, saw through this infamous but deep scheme. He denounced it to his fellow-citizens. The young farmers and working men, who, in America, understand that 'currency question' and its workings, which seem to puzzle us so much here, formed associations to stand by the General till he should strangle this monster. In 1824, accordingly, JACKSON was a candidate for the Presidency of the States. He was opposed by the three traitors, CLAY, ADAMS, and CRAWFORD ; and not having an absolute majority over the whole three, was foiled ; the second election by States choosing QUINCY ADAMS. In 1828, however, CLAY and CRAW-FORD being cowed by the spirit of the people, the contest was between JACKSON and ADAMS alone; and JACKSON was elected by two to one, and in 1829, was inaugurated, in a happy hour, President of the

United States of America. "Now came his struggle with the monster of corruption, the bank and its villanous directors, of whom one BIDDLE was the chief. He denounced the bank and its briberies in a message to Congress. In Congress the Whigs still had a majority. Their answer was 'a bill,' which passed both houses, to renew the Bank Charter. CLAY brought in that bill, and WEBSTER supported it. In 1832, the re-cloction of JACKSON came on; and in 1832, to destroy him, is possible, CLAY and his majority gave him this bill to sign. The President threw himself on his country. He told them 'he would cut his right hand off before he would sign such a bill, as President.' The farmers and the working men stood by their President. The infamous bank spent millions in bribery. All was in vain. JACKSON was re-elected; and, at the same time, a Congress, in which there was an immense majority of his supporters. He removed the deposits of Government from the clutches of the in-

famous bank. Its charter expired : its paper-money was annihilated; and, by the President's wise measures, a currency of gold and silver established in the doing of which the coffers of the Bank of England were so drained, that, in 1839, she would had it not been for a loan from the Bank of France. have stopped payment. This was the greatest act of the life of this great man. VAN BUREN succeeded him, and his policy is now being carried out by President Polk, who may be styled a pupil of JACKSON It is believed that with General JACKSON originated the grand idea of annexing Texas, Oregon, and the inevitably be carried into effect."

great victory concluded the war, and JACKSON re- diffusion of English commerce is the best security that which it was subject when the foreign commerce of the country was confined to some half dozen countries.

The great danger of the present excitement arises from the immense number of new schemes, chiefly railway

nearly a hundred of them suspended payment when called

upon to fulfil their engagements ; and though there were

no one-pound notes in 1896, yet the joint-stock banks were

then to a great extent under the management of rash,

Another great difference between the excitement of the

general rule, this is the case with all raw materials at

with consumption. This is another point in which the

present excitement differs from the excitements of former

Another point of difference is the increase in the num-

ber of our foreign markets. The foreign trade of the

country is no longer confined to the United States (always

schemes, which are now before the public, and of which there seems to be absolutely no end, the production of them being still as rapid as ever. No one can doubt that, sooner or later, there will be a great crash amongst these The vile English landed and monied aristocrats, baf- projects, in which numbers of persons who now flatter themselves that they will be able to sell out, with a profit, from the various projects with which they are now so rashly connecting themselves, will find themselves grievmoney. They had corrupted and bought the leaders ously mistaken. Still this railway excitement is far from being an unmixed evil, for it will be the means of establishing railway communication in many parts of the empire (Ireland especially) where it might not otherwise have been introduced for many years. Whether the members of many of these railways will obtain a decent dividend is quite another affair; but that is a matter about which those who take care of their own money have no great reason to trouble themselves,

> Our contemporary contends that there are several essential points of difference in the present condition of the country and that of the years 1825 and 1836 and that these differences will operate to prevent the "reverse"-sure to come sooner or later-from being so score as those of the two respective periods named. These points of difference are three :- "a sound currency and safe banking system ;" " cheapness of the raw materials of manufactures :" and "the increased number of our foreign markets."

First, as to the currency and banking system. His assertion that we have a "sound" currency, and " safe" banking system will "sound" very strangely in the cars of those who know that some £30,000,000 of mere "promises-to-pay" are circulating as money, depending on the "absence of suspicion" only for their existence : liable at any hour to a demand for 'conversion into gold," which demand, if made, would blow the whole system of "sound" currency and "safe" banking to the devil !- very "sound" and "safe" that system which depends entirely on confidence-liable at any moment to be shocked and upset! But if our contemporary uses the terms in a relative and not in an absolute sense, we freely accord him so much. Compared with 1825, the currency is "sound," and the Banking system "safe." At that period, there were £41,049,298 " Promises-to-pay" in circulation : and, worst of all, £27,000,000 of that amount was protected by law from all demand of payment! As far, therefore, as the difference between the amount of DEBT-"MONEY" in 1825, and the amount of the same species of "money" in 1845 goes-being the difference between £41,000,000 and £30,000,000 ; and, as far as there is a difference between the issuers of this "fictitious money" being protected by law from the payment of the sums they have " promised." and the being liable to be made to pay as far as they are able: as far as these things go, the present currency and banking system are "sound" and "safe" compared with those of 1825. But compared with 1836, the "difference" is not so great, and consequently not so essential. At that period the amount of " Promises-to-pay" in circulation was £29,152,000 : now it is £30,064,893. So there is little advantage THERE! On the contrary, the amount is against our present condition. And then, as to the "prudence" of the Bankers, as compared with their "rashness" and "inexperience" in 1836, we really fear that our contemporary has "reckoned without his host." Has he looked over "THE LIST" of those who have "subscribed" £2,000 and upwards to Railway schemes? Has he seen BANKERS there. " down."responsible,-for their three quarters of a million each? Does he call that " prudent ?" Does not this look

tune or of circumstances over which he had no control but rather as arising from years of misconduct as a trader in a branch of business which of all others required the greatest care and vigilance; and, therefore, the judgment of the court was that the certificate must be refused.

That little specimen of the "prudence" of our bankers, and of the "soundness" of the banking system, will surely suffice for the present. Whether t was much exceeded by the "management" of the Northern and Central Bank we do not take on ourmake much for the first "noint" of essential difference between present and former times that our contemperary seeks to establish. The amount of Paper 'money" in circulation now as compared with 1830 is decidedly against his views, when judged by his own rules ; and we think we are fairly entitled to say that on his first "point" he has failed in shewing the 'difference" he contends for. If the "difference" not there, or if it be not so great as he would represent, the inference he has attempted to draw from it

is baseless also. The second "point" relied on by the Liverpool Times, as holding out hope that the next reverse will not affect trade and commerce so severely as those of 1825 and 1836, is, the present comparative cheapness of raw materials of manufactures. But is it true that they are "cheap?" Nominally, they may be so: but to ascertain whether they are really so. it will require that we take more things into account than the respective prices of the respective periods. In 1825, the amount of "notes in circulation" was £41,000,000; in 1845, it was £30,000,000. This of itself, would cause a vast difference in nomina prices. The question is, are present prices of raw materials "cheaper," in reference to the amount of | THE PLUNDERING MILLOCRATS .- In continuation of the 'money,"than they were in 1825 and 1836. But there is even another element to be yet taken into the calculation. What relation does the prices of raw materials bear to the prices of the manufactured articles at the respective periods ? Are present prices " cheap" when 50 tested? In 1825 the official value of British manu factures exported was £46,468,282; the real value £38,083,773. In 1836 the official value of the ex ports was £85,229,837: the real value £53.368,572 In 1844 the official value of the exports was £131,564,503: the real value £58,584,292. The raw materials, therefore, in 1845 had need be "cheap," if they are to bear any proportion to the immense depreciation in price of manufactured articles! Look at the difference ! In 1844 three times the quantity brings but one-and-two-thirds the price of 1825! If the price of raw materials in 1845 were anything nearly as "dear" as at the former period, pray what would our manufactures and commerce be worth? The fact is, that when thus tested ; when all things are taken into the calculation ; when the question is fairly examined in all its bearings, the prices of the raw materials at the present time are not low-are not "cheap :" they are "dear :" and the inference the Liverpool Times has drawn from his second fact is baseless, for his fact is no fact at all.

We now come to the third " point" of difference set forth by our contemporary, between the present and former times : " the increase in the number of our foreign markets." Here we give him, without hesitation, the fact. Our markets have increased. China has been opened to us ; and India, Australia. Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and other places take more of our goods than they did. What of that ? Have we not beforetime been quite as unlikely to glut our foreign markets as we now seem to be? Has it not many times seemed as if there was to be no end or like as if they were "bent, above all things, on doing bar to our progress in the markets of the world ? a large business, and willing to take any ris's for And have we not found ourselves laid prostrate ?

Have we a guarantee that it shall not be so again ?

should it become law :---

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

> In confirmation of our opinion we find that his Lordship's Bill has been withdrawn "FOR THE PRESENT." -an ominous Parliamentary period : and we learn that the following alteration made by the select committee, has been the cause of the bantling's sudden death :---

" The bill is not to extend,

"1. To cases in which any lease, or contract, or agreenent made, OR TO BE MADE, may contain any matter or condition to a contrary effect."

What a pity that Lord STANLEY did not consult us on Irish practice. before he ventured upon the absurdity of checking Irish plunder by English law. If he had done so he might have avoided the exhibition of impotency he has just made both of himself and his colleagues, in attempting to deal with a festering and gangrenous social evil. Irish "landlordism" and Irish "tenant-rights" must be regulated in a far different manner than Lord STANLEY proposed.

To Readers & Correspondents.

disclosures contained in a letter from Mr. RIGHARD MARSDEN, which appeared in the Ster of July 5th, Mr. M. sends us the following :-- I heard of a young man, a spinner at Chorley, paying a rental of half-a-crown a week for six months, without ever knowing where the house stood which he rented : and had every reason to believe that the millowner had no house unoccupied, though a key had been given him. The young man submitted to the imposition on the advice of his father, being unable, at that time, to get employment elsewhere in the immediate neighbourhood. It may be possible for many to listen with an incredulous car t the recital of such doings; but the variety of modes resorted to to filch from the workman his earnings it would be impossible to describe. I once had occasion to go to a mill one Monday morning, and was there before the mill engine was in motion. At the exact moment of commencing work the heavy doors were closed by the gate-keeper, though he could see at least twenty of the hands coming up the narrow passage to the gates, and within a few yards therefrom. These had to pass through the watchhouse, to have their numbers taken, and be fined a penny each, and whilst I stood there not less than sixty passed the same way. It is such acts as these which must ever lead in the end w reductions in wages, and the consequent detorioration in the condition of the working men, if there were no other cause ; and till they are viewed as equally odious with every other kind of theft, and alike punishable,not by fines, but in the same way as the poor thief is punished, by the silent system-the coarse jacket, and the gaol diet,-these shameless exactions will ever continue to be made. Will our aristocratic and commer cial law-makers ever do this ? I fear the hope will ever have to be considered preposterous.

MR. STEAD, HUDDERSFIELD, will see in Mr. O'Connors letter an answer to his request. That gentleman contemplates a tour through the West of Yorkshire and the North of Lancashire, at his earliest convenience. Of course, due announcement will be made, and time given for proper arrangements.

IR. PAINE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON .--- We have not yet read the "letter of an Emigrant" he has sent.

. J. M. THORPE, LAMBETH .- It has been noticed in the Star over and over again, that room could not be spare 1 for " addresses" of a merely local nature. W Collins must take the same answer.

THE NEWSVENDERS AND OTHERS IN MARYLEBONE, WW complain that they cannot get the Northern Star reat larly, are informed that Mr. A. Packer, of No. 78, row-road, will undertake to supply their wants. Mr. William Beesler, who is at present working 8 Blackburn, requests us to insert the following notice: " Persons who wish to see Mr. Beesley are desired not to wait upon him at the workshop. These who was to see Mr. B. must call and the workshop. to see Mr. B. must call upon him at his lodgings, le tween twelve and one o'clock at noon, or after server and o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Newton's, Temperanet Hotel, King-street, Blackburn. It is impossible for Mr. Beesley to answer James Ward's communication unles 113 he is furnished with his address ; the letter bears the said Preston post-mark, but there is no date or place mes tioned in it.

# GENERAL JACKSON.

shals, and the hereditary and class-elected lawgivers | Californias, to the United States. That idea will the history and origin of that manly game, an account of of their own country. The contrast will, " wo guess," be quite sufficient to convince the most obtuse, of the superiority of that system which invests the peop training for atkletic sports and exercises, with engravings. | with the national sovereignty (as in America), over that system which nominally invests the sovereignty in King, Lords, and Commons, but really in a few hundred land-robbers, and a few thousand profit-Just Jullished, price sixpence, Every Man his Own mongers, with the addition of a gilded, powerless, pup-Lawyer; or, Complete Landlord and Tenant, by a Bar- pet, dubbed Queen! Impressed, therefore, with the rister, containing ample instructions for agreements, desirableness of placing upon record in our columns

# THE LATE

We announced in our last the death of this cele

the leading facts of General JACKSON'S public life, we are acquired by the trading and operative classes.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Wreetling and Pedestrianism, with full instructions in -Modern Boxing, containing the history and practice of pugilism, illustrated with numerous engravings .- Sporting Songe, containing upwards of one hundred of the most approved sporting songs extant.

lesses, ejectments, &c., &c.

Farley's Keepsake fer 1815,-Parley's Friendship's three or four of the genus of modern literature, and the series is admirably adapted for prize-books and presents. Time Hercury (of Wednesday last), we found that the me One shilling and sispence each.

pence. Clark's New Bastardy Act, price sixpence. With full

directions how to act in this emergency.

The Love Match ; a work of the most humorous character, designed to illustrate the various conflicting infuences which sprang from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Thorn, Sylvester Sound, &c., &c. In twelve man ; if we regret anything, it is, that Mr. Dou-Tom Todd, by Henry Cockton, author of Valentiae Vox, monthly parts.

The Brilliant Songster, Numbers 1 to 4, one penny each. The Brilliant Jester, one penny.

Biblin's Sea Songs, two numbers, one pinny each. Bell's Gallery of Comicalities, Numbers 1 to 5, one Fenny cach.

Country Agents will fud it advanta more to see d direct

. 24

to W. M. CLARK, 17, Warwich lane, Suy.

Officing for 1815 .- Parley's Forget-Me-Not for 1813 .- had intended to have prepared a sketch of his career, reverse when it comes. Each of these miniature volumes will be found to contain when, casting our eyes upon our contemporary, the

sketch of the life of

As might be expected, there are different notions Editor of that paper had anticipated us, in the me afloat as to the extent of the "reaction" that all seem Clark's Abstract of the New Poor Law Act, price six- moir given below. The writer of that memoir certain is coming, though but few are preparing to TROMAS DOUBLEDAY, Esq.,-we cannot mistake the meet it. That it will come, none seem to doubt. They

authorship of the article,-as a pupil of WILLIAM seem to have made up their minds on that point : CORBETT and an uncompromising advocate of the they only disagree as to THE TIME and extent of the principles of the Jackson policy, was well fitted to " panic."

In relation to one view of the subject-that taken do justice to the great American soldier and statesby those who believe that the next "PARIC" will not

ELEPAT has not more fully discharged a duty for be so severe as our former ones-there is an article in the Liverpool Times of Tuesday, which we shall which he is so eminently qualified. With these remarks we introduce to our readers the following extract in full, that the readers of the Star may see the best that can be said in opposition to the views we have, on former occasions, expressed. His rea-GENERAL JACKSON. "The world has lost its best and greatest man.

that end"? Besides, is it not notorious that "dis- Has not "glut" followed on "high prosperity ?" THE COMMERCIAL EXCITEMENT OF 1825, 1836, 1845. counting is casy"-and "money plentiful?" Is not

the "age of speculation" invariably the "age of Would a deficient harvest not interfere with the pre-WE are glad that this subject is exciting consideradvances?" Will the Bankers, who have the means sent " roaring trade ?" Is a deficient harvest an unable attention. It is one of paramount importance; and the more it is discussed, and the more that corin their own hands of making "promises-to-pay" likely occurrence? What will the chances be, should "as good as money," neglect their harvest ? Are they the present weather continue but a fortnight longer ? It rect notions of the causes of the periodical "flushes" of " prosperity," and their bitter after-consequences, to have no "share" in the GENERAL PROSPE. may not affect China ; but it will affect us at home-RITY ? Have they had nothing to to with the milland if a deficiency of food here causes it to be " dear," building, the machine-making, and the immense the better able will all parties be to meet the next what will " Prosperity" be worth.

manufacturing of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns We readily grant that the best symptom in our and fabrics lately going on ? Have they had nothing condition is the absence of Stocks in the hands of to do with the dealers in "shares?" Have not the merchants. It is beyond dispute that the conheavy "advances" in aid of each and all of these sumption or demand for our manufactured goods has modes of money-making been made? It would be been astoundingly immense. It is also true that the contrary to nature that this should not be the case. demand continues ; that little appearance of "glut" It will, we know, require the reverse to make it all manifest. At present matters go

### " As merry as a marriage bill,"

and the "rashness," "inexperience," and "illmanagement" are well covered up. Let the "panic" but once overtake us, and we shall soon find out how had one stops them again. " Ease" in the moneythe difference between £26,630,244,-the amount of market makes both branches of industry " prosper the notes of the Bank of England and other banks ous": confusion there brings all things to a dead stop. of issue in England and Wales, in circulation in The "CRASII" which all expect; which the Liversoning is by far the strongest on his side of the ques-1810, and £30,064,893, the amount of such notes in pool Times speaks of as certain to come sooner or "The world has lest its best and greatest man. General Jacason has expired, full of years and the moints "he light to the second ban discrete that each local later, will play "Obl Harry" on 'Change : and the logate to that meeting."

### YORKSHIRE.

WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- This niceling was held, according to notice, on Sunday last, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, Mr. R. Sutchille presents itself as yet. Still that "difference" in the chair. After the preliminary business had be condition between these and former times will not save gone through, the following sums for the Excentific trade and commerce from the shock, when the were paid in :- Bradford, 7s. ; a gift from the Chart ists cf Little Horton, 7s. 103d. ; Halifax, 2s. 14 "range" comes! Our whole THING hangs together. Touch it in one part, and you affect it in another. A good harvest sets the manufacturers to work : a bad one stops them again. "Ease" in the moneycessity of establishing a Chartist Tract Society, and appointing tract distributors in every locality. most powerful auxiliary in promoting the principa of the People's Charter." " That this meeting ? journ to the second Sunday in August, when it is n juested that each locality will send at locat one of

JULY 19, 1845. J

J	JULY 19,	1849.	
RE	····	E CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE AND SOCIETY.	Assize Intelligence.
Bolti Bari Norr Oldh Stoc Sun Holl Bra Ash Ryl Joh	Yeovil, per T. J. Abbo Bolton, Mr. Voce Barnsley, per J. Ward Norwich, per J. Henry Oldham, per Hamer Stockport, per T. Wei Sanderland, per W. I Manchester, per J. Mi Holbeck, Leeds Bradford Ashton Ryland.street, Birnin John Cades, Leicester	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	YORE, JULY 11.—HIGHWAY ROBBERT.— Robert White, aged 31, was arraigned for robbery on the highway, and with accompanying violence. James Ackrovd, a stonemason, of Roundy, near Leeds, de- posed that on the 2nd of January last he was at the Rodney, Leeds, which he left at nine o'clock in the evening. On his way home he saw a man behind him in the streets of Leeds. He recognised the per- son who followed him by his person. The prisoner was that man. He had then large black whiskers, which he had since shaved off (the prisoner's hair was char ender colored).
Ind		UCTS 10 0 0 3 9 8 EENERAL SECRETARY. INSTALMENTS.	soon after the prisoner overtook him, and said, "It's a very cold night." They walked on together for a full mile, occasionally conversing. He had remarked the prisoner's features as they passed under a lamp
u fontituesse rslist	Newark	2 s. d.       £ s. d.         12 0 Bristol	which left him stunned on the ground. By the blow his face was cat upon the road. The prisoner then turned him over, jerked out a leather purse, contain- ing seven sovereigns and some silver, also a silk handkerchief. He gave information to the police, and on Sunday, the 23rd of February, he saw him in custody at the police-office. He instantly knew him when brought out, and challenged him as the man who robbed him. He made no reply. George Hall, a policeman, deposed that he locked up Gaskill, a man taken up for drunkenness, in the same cell with the prisoner. He listened to part of a conversation, in which the drunken man assured the prisoner that he would get witnesses to prove that Ackroyd had admitted to them that he was so drunk that he did not know who robbed him. Upon that assurance. he
	Greenwich Brighton Warrington, S. Tra- vers	) 4 0 AEDS AND RULES, 1 4 Swindon 0 8 4	the door. The learned Judge remarked that the course taken by the authorities as to caves dropping in the cell was not in accordance with the genius of our constitution. Still if the particular words did
	Herwood Bolton Radcliffe The 12s, acknowled have been Ardsley, no	) 6 10 Southampton 0 1 0 ) 3 10 Brighton 0 2 2	dence must be received, and the jury must take it into their consideration. The jury pronounced, after a short consultation, a verdict of Guilty. The pri- soner was removed. There was a considerable sensa- tion occasioned in favour of the criminal in this case, in consequence of his having been convicted, it is
	FQ	CHARTER ASSOCIATION. 5 THE EXECUTIVE. EB ME. O'CONNOB. £ S. d.	now believed improperly, on the Sth of last March of a robbery with violence. YORR, JULY 14.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Luke Bent- ley, aged 25, and Timothy Booth, aged 19, were
	Iron Monlders, Dund Mr. Jenkins, Eastcott Barnsley Glossop, per J. Hall	in Ironvill	panied by personal violence, from the prosecutor, John Shackleton, five half-crowns, six shillings, and sixpence, at Clayton, in the West Riding.—John Shackleton, a weaver, at Bradford, said he went on the 1st of May to a shooting match at Allerton. He stayed there that day, and until twelve o'clock the next night, when he set out to return home. He took across the fields. Saw three men, of whom
		SENERAL SECRETART. SUBSCRIPTIONS. S. d. B. d.	rather dark, and the witness was rather fresh in liquor. He remarked, however, Bentley's counte- nance. One of them, Milton, he know personally,
	Somers Town	2         0         Northampton, new           3         0         locale           8         9           7         0         Merthyr Tydvil          5         0           2         1         Brighton          3         0           1         Brighton           3         10           1         Stittle Horton, a gift         7         104           0         2         Mountain, ditto          6         0	ton ?" Ile said to him, "Milton, are you going to Clay- ton ?" Ile said nothing in reply, but avoided the witness's eye, and hung down his head. Witness did not like this, so he went out of the path over into another field; there he stood to hear if they followed. Heard them, and then again he took out of the foot- path and ran till exhausted. Turning round he saw
	<ul> <li>Erratum in the S</li> </ul>		Bentley near him, who hit him on the temple, and whilst down struck him on the face and head, placing his knees on his body. Another came up, and then Bentley put his hand on the prosecutor's cycs. Ano- ther took all the money he had out of his pocket, six
	been 5s. 6d.	N THE LONDON REPEALERS	half-crowns and six shillings, leaving him but six- pence to get home with. Upon getting on his legs he found his eyes flashing, and so sore that he could not well see out of them. He went off for a constable, described who had robbed him, and they went in pur-
	AND THE A	SSOCIATION IN DUBLIN.	suit. The jury found the prisoners GuiltySentence

The differences that have existed for some time between deferred. a majority of the London Wardens and the Association

was, but he said that did not matter (renewed laugh-ter). After this they became intimate, and the mar-riage was fixed to take place on the 4th March. Witness was invited to the wedding feast at the plaintiff's mother's house, and she went there ac-cordingly. A number of guests were invited, and all the other preparations were made for the wedding. A post chaise was sent by the defendant, and it was waiting at the door to take them to church, but the

t nine o'clock in the saw a man behind le recognised the pererson. The prisoner arge black whiskers. (the prisoner's hair ed the prisoner, and "It's ed on together for a

ig. He had remarked passed under a lamp she is married (roars of laughter). a blow given to him

Then they are all nice girls, 1 suppose, until they round. By the blow are married ?- Yes (renewed laughter). The witness The prisoner then then went on to say that there was a good party in-vited on the wedding day, and finding the bridegroom did not come they resolved to dine without him. ather purse, contain-1e silver, also a silk nation to the police, ruary, he saw him in e instantly knew him ged him as the man reply. George Hall, locked up Gaskill, a

in the same cell with art of a conversation, red the prisoner that e that Ackroyd had so drunk that he did on that assurance, he to that, and it will through the crack of e remarked that the s as to caves dropping ice with the genius of particular words did this felony the evi-

Witness .- Yes, we did (laughter). ie jury must take it jury pronounced, after of Guilty. The pri-

criminal in this case, been convicted, it is Watts, aged twenty-two, and William Neale, nine- some of witness's, but he would break as little as Sth of last March of teen, were charged with having, on the 12th of possible. Major Mahon was in England at the time. January last, at Hethe, in this county, assaulted the saw Burke and a great crowd of people opposite Henry Tebby, with intent to do him some grievous the police barracks of Ballintubber next day. There bodily harm. It appeared that on the night of the was much excitement, some of witness's tenants re-DBBERT.-Luke Bent-Booth, aged 19, were 12th of January last, the prosecutor, who is one of fusing to allow witness's land to be broken. He had the gamekeepers of Mr. Rousby, who resides at looked into several Acts of Parliament, and could not and stealing, accomfrom the prosecutor, Cottesford, was out on some errand for his master, find one which would allow him to break up both ns, six shillings, and West Riding.—John and hearing a hare scream, went to the place to see ford, said he went on atch at Allerton. He saw three men through a gap in the hedge, one of to return home. He three men, of whom there?" when Willis struck him violently with a three discrete to see whom was named Jesse Willis. To this man he called out, "Halloo, Willis, what are you doing three ?" when Willis struck him violently with a three three men, of whom e, at a stile. It was heavy weapon and knocked him down, but not sensewas rather fresh in less. He rose up, but was most cruelly beaten by r, Bentley's counte-he know personally, the other two men. He received seven blows which must have been of a very serious description, as the re you going to Clay-result has been that he lost one eye, and has never ply, but avoided the since the assault been able to hear with his left car

s head. Witness did or smell with his left nostril. The shower of blows of the path over into stunned him, and on recovering he found himself hear if they followed, alone, and made his way as he best could to the house took out of the foot furning round he saw Rev. Mr. Maguire, on reaching the door of which he fell to the ground from weakness or loss of blood, m on the temple, and face and head, placing | The brother of Mr. Maguire, who opened the door of er came up, and then psecutor's cycs. Ano-out of his pocket, six leaving him but six-took him in, gave him wine and other stimulants, getting on his legs he | and sent for medical assistance to Brackley, a village so sore that he could in the neighbourhood. In spite of the dreadful inent off for a constable. und they went in purners Guilty .- Sentence

he mentioned there were three men who struck him.

waiting at the door to take them to church, but the bridegroom did not make his appearance. In a to the matched exactly. The prosecutor's appearance ex-cited considerable sensation, as he displayed a most It appears by a communication addressed by the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, brother to Lord Farnham,

IRISH ASSIZES.

fact, it was rather a dull affair. She did not near anything said at the dinner about losing the young man or the £700. The plaintiff was there, but A remarkable circumstance occurred at the trial, in connection with this case. On the prosecutor coming

committed for trial next assizes. County Roscommon.—On Friday M. John Burke his arrest as a general mason. Ile left his employ-ment about last Easter. He did not dismiss him. Mitness.—Les, we did (hughter). The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff— Damages £30. OXFORD CIRCUIT. Ment about last Laster. He did not distins inth. On Wednesday in Holy Week he came to witness and said there would be a setting the next day; that he would first go to Major Mahon's land and break it, OXFORD, JULY 14 .- FELONIOUS ASSAULT .- James | and if there was not enough there he would break

> rately taken steps not only to violate the property of individuals, but to excite your fellows to riot and destruction of property of others. You have set a most evil and pernicious example. - Sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Freland.

chapel-house, but seems to have a perfect knowledge of what had occurred; he, however, in speaking of the assault that evening only named Willis, though the assault that evening only named Willis, though Walsh. but without anything contradictory to his the assault that evening only named Willis, though

to wit.

clarant saw several men from the adjoining fields

"Taken before us, the 12th day of July, 1815.

"PIERCE MORTON, Justices of the Peace for "ABRAHAM BRUSH, J the said County."

"The first appears to be a simple rude blade of iron,

η.

5

order to lighten her, but as the sea kept dashing her bridegroom did not make his appearance. Mr. Chambers.—Isuppose as you were going along he said something about getting married, and you said, "Molly Brown is a nice girl" (laughter). Witness.—Yes, she happened to be standing at the dor as we were going by, and I remarked to him that she was a nice girl, and he said, "Yes, I think she is" (roars of laughter). Prav. Mrs. Carter, will you tell us when you con-Trav. Mrs. Carter, will you tell us when you conagainst the rocks with terrific force, she mon Looko

IRISH ASSIZES. "MOLLY MAGUINEISM."—At the Longford Assizes on Thursday week, P. M'Partland, 22, and M. M'Cormack, 30, married men with families, were in-dicted for being of a large party, on the 20th of June last, one of whom was descard in families and gentleman in the other, have shewn to me letters addressed to themselves (one very very solution of the very which the very which they had been east upor, which then went on to say that there was a good party in-vited on the wedding day, and finding the bridegroom did not come they resolved to dine without him. They did not have any dancing or singing, and, in fact, it was rather a dull affair. She did not hear anything said at the dinner about losing the young man or the £700. The plaintiff was there, but young man or the £700. The plaintiff was there, but she could not eat any dinner (laughter). Mr. J. Harrington proved that he was invited to the intended wedding, and he added that he was to have given the bride away. Mary, the plaintiff, was quite ready, but the gentleman did not come (alaugh). Witness dined, had tea, supped, and stayed all night. Cross-examined.—As the defendant did not think proper to come they resolved to "keep it up" amongst themselves (laughter). They are up the whole of the welding eake (roars of laughter). They finished the wine and the brandy, and enjoyed themselves. Mr Chambers.—Yes, and I believe you drank as toast " absent friends" and " better luck another time." discordant elements for the accomplishment of one heavens with their mouths open. It soon, heaverer, specific object-the protection of human life-in passed over. On the third day, to their great law, a

specific object—the protection of human life—in reaching, by our combined efforts, the root, the source, the spring of that terrorism, of those evils from which, at present, we can see no escape." And again :—All the horrors around us, which now stare us in the face, are but the legitimate erop of the seed sown by the Repeal agitation. The priest himself is sometimes seen to stand aghast at the magnitude of the evil which he has undoubtedly con-tributed to create.—An instance of this occurred yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Brady, priest of the parish in which Mr. Booth was murdered, requested an in-terview with me. I went to him, with two other magnistrates. We found him in great trepidation, magistrates. We found him in great trepidation, accompanied by a respectable Roman Catholic and two Protestants, who, as a deputation from Balinagh, of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of two Protestants, who, as a deputation from Balinagh, requested a larger body of military to prevent an expected rencontre between two parties to-day. Mr. Brady acknowledged that the Roman Catholics were likely to be the aggressors—that they intended to have what he had every reason to believe a mock funeral—and he said that, if confirmed in his belief, he would certainly have the coffin opened, and expose the fraud. He feared that these proceedings would bring down upon them the Orangemen from "the Manor," who he heard intended to come through Ballinagh with their arms and colours; at the same time he repeated to us that he dreaded most the vio-lence of the funeral procession. Informations were THE BALLINHASSIG INQUEST. The case for the defence was opened on Saturday morning by Mr. Scannell, who addressed the jury at Ballingsh and elegenberg throughout the county the Ballingsh and elegenberg throughout the throughout the county the Ballingsh and elegenberg throughout the county the Ballingsh and elegenberg throughout the throughout the Ballingsh and elegenberg throughout the Ballingsh and throughout t morning by Mr. Scannell, who addressed the jury at populace, and 1 nave every reason to nope that at about two months previous to her loss. To Captum considerable length. A policeman named Hickson, Ballinagh and elsewhere throughout the county, the was present, but took no part in the conflict, or angenen will prove to have maintained that cha-was then examined, and throughout his examination made it appear that stones were thrown at the police sented to the public, through your columns, on the indebted to him for the preservation of their loss. To Captum humane and prompt steps he adopted to rescue the number of the island. These whe are indebted to him for the preservation of their loss. It is the preservation of the island. These when are indebted to him for the preservation of their loss. took him in, gave him wine and other stimulants, and sent for medical assistance to Brackley, a village in the neighbourhood. In spite of the dreadful in-juries which he had received, the prosecutor was not in any great confusion of mind when he reached the chanel-house, but seems to have a perfect knowledge have perished in a day or two afterwards ; for had

they been resented by any other vessel, she must have

STATE OF CAVAN.

has assumed an appearance likely to be detrimental to the agitation in London. A few months ago the association struck off the list of wardens-Messre, Dunn, Roche, and O'Malley at the instigation of the Rev. Mr. Moore of Wapping : the right of so doing having been vested in the wardens in Wardenmoto assembled. This led to a re-Blondell, at the parish of Little Wymondley. The monstrance being sent to the association, for their strik-Ing off men, as wardens, on a one sided statement. The association refused to enter into an investigation of the afiair ; and Mr. Ray, the richin secretary, was sent over : but he on his arrival would not listen to the statement of the expelled wardens, Mr. Ray finding that twothirds of the wardens would not be coerced, and that they demanded justice at the hands of the association. The only answer was, the following imperious document from the " Liberator," issued to the wardens :- "To T. M. Ray, next morning, on her going down stairs, she discovered Esq. Mr. Ray is distinctly to understand that the association will abide by its decision respecting the Repeal Wardens of London, and will not listen to any further discussion on the subject. We utterly reject the co- of the Herts constabulary, named Good and Bankes, discussion on the subject. We utterly reject the cooperation of every person who will not or does not submit were then examined, and it appeared that in the cheerfully to our decision; every such person ceases to be a member, and we have nothing further to do with him; he is to us as an utter stranger. The thing called a Wardmote is immediately to be totally dissolved. Mr. Ray is to proceed at once to make new and distinct they had produced, together with a chisel and a arrangements respecting such Repealers as continue members of the association. He is to make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary, so as to exclude dissension and strife, and to carry out the intentions and final determination of the association.

### " DANIEL O'CONNELL, M.P."

This was carried out to the letter; and about twothirds of the wardens instantly resigned. The "Repeal suppose we shall be transported for this." To which the prisoners to fifteen years' transporta-Morement" is at a stand. The rent from London has the reply was, "I suppose we shall, but if we had not dwindled down from £50 to £10 per week, and is getting been at home that night the — should have had a beautifully less." On Sunday a meeting was held at job to catch us." The prosecutrix, of course, from But the Automatical the reply as the seture of the active the Sun Tavern, London-wall, Mr. Cooney in the chair, the nature of the articles stolen, was unable to condemning the arbitrary conduct of the association in identify them positively, but it was rather singular were indicted for cutting and wounding Francis closing the Wardenmote, so as to stifle the public feeling that the prisoners having carelessly thrown about Saunders with intent to do him some grievous bodily of the wardens, which meeting was adjourned to Monday | the tickets with the prices that had been attached to harm, and to prevent their lawful apprcheusion. evening, to be held at the Temperance Hall, Rose-street, many of them, she was enabled to identify them The prosecutor is the bailiff of Mr. Dashwood, a gen-Solio. The adjourned meeting was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Ray's speech at the Dublin Association on the Monday previous, referring to his late mission to London, was read, and denounced by the meeting as being untrue from beginning to end. The speech of the "Liberator"

on the same subject was roughly bandled; one of the speakers saying, that if he knew nothing of the affair, it said very little for his wisdom as a lawyer; and, that if he was aware of the facts, it said very little of him as a politician. A committee was formed to get up a public demonstration respecting the conduct of the association towards the London Wardens.

Resolutions were then passed, pledging the meeting not to desist seeking for the restoration of the wardens so) unjustly struck off. The public demonstration will be held in a few days, and the whole of the public press is to be invited.

REVOLTING AFFAIR .- A girl named Sarah Cook, aged sixteen, was on Thursday brought before one of the borough magistrates, at the town-hall, Southempton, during the time of holding the quarter sessions, on a charge of attempting to poison her mother. went about the country begging. She returned, and assizes. was received by her mother, and a short time back she went off a second time, when she was away about a week. Her mother is in possession of some triffing property, and it is supposed that the prisoner had

HERTFORD. JULY 12 .- DARING BURGLARY .- Solomon Shadbolt, 47; George Shadbolt, 25; Benjamin Shadbolt, 29, and Jonathan Shadbolt, 26, all described as labourers, were indicted for a burglary of a very prosecutrix deposed that she kept a general shop in the above village, and on the night of the 3rd of ebruary she went to bed, leaving her house properly secured. In the course of the night she was awoke by hearing the footsteps of men over her head in an upstairs room, and very soon afterwards she saw the handle of her bed-room door turned twice, but no further attempt was made to gain admittance. She was too much frightened to give any alarm, and the that the house had been ransacked, and a large quantity of property, consisting of wearing apparel, beginning of April they searched the cottages of the prisoners Solomon, Benjamin, and George, at Burnham-green, about eight miles from the residence of the prosecutrix, and they there found all the articles centre-bit that corresponded in size with the marks upon the door of the prosecutor's house. The other prisoner, Jonathan, was apprehended in London, and a poacher may kill like a hare. This cannot be tole-

HOME CIRCUIT.

positively, from their having her handwriting upon positively, from their having her handwriting upon them. The jury found all the prisoners Guilty, and Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced Solomon Shadbolt to be transported for twenty, and the others for fifteen venus vears.

> CHELMSFORD, JULY 15 .- INCENDIARISM AND INSAsetting fire to a stack of beans and a stack of straw, the property of William Ridley, at High Ongar. When the prisoner came into the dock he gazed wildly round him, and looking up in the gallery where a number of ladies were sitting, he exclaimed, "Ah, there they are; I see them, the angels. I do love them." He then made a low bow to his lord-

who is housekeeper to Mr. Coxwell, solictor. She jury were then sworn to decide whether the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next. It appears that was in a fit state of mind to plead, and upon hearing about twelve months ago the prisoner absconded from | the evidence of the surgeon, they found that he was home, and connected herself with some trampers who | not, and he was accordingly remanded until the next | Guilty, they were forthwith transported for fiftcen

CHELMSFORD, JULY 16. - "A NICE GIRL." BROWN v. BREWER .- This was an action brought by Mary Brown to recover damages from the defendant, William Brewer, for the breach of his promise to for the purpose of obtaining possession of it, for it said the parties in this action were persons in a hum-was proved that she went to Mr. Tyron's shop in com-news with a woman and make the parties of the parties pany with a woman, and purchased a pennyworth of arsenic. The prisoner mixed the poison with some tea, of which her mother partook; but upon the latter build the mother partook is but upon the he had come into the possession of a considerable sum

but afterwards he named the others. Willis was tried for the offence last year, and transported for fifteen years. Mr. Maguire, the following day, went to the spot which the prosecutor had described as the scene of this most barbarous attack, and there found a large quantity of blood, and also three hedge stakes, of about a yard long and six inches round. Mr. Jones, the surgeon, described the wounds, and said that when he visited the prosecutor at the chapelhouse at Hethe he found the left nasal and cheek bones fractured, the left eye dangerously wounded, and the left side of the head bruised ; and that there appeared as well to be concussion of the brain. Mr. Walesby addressed the jury for the prisoners. Lord Denman summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation; returned a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners. The learned Judge, in passing sen-tence, said that the prisoners had been convicted of one of the worst assaults he had ever heard of in a court of justice. It was most fortunate indeed for them that the dreadful injuries they had inflicted did not cause death, or they would then have stood at the bar capitally convicted. Though no fatal re-sult had ensued, there could be no doubt that morally they were even now guilty of murder. It is, said his lordship, abominable that in this country men should think that a gamekeeper is a victim that at his lodging some more of the stolen property was discovered. It also was proved that while the prisoners Benjamin and George were in the custody of the police, one of them said to the other, "I

### NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

BUCKINGHAM, JULY 11,-CUTTING AND WOUNDING. -Robert Price, aged 27, and John Martin, aged 27,

"small sandy terrier dog," which ran towards the hen-house. On approaching that building the pro-NITY .- Samuel Reed, 45, was placed at the bar to secutor became aware that some strangers were in it. plead to an indictment, charging him with feloniously and attempted to open the door. While so engaged he received from some one a severe blow on the head with a stick, but nothing daunted, he persisted in his efforts, seizing hold of the half-opened door with his right hand. Upon this he received a cut across the wrist with a knife, which compelled him to let go, whereupon two men rushed out and made their cscape, together with their dog. On examining the hen-house several dead ducks were found, all ready ship, and burst into a loud laugh. His conduct alto-gether betokened insanity. Chief Justice Tindal in-for removal. In order to bring this charge home to quired whether the prisoner was in a sane state of the prisoners, the prosecutor now described the dress mind, or whether his conduct was assumed ? Mr. and personal appearance of the men he had seen on Neale, the governor of Springfield gaol, said the pri-soner had been under his charge since March, and he soners, on the same night, were drinking at a neighhad opportunities of observing his conduct since that bouring public-house, which they left just before period, and in his opinion he was really insane. The eleven o'clock, with a small sandy terrier sort of a dog; besides which, one of them, when arrested on this charge, exclaimed with an oath that "they were done at last." The jury having found the prisoners vears.

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

WINCHESTER, JULY 14.-CUTTING AND WOUNDING.- | succeeded in dispersing the mob without the neces-John Desmody was indicted for cutting and wounding | sity of ordering the police or military to fire. Scarcely John Beachorn, with intent to murder him, with a | a window in Ogle-street has a whole pane of glass. and that they had persuaded her to poison her parent the action of the protect of bodily harm. The prosecutor stated that he was the ostler at the Railway Tavern at Fareham. A few weeks before the 24th of March, the prisoner came there with two horses belonging to Captain Seymour. He put the horses into the stable, and went into the He put the horses into the stable, and went into the he stones were flung at the mounted man in the horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses to be stable and went into the horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horse to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses to get some refreshment. Having had this, he horses the horses in this led the Orange party to return, and horses to get the horses in the to get to horse to the to the barres of the horses is No. 21, hiver-street, having had this he defined to the stable and went into the horses to get to horse to the to the stable and went into the horses to get to horse to the stable and his, he horses to get to horse to the stable and horses is No. 21, hiver-street, having had this he defined the defined to the to horse to the stable and he horses is No. 21, hiver-street, horses having had this he defined to the to horse having had this he defined to the to horse having had this h

evidence being clicited from him. After the examination of another witness the inquiry was adjourned to Monday morning. On Monday the coro-in county, who solemnly declareth and saith, that at ner and jury assembled at the usual hour, and a the hour of one o'clock p.m., on the 12th of July, witness named Thomas Hornibrook, clerk of Ballin-abog church, was examined, but his evidence was un-of , that a large armed bedy had just remerally well informed our article important.

DUBLIN, JULY 16 .- The Ballinhassig inquest was Deponent, with the object of having personal inspecbrought to a close on Tuesday, but the jury had not tion of the body, rode after them, and came in view of a large armed force near the chapel of Drumareturned a verdict at post hour. vaddy. They had by this time faucd about, appa-rently waiting for reinforcement to their body, as de-

THE 12m OF JULY-FATAL CONFLICT IN ARMAGII.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.) running to meet them armed with pikes, scythes, DUBLIN, JULY 14 .- It will be learned with regret, | &c. Declarant rode slowly through the body, taking that the second July anniversary (the Battle of the a close inspection of them; every fourth man ap-Boyne) has not passed over without bloodshed and peared armed with a gun; about half the number tion for these dreadful scenes, that the Roman Ca-through the body again, by which declarant had a holders. Mr. Doyle is requested to allow at two tholies were the aggressors in the first instance. The perfect opportunity of noticing their mode of equip-o'clock. following account is furnished by the correspondent | ment, &c. ; declarant observed several with pistols ;

no doubt, have so many accounts of the unhappy af- front of him, and found it to consist of 135 in numfray which took place here, that I am anxious to give ber ; they had near the front a fiddle and a flute, and you the particulars as correctly as I could ascertain them. I have taken much pains to come at the truth, and have visited the wounded persons in the hospital. About half-past 5 o'clock the Orange pro-to pass unmolested; declarant subjoins a sketch of cession returned into town, in a peaceable and orderly, the pikes he observed. manner, having gone out at an early hour of the day;

the street they passed through was the leading tho-roughfare by the market-house, and turning down Thomas-street, they proceeded into Dobbin-street, which is at right angles with Thomas-street. At the The weapons are thus described :corner, where these streets meet, Ogle-street comsharpened at the edges, and at both ends, one of mences; and here a determined and preconcerted which to be inserted in a pole. No. 2, is a bayonet; No. 3, a seythe, with the heel straightened and ex-tended; No. 4, a pike, in the form of the halberds plan of opposition was intended, the Roman Catholic party expecting the procession would go up Oglestreet, to Irish-street, as they were in the habit of formerly carried by sergeants in the line. All these doing some years ago. When about half the procesweapons (except the seythe, which is of the usual sion had passed the corner, a stone was thrown from : length) are from fifteen to eighteen inches long, fixed the Roman Catholic party, who had assembled in to poles, making the whole implement about fifteen feet in length." large numbers, at an Orangeman who was on horseback, and immeniately after a shot was fired from the RIOTS AT NEWRY, JULY 14 .- This day, at three house of a man named Rocks, a Roman Catholic. It o'clock, P.M., a body of about fifty Orangemen, came is believed that this was the shot which struck Wllliam Magee, a Protestant, and the first person wounded. Of course such an attach led to retalia-tion, and several shots were fired from both partics, the Orangemen turning round in self-defence. The the Orangemen turning round in self-defence. The result was, that of the Roman Catholic party the fol-

lowing persons were wounded :---Anne Maguire, badly wounded in the groin. Thomas Corr, in the breast, slightly. Eliza Henderson, in the ankle, slightly. John Boyle, in the groin, severely. The latter died an hour after he was taken to the nfirmary.

" Intelligence reached the Grand Jury, who were assembled on fiscal business, that a riot had com- were about to surround them, therefore they prumenced, and immediately three of the local magistrates left the Grand Jury-room; one to order out again to Altnaveagh, where they went through the the military, and the others to endeavour to quell the riot. The military, who were under arms all mockery of a sham battle.

day, were soon at the scene of action, but all the mischief which occurred was done before they arrived ; and the Sovereign read the Riot Act, and

latter being taken ill, and a surgeon called in, the bin was the daughter of a beershop keeper, near Braintree, and the defendant had formerly been at came out, took the horses out of the stable, and for the base cost of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable, and thus the grant came out, took the horses out of the stable. It apprisoner made such disclosures as led to her being taken into custody. The mother remains in a very BRIGHTON .- The District Committee of the Constist bad state, and has not yet been able to give evidence. of money. It might be as well for him to state that soner said he had. He then rode off. The prosecutor were obliged to retreat, no magistrate being present of the Chance were anxious to ascertain whether Co-operative Land Society meet every Wednesday at the commencement, when, if ordered to fire blank such rocks as were laid down in the chart, forming cartridge, the rioters might have retreated. These St. Paul's Island, forty-five miles north of the The police are engaged in searching for the woman the plaintiff was forty-four years old, and he believed | inquired of his master if the horses had been paid for, evening, at the Artichoke Irm, to trains there and who is supposed to have instigated the prisoner to and he said that they had, but that the prisoner had the defendant was not more than thirty-three; but the crime.—Ilants Independent. CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—The Nomination.—Came the promised to marry her, and after eutor ran after him, overtook him, and complained of envol new members. the crime.--Hants Independent. are, asnear as I can ascertain, the correct particu- equator, and twenty-nine degrees west, were really HASLINGDEN .- A lecture will be delivered on Sunlars; the military were stationed in the market-house, and will remain there all night under arms." existence. Captain Roxby informed them that if DERINGE, JULY 14.—Early this morning the partisans of the respective candidates for the honour of the representation of this borough, Fitzroy Kelly. Esq., were actively and Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., were actively fused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, there-sundian fully for the fused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, there-sundian fully for the fused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, there-sundian fully for the fused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, there-sundian fully for the fused to fulfil his promise, and the defendant, there-sundian fully for the prisoner the p day next, July 20th, by Mr. Backet, from Boscy, in the afternoon, at half-past two o'deck. representation of this borough, Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., and Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., were actively sounding forth the "note of preparation" for the that all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. that all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. that all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. the row of the family all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. that all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. the row of the family all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. the row of the family all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. the row of the family all felt an unusual interest in the present proceeding. the proceeding for the present proceeding. the notion of the present proceeding. the notion of the family he resent proceeding. the present proceeding for the present proceeding. the present proceeding for the present proceeding in the present proceeding. the present proceeding for the present proceeding in the present proceeding for the present proceeding in the present preceive on the present proceeding in the present procee FURTHER PARTICULARS. (From the Times of Thurs- ) the same course they were then going was kept until the final issue of the final issue of the final issue of the forth-coming strucy is and the final issue of the stable where prosecutor was; and coming strucy is and the final issue of the stable where prosecutor was; and coming strucy is the parish of Braintree, deposed that he was ac-and the final issue of the stable where prosecutor was; and upon seeing him inquired if he had written the letter and the final issue of the forth-information in the parties, and remembered the de-upon seeing him inquired if he had not yet, but that ke out by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The ind, on nearing them, several persons were noticed the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, ind, on nearing them, several persons were noticed the spot, no time was lost in bearing will be held to the had not yet, but that ke out by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The indicate is an anory discussion took and file friends attended at the Town Hall, where the preliminary arrangements were noticed by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The the preliminary arrangements were noticed by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The the preliminary arrangements were noticed by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The the preliminary arrangements were noticed by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The the preliminary arrangements were noticed by Mr. Paton, the rioters rapidly dispersed. The the th of March, which was the day he fixed for the weeding. On being informed whom he intended to should him that Miss Brown was a wor-tain Purchas then proposed, and T. J. Ficklin, Esq., seconded the nomination of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Pryme proposed and Mr. Skrine seconded the nomination of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Pryme twice. With as take until 12 o'clock on the 4th March to perform the ceremony; but the defendant din or make his appearance. He came the next day id not make his appearance. He came the next day is the restrict to stabling with the the struct at him, and missing his is the captain, the clock day is perform the ceremony; but the defendant din or make his appearance. He came the next day is the restruct to stabling with the his appearance. It is an and present to bus of the struct at his appearance. He are and proceeded to stabling with the his appearance of the stable proposed and Mr. Atair. The candidates then addressed the rest. At four o'clock, A.m., document as the by the base of the stable proposed and the new and the control by the base of the struct at his appearance. He are and proceeded to stabling with the first proposed and the new are the his appearance of the stable proposed and the perform the ceremony; but the defendant din or make his appearance. He came the next day is the rest and the proposed proposed and the stable proposed and the perform the ceremony is the for a provide the perform the ceremony is the for a provide the perform the ceremony is the for a provide perform the ceremony is the fo Addir. The candidates then addressed the clectors, after which a show of hands was taken by the Mayor, who declared it to be in favour of Mr. Addir. A poll was then demanded on behalf of the Solicitor General, which, will take place to-morrow. The polling commenced on Tuesday and resulted in the election of Mr. Kelly by a small majority. On Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock Mr. Bishop. coat flung over his arm no damage ensued, and he a respectable Protestant named Cochrane, a tinsmith, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that Land Society, and elect a secretary, incomer, and went on to the station with his fly. Shortly after the was attacked by the Romanists and wreeked. Infor- they would return and preserve them also. The ship committee. prisoner took out his horses and led them to the mations having been sworn against two of the party was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that station also, where he put them into a horse box. concerned in this last nefarious proceeding, one of eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly Holminut.-The Charlists of h. L. Sells and requested to meet on Sunday (to-monormy extension, at Mr. Joseph Clegg's, Gully, to take into consideration Prosecutor then went towards this horse box, and pri- them was arrested by the police during divine service ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only twelve minutes On Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock Mr. Bishop, the Mayor and Returning officer, proceeded to the Townhall to come the state of the soner secing him, advanced to meet him, with a on Sunday. While being conveyed to gaol, however. clapsed ere they had set out a second time for the the Land Plan. hunting whip in his left hand, and something clasped by a party of police, who were well armed (the county in his right which could not be seen. He addressed inspector being at their head), the prisoner was island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had Nournameros New Locality. -- On Menday Mr. Town-hall to open the poll-books, and thence to the Public hustings in Parker's piece, whither Mr. Kelly Was founded by (renewed laughter). prosecutor, and asked, "Now you \_\_\_\_, will you give rescued by an audacious mob, which intimidated the sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong our- P. M'Grath will deliver a locatere on "The Land police so effectually that not the slightest resistance rent set in to the westward. Both boats kept beat- and its Capabilities," at the Market fills chair to To which proscentor replied, he would was accorted by a very numerous assembly of his reat set in to the westward. Both boats kept beat and its capabilities, as the ingreat stat state to be to be the ing about for five hours, and it appearing evident be taken at eight o'clock. On Tuesday, the 22.d, a Witness.—She may be. Mrs. Mary Carter deposed that she had been 20t to me ?" friends on horse and foot, with flying colours and that if they kept out much later they rould be swept | public meeting will be held at the same place to take if he would act like a man. Prisoner then struck at was made on the part of those usually formidable bands of music. The Mayor, addressing the electors, said it had become his dary to declare to them the state of the poll. He found that the number of votes a lady named Rateliffe, who was his aunt. He was him with the whip, and prosecutor then knocked him 'terrors to evil-doers !" In the course of the day a away, they returned to the ship, having been unable into consideration the propriety of thank a wanch down with his fist. A scuffle ensued, and both fell te young fellow, charged as ring-leader in this rescue, was apprehended and committed to prison. The in- to render the promised assistance. It being probable of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. P. the ground. On rising, prosecutor found himself was apprehended and committed to prison. The in-dreadially wounded, and was in a minute deluged quest on the body of Boyle is now (Monday, two o'clock that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain M'Grath will explain the rules and evid a Cabsus; dreadially wounded, and was in a minute deluged quest on the body of Boyle is now (Monday, two o'clock that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain de Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. The interval accurate the provide that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain de Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. The interval accurate the provide that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain de Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. pulled were, for a sort of servant of all work to her. When this lady a sort or servant of an work to ber. I not the set with blood. He was led into his master's house, a pr.M.,) being held in the market-house. The jury were did the should get married, but surgeon was sent for, and his wounds dressed. One sworn in about twelve o'clock, before the coroner, Mr. it was impossible to anchor, there being no sound- of all classes favourable or otherwise is respectedly. Mr. Kelly. he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and wit-mention any one in particular, and wit-he did not mention any one in particular, and any one in particular, any one in particular, any one the poor creatures, who by that time must have lecture at Wellingborough; and on distant with He iherefore declared Figrory Kelly, Esq., her ness told him that Miss Brown was a "very nice the car, and was ent to the bone. There was another mentioned magistrates are in attendance :-Mr. r ness tota him that Miss Brown was a very meet the car, and was ent to the bone. There was another in the bone of the bone Majesty's Solicitor General, to have been duly elected young person." to serve in Persiament for the low serve of Cambridge. Serjeant Channell.-What did he say to that? to serve in Perliament for the log sich of Cambridge. The approprietation was received with decleming 

been fallen in with by the Chance. The recta being situated some hundreds of miles out of the track of Rev. , in said curate of ressels trading to the Cape, perhaps sourcely ine out

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT .- We leave, from a passed his house, taking the direction of Ballinagh. generally well informed quarter, that Parliement will be prorogued either on the 5th or 7th of the ensuing month.—Morning Paper.

# Forthcoming Meetings.

LEEDS .- Mr. Clark, of the Excentive, with lectore at the Bazaar, Briggate, on Sunday next.

OLDHAM.-On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. G. Doyle will lecture in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedgeloss of life. A desperate conflict took place in the had either pikes about eighteen inches long, fas- street, at six o'clock in the evening. Sub set-"The city of Armagh between the antagonist parties, tened to pike-handles about fifteen feet long, or Land, and its capabilities." Also a meeting will be beyonets similarly fastened; the remaining fourth held in the anti-room of the above hell from two others, men and women, receiving severe wounds, had seythes or bludgeons. Declarant, upon reaching o'clock to four, for the purpose of receiving severe It is admitted on all hands, if such can be a pallia- the end of the body, turned his horse round, and rode tions to the Land Fund, and encelling in a share-

DEWSBURY DISTRICT,-A meeting of the members declarant, after having passed about three-fourths of of the National Land Society will be held in the to commence at two o'clock in the afternation.

CHORLEY .- A meeting will be held at the house of James Wilkinson, No. 9, Princess street, Dulie Chorley, to take into censideration the propriety of establishing a branch of the Land Society in Chorley.

Norringuam .- The next meeting of the Land Society will be held at the house of Mr. Paras Sweet, bookseller, Goose-gate, on Monday evoluting, as seven o'clock precisely. BIISTON.-A ball will be held in the Charlist ream,

Stafford-street, on the Bilston Wake, on Monday evening, to commence at six o'cleck.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELIGATE MENTING will be held on Sunday, July 27th, at Mr. John Ogien's school-room, bottom of Barrevfields, Middleton;

chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the maraing. Maxenesten.—A special meeting of the maraing of Carpenters' Hall Jocality will be held in the hall, on the afternoon of Sunday next, when husiness of vital importance will be brought before the nombers. Chair to be taken at two o'closh - h hetars will be delivered in the above hall on the eventuary of Sanday next, by J. R. Cooper. Chair to be taken at halfpast six o'clock,

Sournwark .- The members of the South London with sasines. They had one large flag. At the corner of Kiln-street (on the borders of the town) they wheeled about and fired several rounds opposite the Court-house. By this time a crowd began to with the provide the town of the town president of the Executive, will lesture on Sunday collect of the Likeral party, a great part of whom were women and boys. Hooting and hissing then evening next, at half-past seven, upon the present position of parties. commenced, and stones began to fly from both sides.

The Orangemen then retreated up Doran's-hill, each party advancing and retreating alternately, amid showers of stones. Some windows were broken. At this time they received information that the people were about the store about the people ing, July 20th, at six o'clock presidely.

Tower HAMLETS. - A general most ag of the momdently marched, or rather decamped, up the hill bers of the Central Locality will be held of the Whittington and Cat, Churchsrow, Bothnal-g.con, on Sunday evening, at seven o cleek.

MR. DOYLE'S ROUTE FOR THE HOURSD WELL.-Sunday, July 20th, Oldham; Tutsday, 22nd ham-berhead-green; Wednesday, 22nd, Wilsan; 111, 00 Welling of the Tutsday, 22nd, Wilsan; 111, 00 SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN.-NINETEEN OF THE CREW STARVED TO DEATH, AND FOUR DROWNED, Thursday, 24th, Ilindley.

One of the most heartrending shipwreeks that has STRATFORD-UPON-AVON .-- A special meeting of the happened for some time was on Thursday made members of the Co-operative 1 and Society will be held on Monday, at the Stratford Armo, Hento-sizet, known at Lloyd's, by the arrival of the ship Chance, at eight o'clock precisely.

# JULY 19, 1845.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

# Agriculture and Horticulture.

# FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, July 24th, 1843. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five between the poles must hang loosely, so that by mall farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, changes in the weather any variation in its length small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model may not cause it to break. This wire must hang in a near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model may not cause it to oreak. Insurremust hang in a united to two equivalents of experience of sixteent farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of electricity, which is continually passing from east to the space in-of Faruley Tyas, near Hudderstield, in order to guide of electricity, which is continually passing from east to the words on magnesian limestone. This is dis-to the wire forming the square, and the space in-cluded will thus be in a different electrical condition. The words on magnesian limestone by dissolving the space for stated (53). When lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of tive acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six down the pole, and when the sun is on the meridian acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jerington-all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the will enable the curious reader to compare the climate the other arrangements. In this respect I am sorry and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Obser-vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the say that Mr. Theoret arrangement is imperfect, his line being 10 or 15 degrees in error, which will, I fear, diminish the effect. the time and season, which we subjoin. the effect is much greater than in the intermediate

"The joys of these little ones shall be continually in parts of the square, and that the crops grow there with great luxuriance. If it is hereafter found that by the hoped for success of their labours; their thoughts shall be turned away from what is evil to that which is good."

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

#### SUSSEX.

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Sixteen boys digging and applying liquid manure for white turnips, after spring tares. liper. Doing the same. Lumbrell.

Sowing turnips and hoeing potatoes. TUESDAY-Willingdon School. Boysemployed the same as yesterday. *Piper*. The same as yesterday. *Dumbrell*. Hoeing turnips and potatoes.

WEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. Boys employed as on Monday. Piper. Hoeing turnips, and mending the lucerne with liquid manure.\* Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, thinning mangel wurzel, and mixing dung and mould

of guano.

THURBDAY-Willingdon School. Boys employed as on Monday. Piper. Hoeing his thirty rods of swedes, sown about the middle of May. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips and digging up tare ground. FRIDAT-Willingdon School. Boys dressing the ground

and sowing white turnips. Fiper. Digging where the underground-onions came off, and sowing white Norfolk turnip seed. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips cause some carbonate of lime to manifest itselt in the form of a white cloud ; this becomes more and more and carrots, digging up tare ground and sowing opaque and milky, until the whole of the carbonate turnin seed.

SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys earthing up po-tatoes after rye. Tiper. Digging the ground where the turnip seed was raised, and mending a rod of lucerne. Dumbrell. Thinning and hoeing carrots.

COW-FEEDING. During this week one of Dumbrell's cows grazed lime in solution, by means of carbonic acid (par. 36) during the day and was fed in the stall at morn and This property of carbonic acid-its enabling water to even with 40 hs. of Italian-rye-grass; his other cow and heifer, altogether stall-fed, with 137 hs. of tares, act upon some salts of lime, and other matters insoluble in pure water-is one deserving the agriculand 27hs. of Italion-rye-grass. turist's profound attention, and will be advorted to Piper has fed his cows with tares and lucerne, cut. hereafter.

as it always ought to be, a day before it is given to

nected with a pneumatic trough, and fitted to a re-tort at the other end, by which steam may be passed months ago a savings bank, and, notwithstanding neath the ground ; it is then carried up the pole, and uanging over the ground to the other pole, 76 yards into the tube; at first scarcely any carbonic acid is distance, through a hole at its top down the pole, and distance, through a hole at its top down the pole, and severe a stroke of Providence, but the affliction must already been deposited in their hands upwards of been deposited in their notice, ought to stimulate every member of the institution, by been deposited consists of carbon, one equivalents, and all this out of the hard-been struck at the independence of the institution, by changes in the weather any variation in its length may not cause it to break. This wire must hang in a

united to two equivalents of oxygen, or sixteen: working man, as he could just put in his small savtherefore the equivalent of carbonic acid is twenty- ings as he found he could spare them. A sixpence

more slowly in acids, as before stated (53). When to lay by something for rent, or to purchase clothes, burnt to lime, it absorbs carbonic acid gas from the air more slowly than common lime; and this is one something, and the association at the same time had air more slowly than common lime; and this is one The line H G must be placed as well as the ends A, C. B, D, due west. To determine the place of the poles to the northward fix upon a point E. Place cined, has been supposed prejudicial to vegetation. (twelve o'clock at noon by the sun is on the meridian (twelve o'clock at noon by the sun dial), let an at-tendant hold the other pole towards the south, vary-ing his position, till you find, by looking from the first, that the other is in an exact line with the sun. When the position is found mark the place, and fix But neither the fact nor the explanation seems very conclusively established. For magnesia, burnt to lime, is merely calcined magnesia—a bland, taste-less, insoluble powder, very unlikely to injure vegetation. Magnesia is much more soluble than lime in excess of carbonic acid; whether in this state it is capable of acting in one way or another, does not seem to be generally known. sameplace. The consecutive operations in these reports the pole there; afterwards complete the square and tion. Magnesia is much more soluble than lime in

(To be continued).

## Chartist Intelligence,

#### ROUEN, FRANCE.

from above, the inhabitants of the mountains suffer from want of rain, why, then, science must be called to our aid, and we must make electricity arti-ficially. It has been ingeniously proposed that for house of Mr. John Sidaway, Nailors' Arms Inn, for the nurnose of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-opera-THE CHARTIST LAND PLAN IN FRANCE .- A meet this purpose it will only be necessary to bury a bag of purpose of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-operacharcoal in the ground at the point G, and plates of tive Land Society. Six members paid up their shares zinc at the point H, and connect the two by a wire in full, viz., £15 14s. The address of the directors passing over two poles similar to those at E and F, was read, and gave general satisfaction, also the many passing over two poles similar to those at E and F, cheering accounts of meetings held in England. The and crossing the square in a direction east and west. secretary, Mr. John Sidaway, was instructed to send by which means we should let alone the atmospheric off the money to the general treasurer, and to write for the laws of the society. The Land question was electricity, and dispense with its assistance. When we consider these things, and witness the astonishing progress of discovery, we cannot fail to discussed, and after a lengthy and pleasant meeting be struck with the fact, that at the time a manure the members separated, each determined to do everything in his power to destroy that system which has wherein great power is contained in small compass, driven honest and industrious artizans to seek that is becoming exhausted, our attention is directed to the conversion of things that have been greatly negsubsistence abroad which has been denied them at home. We say to all other exiles on the Continent. lected into purposes of utility, and our domestic ma-nures are likely to be properly husbanded ; and scigo and do likewise. The meeting also were of opinion that if an agent were appointed for France, and his ence just at the right time, too, gives us the means appointment duly announced in the Northern Star. of making subservient to our wants a mighty power, that a goodly number would be enrolled as members, there being many English workmen employed in France who would gladly embrace the present opporthe electricity of the atmosphere, so that we are likely to receive a full compensation for the exhaustion of Ichaboe and the rocks of Peru of their stores tunity of returning once more to the place of their birth if they could be made aware of the advantages arising from the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have appointed Mr. John Sidaway, of the 57. We have learnt, that by simply breathing through a portion of lime water, a white cloud is formed, consisting of carbonate of lime (par. 50). An Nailors' Arms Inn, Rouen, as agent for France, who is duly supplied with rules, cards of membership, and other requisites for enrolling members. Mr. Thomas Blyth, of 30 Rue du, Moulin a Vapeur, Capecure, Boulogne Sur Mer, is also appointed agent for experiment still more instructive, is the passing of a continued stream of carbonic acid gas through lime water a little diluted. The first bubbles of the gas enroll members. By order, T.M. Wheeler, Secretary.]

ABERDEEN.

CO-OPERATIVE SOIREE .- A soirce of the members separates, and some of it begins to subside. Let the of the "Association of producers and friends of Cooperation" was hold in the Temperance Hall, 205, stream of carbonic acid gas continue to flow through George's-street, on the evening of Friday, July 4th. for the liquid, and by slow degrees the cloudiness will the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of that Association ; Mr. John Fraser, pass away, the water becoming bright and clear as before. It possesses no longer the properties of lime-water, but consists now of water holding carbonate of president, in the chair, supported by the board of directors; the number of producers present were up-wards of three hundred, besides several staunch friends of the working classes and their cause. After the good things were disposed of, and the tables cleared, the chairman opened the business of the meeting in a neat and effective speech, showing from Parlia-

mentary reports the great value of the annual pro-58. The attraction of quicklime, hydrate of lime,

would be received, and no abatement made upon them make him afraid. Mr. Macpherson, who had been listened to with great attention, then sat down amidst loud cheering.

After Mr. Macpherson had concluded his address the younger portion of the audience enjoyed themselves with dancing for several hours, and then dispersed, highly pleased with the entertainments of the evening.

#### LONDON.

Mr. Wheeler lectured on Sunday evening to a good and others took part.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

THE CO-OPERATINE LAND SOCIETY held their monthly meeting on Monday, July 7th, at the Temperance Hall, Great William-street. We have now nearly fifty members. The committee meet every Monday at the Stratford Arms to enrol names, and explain half-past seven o'clock precisely.

#### OLDHAM.

LECTURE. - On Sunday last Mr. W. Dixon delivered very interesting lecture in the Working Man's Hall, on "Trades Unions, the Land, and Machinery." He was listened to with great attention, and his addresses gave general satisfaction. A number of shares in the Land fund were taken.

BARNSLEY.

nounced to the meeting the above fact.

#### MANCHESTER.

Land Society, and paid their first deposit on their branch, 113 shares taken up.

MR. DOYLE'S TOUR.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND .- Friends,- In

Mr. Dixon commenced by saying he had no doubt his in, and heightened every pleasure he enjoyed, which hes Mr. Dixon commencea by saying no nea no doute his in, this indicates and affection so richly deserved at his hands. It motives would be impugned by interested parties in his kindness and affection so richly deserved at his hands. It appearing before them that, evening; but the circum- is not sufficient for them that he must bear with so sad and its usefulness and benevolence impaired, and its and to bennet and the purpose for which Odd-fellowship was sphere of doing good narrowed and imited. He came inclusion and provide and under the plea of "insol. either for management or fines, for falling back with torward to detend the sound principles of the institution, vency" endeavour to increase the contribution and reduce the usual payments, as was the case in deposit socie- which, in thousands of instances, had made the widow's the amount of henefits, so that with a encircle a few words on magnesian innestone. This is dis- the usual payments, as was the case in deposit socie- which, in thousands or instances, had made the widows the amount of benefits, so that with a special act of in-tinguished from common limestone by dissolving ties. Thus it was well adapted for those who wished heart to dance for joy, made merry and glad the hearts of a comparation they may be enabled to raise an air more slowly than common lime; and this is one something, and the association at the same time nad of that man who could attempt for a moment to oppose the their power to return to the principle of self-government, reason why magnesian limestone, when burnt or calthe advantage of the use of it. Mr. Macpherson pure data entowship, or endeavour to destroy that prince by which alone they could retrace their steps, and again proceeded to say that the association would be open ple of independence by which it had ever been distinproceeded to say that the association would be open for the middle classes whenever they chose to avail themselves of it; this, however, they could not do so long as they expected to make a profit from the labour of others, and it was the original and fundamental principa of the association thet avail and fundamental principle of the association that every one was to achieve by individual exertions. It was that they might the individual every one was to achieve by individual exertions. carried july into enect, then would come the nappy tribute of respect to ins remains should death shap the and the belong, to preserve that right entire, period when virtue and happiness would cover the cord which bound him to them as a father and brother. Order to which we belong, to preserve that right entire, face of the whole earth, as the waters cover the chan- It was that they might assist his sorrowing relict, when nel of the sea; when every man could sit under his they had closed the grave over his remains, that they designing individuals."]

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Salford, in proposing the second own vine and under his own fig tree, none daring to might stretch out a willing hand to help her to shield her tender offspring from the snares which beset unguarded resolution, said-his resolution affirmed that self-govern. youth. It was that they might mitigate the severity of ment was the inalienable right of every society ; and it was youth. It was that mey might intigate the sevenity of inclusion that meeting to say whether, as Odd Fellows they would that man's sufferings, who, in ranging the country with for that meeting to say whether, as Odd Fellows they would despairing mind and breaking heart, wearied and travel- maintain that right, and whether they would return to the aespairing mind and breaking heart, wearied and traver minitive principle upon which the Institution was founded, worn, penniless and friendless, had expended his last primitive principle upon which the Institution was founded. worn, penniess and mendiess, had expended his last pennie by which it has so long been distinguished. Take penny, and was still unsuccession in obtaining his object; and by mind at means had they of defending that they might step in here, and though they might not away that power, and what means had they of defending that they might step in here, and though they might hot and themselves ? Let a member offer to defend the principles of least procure him the means of subsistence on his jour- the Institution, and proclaim against any wrong done; let ney. With objects such as these their Society had pro- him appeal to the Annual Committee, and what a misergressed in an amazing manner, and received the respect able chance he had of having even a fair hearing. Every Mr. Wheeler lectured on Bunday evening to agood audience, at the Assembly Rooms, King's-cross, on the subject of the Land. The chair was occupied by Mr. Arnott. A friendly discussion followed, in which Messrs. Humphries, Tucker, Lowrie, Wheeler, vantage of themselves, reckless and careless of what be- Lodge, which, attempting by arbitary and absolute came of the Institution, so that they themselves might be authority, to lord over the rest of the Society, caused a enriched. (Great cheers.) What have they done ? They resistance to their demands, by which the Grand Lodge have taken away our independence. They have succeeded was abolished, and the term "Independent Old Fellows" in obtaining a measure passed by which Lodges are dis- was seized upon to distinguish and mark their determinafranchised. They have succeeded in obtaining the means | tion to have a voice in the management of their own to silence every member who dares to stand up and defend | money, and the appropriating of their own savings. We his independence. If a man attempt to urge upon the have similar times now; and we must have similar the objects of the society. The next public meeting will take place the first Monday in August next, at mention of the members the gross wrongs continually efforts, and similiar results will follow. We have new a perpetrated, he was met by sneers of this official, and Grand Lodge sitting daily in Aytoun-street, who manage perpetrated, he was met by sneers of this official, and Grand Lodge sitting daily in Aytoun-street, who manage jeers of that official; he was told that he might appeal to every thing, cut and select the propositions for the Annual Committee, and nominate the duputies by whom they are this Committeee and to that Committee if things did not suit his taste, and were not managed as he presumed passed. (Loud cheers, and cries of "hear, hear.") to think they might be. But what chance had any man | Mr. Radcliffe, who generally indulges in a great deal of who hazarded himself in such a struggle ? He could be rhodomontade and rhapsodism, said he could work the suspended by one Secretary without a trial; and the rest Order with the interest of £20,000. This amount could of the members were forbid to communicate with him. not be got from the profits of goods; and therefore they The managers had completely succeeded in getting every must have an Act of Parliament to centralize the power, thing their own way, to the manifest injury of the Order, and to centralize the funds. But he hoped that such an THE LAND.—At a weekly meeting of the Chartist Land Society, it was agreed that as soon as the time could be ascertained that Mr. O'Connor intended to to return to the principle of self-government, that aucient medy for all this—a simple, easy remedy—we have only to return to the principle of self-government, that aucient measure, and farewell its "independence," and for ever Boulogne and district, and is also duly appointed to be in Barnsley, preparations should be made for and primitive principle of the Order; and I trust that farewell the management of their own funds. They had having a public dinner on the occasion of his visit. every member here present has come determined to use begun already. £7,000 was already invested as a "sur-A working man, named Owen M'Donnell, paid in his best exertions to return to the primitive principle of plus fund ;" and gradually, unless prevented, they would ±5, he having previously paid in 4s. 4d., so that he stands clear for two shares. Three hearty cheers were given for M Donnell, when the secretary an-and peevishness; not for the purpose of indulging in a be a levy perhaps of some triting amount, which would and peevishness; not for the purpose of indulging in a be a levy perhaps of some tritling amount, which would little party opposition and wilful slander, but with not be felt at first; but it would grow until too hard to the worthy intention of regaining for ourselves, that bear. But then the mischief would be done. He had CARPENTERS' HALL .- A lecture was delivered in which has been voted away from us-to resist the often been in conversation with Mr. Radeliffe upon these the above Hall on Sunday evening last, by Mr. encroachments made upon our liberties. We are told matters, and he could read him well ; and every word that James Leacn. At the conclusion of the lecture that the law for disfranchising Lodges was passed at the he had now said was true. Mr. Dixon had directed at fourteen members were enrolled in the Co-operative annual meeting in a regular manner. But I would ask, tention to the amount paid to various individuals; and it has any man a right to vote away my independence? | was said that these individuals paid a large amount of shares. We have now, in the Carpenters' Hall They have a curious way of doing business at an annual "interest" to the Order. But how do they pay it? It ra. meeting. I ask, is it not a fact that nearly the whole of minded him of an anecdote of a grocer, who on taking in the important business is kept back until the last day of a bill, was asked to take off the interest, and replied, "Oh ! the meeting, and the best portion of the time wasted upon | give me back my bill, I forgot to put it on." Why these very Solution of the stand of the deful, and pregnant with great events. We already send our thoughts with the speed of the whirlwind through galvanic wires; and by means of galvanic wires, we are, it appears, about to increase the more specially the manufacturing counties of york. through galvanic wires of very failed with it. Have they acted upon this plan? And through solution of the association, gave a song in shire and Lancashire, with a rapidity truly astonish-wires, we are, it appears, about to increase the more specially the manufacturing counties of york. When, by accident, and the same time highly great over y here who supply the Order these interesting questions, we can only obtain satis-through galvanic wires; and by means of galvanic wires, we are, it appears, about to increase the more specially the manufacturing counties of york. When, by accident, an unfor-ting, and at the same time highly great events at the same time highly great over y and the three the social and feeling. Mr. R. M'Intosh was then introduced, and entered at some length on the objects of the present to increase the for the present to increase the solution of the association, gave a song in and classifies of caustic line, i. e. line which, though slaked of the present to increase the for the present to increase the solution when they issued their menders for the for the present to increase the for the present to increase the for the present to increase the for the for the present to increase the for the for the present to increase the for the for the present to in introduced, and entered at some length on the objects of the present meeting, showing that it was for the purpose, first, to increase the social and friendly feel-ing among working men and women, and to benefit each other by the mutual interchange of thought. There had been a great many schemes proposed for the benefit of the working classes, and the one that the banefit of the working classes are s a powerful agent in promoting the decomposition used in the benefit of the working classes, and two one caperiments of Dr. John Davy are adverse to the prediction is support of was one of the prace of decomposition. The prior of the result is interforment in the product of the propole's condition. Impressed with a support of was one of the gracest means that can be used for the operation is and then it will appear. Is there any howesty in refusing the rgars of appear, and the support of was one of the gracest means that can be used for the interforment in the propole's condition. Impressed with a support of was one of the gracest means that can be used for the interforment in the support of the support the support of the support of the support of the support of t meeting the objects of the association. He said the association was formed for the purpose of giving em-ployment to all its members, and securing to them-selves the full measure of the benefits arising from their own industry ; and that they should at the same time have all the profits arising from all articles of consumption used by themselves, and all others who wished to deal with them. He called on those to which nervaded the individuals present on both octhe atmosphere may been withing and monte of sona, or potage, or any sonate or s which pervaded the individuals present on both oc- of any officer of any society. It corrodes and wears members, they said also that those Districts which had to contend with, arising nome a many of money, the shire, and in every one of which places the Land result of patronage in not copy more. I want of public opinion, the want of similar associations plan was received with universal approval or nearly did not object to any one of the parties who served the rity was obtained. (Mr. Stott concluded by proposing the so : and I believe at present there is a branch, or Order with goods, or to the quality of their articles ; but following resolution, which was unanimously passed - sum a manure not une rays encactors. There are the composition, must have the defict of driving away in matters, lowers, of ance philosophical speculations, that we not found is participant.
 be watch is a manure not use rays encactors. There are the composition, must have the defict of driving away in the same of an antise specific and in the second se Committee might be deceived and trifled with. It was high time that some plan was adopted, that an Institu-The members then proceeded to the appointment of tion of such immense; benefit to the community at Committee to carry the resolutions into effect; and alig a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separate large might be freed from charges of so gross a character, and productive of so much wrong and injustice. after expressing their gratification at the proceedings. [The speaker here read a list of the various sums which FRENCH WARFARE IN 1510 .- A PARALLEL.-" party of citizens and of inhabitants of the neighbor ing plains had chosen another place of refuge. In mountains, at whose base Vicenza is situated, i vast cave, named the Grotto of Masano, or L gara. . . . This cave having a narrow ( *Economist* of April 20th - "Two small parcels of must have been considered a beneficial salesman of the association, and concluded amids, must near the place the other was left to its association to enter the place the place to the principle. The chairman the place the place to the principle. The chairman the place the place to the principle. The chairman the place the place to the principle. The chairman the place the place to the principle. The chairman the place the place to the principle. The place the place to the pla decision of the "Annual Moveable Conference," lately assembled at Glasgow, is held to be contrary to the General Laws of the Order; and, therefore, a breach of the faith entered into with each member when he joined the brotherhood. Compliance with the alleged "illegal" resolution has been refused by many "districts;" and this has been followed by "suspension from benefits" by the general secretary wire, while, on the other hand, geraniums and bal-sams are destroyed by the same influence. The question as to agriculture may be decided when more experiments are tried, and the philosophy of the case periments fully determined. ELECTRICAL ARRANGEMENT. state of mortar on the field, it continues to retain its causic state in some degree for a considerable time. If is about three months before slaked lime regains more than fourth-fifths of its carbonic acid. This may seem at variance with some facts stated before that the principles are thus at war: and there can be little to the truth is, that when air and moisture have a beneficial interest in everything that affects in every the value of his labour. In starting this of the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order will be at once the subjugation of the order a chink through we had placed himself near a chink through w booty which they had purchased by such horr cruelty. All had perished, except one young <sup>10</sup> who had placed himself near a chink through <sup>11</sup> a little air had reached him. None of the be were disfigured by the fire; but their atting sufficiently indicated the agonies they had under before death. Several women were delivered in torments, and their infants died with them. the adventurers brought back their booty to the and recounted the mode of their obtaining in excited universal indignation. The Chovalier b went himself to the cavern with the Provost Ma and caused him to hang in his presence, and midst of this scene of horror. two of the wre been discharged; that we are accumulating large funds, who had kindled the fire. But this punishme not sufficient to efface from the minds of the [14 continued line, and is buried 3 inches below the surface of the ground. At the points E and F poles 15 feet high are fixed firmly in the ground. At the point E a wire is connected with the cross wire buried be-that they had turned over in business upwards of the structure of the mean-a wire is connected with the cross wire buried be-that they had net that evening for the purpose of divising a wire is connected with the cross wire buried be-that they had net that evening for the purpose of divising that they had met that evening for the purpose of divising a wire is connected with the cross wire buried be-that they had turned over in business upwards of they take away from the poor man the means of all this from stubborn figures, but had never paid away money as a share, but had they take away from the poor man the wife of his boson! They must independent source of the mean-the witch the cross wire buried of a book in which an account in a becoming manner, the wife of his boson! They must independent source of the mean-that they had net taken place which means of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of his boson! They must independent source for the mean-the taken place which means of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of the mean-ing : but recent occurrences had taken place which means the mean place which means the mean of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of the mean-ing : but recent occurrences had taken place which means the means of the mean-they take away from the poor man the means of the mean-they take the mean of the mean-they take the mean-they take the mean of the mean-they take the mean-they take the m draught, by which the carbonic acid is carried off as merely paid one penny for a book in which an account ing; but recent occurrences had taken place which pre-it is formed. The meeting together as such and the place which pre-it is formed. The meeting together as such and the place which are place which and the place which are to fire. They ask to de-disappointed or given umbrage to his bar \* About twenty gallons to the rod is usually applied to Incerne, which ought to be put on as soon as the grass is cat, which never ought to be nown too low; by so doing they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. they generally cut it four times in the summer. the felt in again meeting together as such, and tho pleasure a porcelain tube, heated to redness in a fornace, con-and had a share in the management of the associa-He then introduced Me. Dixon of Wigan. anxietics, who sweetened every joy that he participated vertiser.

when it has gone into the air, we have, since the time of Franklin, occasionally fetched it down again by the electrical bite; but now, it appears, we are going to hang wires on high to catch the errant elec-tricity of the air, and bring it silently to the earth, setting it to work to promote the growth of our corn. For several years past various experiments have been in progress on this curious subject; and the ap-plication of the galvanic battery has been for some time made subservient to the growth of garden vege-tables, by having a galvanic chain in action excited by action in the usual manner. Four years are d by acids in the usual manner. Four years ago was invited to witness the results of an experiment made at his residence in Shropshire, by a philosophi-cal gentleman of that county, but I was unable to avail myselt of it. He had a galvanic battery in full quicklime, the latter takes carbonic acid from the activity in his garden, and on a small scale was preducing most luxuriant crops of garden vegetables, cucumbers, cresses, mustard, salad, herbs, and even corn. When we consider that electricity has an un-If pearlash or potash be thus mixed with caustic lime doubted influence on vegetation, we shall cease to be surprised at the results above mentioned : for the The carbonate of lime subsides, and the water diselectrical, the galvanic, and the magnetic fluids are solves a ley of potash. With a carbonic of ammonia, mere modifications of one another, and under cer-tain circumstances, mutually convertible and adapted to the same purposes. In France, the electricity of the atmosphere has been withdrawn artificially in bonate of soda, of potash, or ammonia, can do. These some localities by the crection of electrical rods or caustic alkalies are more easily soluble in water than matters, however, of mere philosophical speculation. their most valuable ingredient.

59. The direct influence of caustic lime upon or-

It is found that immediately above the buried wire

thus acting the part of Prometheus, and stealing fire

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

(Continued from our last.)

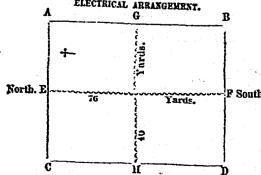
CARBONIC ACID.

ganic matters, does not seem to be ascertained with precision. Lime is generally considered to be of itself a powerful agent in promoting the decomposition of dead animal and vegetable matter ; on the other hand,

portion of the field was the usual quantity of 5 to 6 marble statues in the British Museum, which have were best entitled to remuneration?" which Mr. quarters to the acre. Even if we allow a very hand-been removed from the Parthenon, will be convinced Henry handled in his usual eloquent and powerful some discount from this statement, there can be no that they have suffered from this agency : and an manner, to the satisfaction of all present, and sat excuse for our not trying the experiment on a small effect distinct in the pure atmosphere and temperate down amidst the cheors of the audience. The chairscale, as it is not an expensive one. I wished my-self, to avoid the sncers of "*uise people*," and did not venture upon making it this year; but a friend of the vicinity of other great European cities, where mine Mr. Joseph "Therein the body of the consumption of fuel produces carbonic acid in perance Society in this town, and who carries on an not venture upon making it this year; but a friend of mine, Mr. Joseph Thornton, has boldly put up his electric rods at Paddock, near Huddersfield, which you may see, and make yourselves acquainted with the results. The following account of the result of an experiment on a small scale is taken from the *Economist* of April 26th:—"Two small parcels of mustard seed were sown: to one electricity was ap-plied: the other was left to its usual course. The result was, that while the former grew 3t inches the ' South its caustic state for a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances 65. With regard to the burning of lime, a process so | pointment ; they had first laid down a sure and fixed essential to the prosperity of agriculture, it is desir-able that the best method should be pursued, and in principle as a guide to their future action, and thus, although their beginning was small, and their proevery district experience teaches the most economical gress at first slow, it was at the same time certain. application of the material employed. It is often All the ground they got they kept ; every step they stated that the steam of water, passed through a took was a step in advance, their progress was there-lime-kiln, conduces powerfully to the success of the fore steady and undeviating. A single glance at the process. By heating carbonate of lime to redness, it transactions of the association during the twelvepegs are driven into the ground leaning outwards; is resolved into lime and carbonic acid; but if the months of its existence would convince them of this. around these four pegs a square of wire passes in one continued line, and is buried 3 inches below the surface of the ground. At the points F and F poles 15 feet would immediately cease, and the carbonate of line They had commenced with a capital very limited indeed it could scarcely procure for them the most

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, LATELY HELD IN THE MEAL HOUSE, NICHOLAS CROFT, MAN. CHESTER.

[We have received requests from Manchester and eight individuals have received for goods furnished by Huddersfield to publish the following report of a meeting, as it is deemed to be of great importance of  $\pounds 36,000$  12s. 52d.] Well, what remedy is there for by a considerable number of members of the Order of Odd Fellows. Much dissatisfaction exists respecting the mode in which the business of that Institution is conducted by the "ruling few;" and a recent decision of the "Annual Moveable Conference," het mode in which the business of that business of the second and a recent decision of the "Annual Moveable Conference," (55, 56); but the truth is, that when air and moisture obtain access to lime, it rapidly passes into the state of carbonate; if either of these be excluded, it retains association, he said, they had not endeavoured to association, he said, they had not endeavoured to that might any way the value of his labour endeavoured to association, he said, they had not endeavoured to demands of them. The following report will show funds of the Order, but with an Act they would be enabled the manner in which the question has been taken up to get within their own power the whole of the funds of in Manchester and Salford, and the sort of prin-ciples of Action which the "suspended" Lodges increased contribution, and a decreased amount of benefit. advocate as the rule of governance. Next week we It is not sufficient for them to demand how much we have shall give the report of a second meeting; and if any given to this distressed brother; or how far we have reof our readers can aid us to the necessary documents lieved that bereaved widow;--it is not enough for them and information, we will give a history and account to know that all just and equitable demands have been of the whole dispute, and offer such suggestions to paid to all who had a claim upon us ;---it is not enough for those who are battling against usurpation and unjust them to know that every penny of their demands have interference as the case seems to call for.] Mr. Ball, of the Salford District, was unarimously and prospering in every shape and form, and that we



A field is divided into oblong squares, 76 yards long and 40 yaids wide, and therefore containing just one acre cach. At each of the points A, B, C, and D,

# Joly-19,-1845.

# Foreign Mobements.

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

ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE. An octavo pamphlet of some 140 pages bearing the aby above title\* has recently appeared from the pen of Jo JOSEPH MAZZINI, Esq., the Italian exile. The work is is a startling exposure of the wrongs endured by It: Jtaly at the hands of her foreign and priestly jailors, an and, appropriately enough, is dedicated (as well as ad addressed) to the Emperor of Austria's head English sp spy-Queen Victoria's Home Secretary. We begin ou our notice of this work at the beginning, by giving th the dedication ; the transfer of which to our columns G Gentleman."

To the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.. Home Secretary.

SIE,-To you, for certain unexpected reasons, I will cl crave leave to dedicate this paniphlet on the affairs of It Italy. It embodies my authentic views on the social q questions which now agitate that country. You will find here, in brief compass, what I mean and endeavour in reg gard to it, and what I shall continue to mean and endearour, no more and no less. Valuable time need not henceforth be spent in deciphering invitations to tea and expressions of sympathy for my Italian School sent me by English friends. The purport of my private correspondence is, has been, and will continue to be-this.

#### Yours, with all due respect, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

We purpose to give, in the first place, an outline of Mr. Mazzixi's revelations, reserving any lengthy comments we may feel called upon to make, for the close. The pamphlet, or "letter" to Sir JAMES. opens as follows :---

I thank you much for having afforded me the long de sired opportunity, to lay before a free nation, full of generous instincts, the sorrows of a brave, unhappy, misun. derstood people-to depose at its bar the complaints of headed the march of civilisation in Europe, and who Jemand for themselves and that same Europe to be made partakers of the large, free, active, and continually progressive life which God has ordained for his creatures.

By the spiritual and temporal, the domestic and foreign oppressions that lie heavy upon them,-they are to-day deprived of all liberty of thought, of speech, and of

You, Sir, so far as in you lay, have aggravated our unhappy position.

When you opened my correspondence at the desire of one or several of our governments, you scattered germs of mistrust in the heart of our youth-you proved to them that the Union of the Governments against us is complete,-you destroyed the prestige which in their eyes attached itself to the respected name of England.

Mr. MAZZINI proceeds to say that the faithless acts of the English minister has naturally sown mistrust in the breasts of his countrymen towards England, they having been too ready to confound the English nation with the English Government. One object, therefore, of Mr. Mazzıxı's pamphlet is to disabuse the minds of his countrymen of this pernicious error. The great object, however, of this pamphlet is to exhibit the actual state of Italy, and thereby show that the scal-breaking enormities of the English minister is less a wrong done to Mr. Mazzuxi, less a stain upon the honour of the English name, than it is a crime committed against a people numbering millions of human beings; that in that consists principally the cnormity of Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S acts. He sees a ople "deprived of all liberty of thought, of speech, and of action," and he lends his aid to "aggravate that people's position ;" ranging England " on the side of the oppressor against the oppressed,-on the side of for the whole world, Liberty for us, Tyranny for all the world beside." This, says Mr. MAZZINI, is the actual meaning, intent, and result of Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S treachery. And the great question to be decided is, whether the English people will submit to be made participants in the unholy gigantic "crime of perpe-tuating the present state of things in Italy. Mr. MAZZINI SAVS :---

tionists ! Therein lies the whole question, and have you taken the trouble to examine it ! They desire to obtain the same liberty which we -let it not be forgotten, through a revolution-are now enjoying : liberty of conscience to give them a Religion, of which at present, thanks to the despotism under which they lie, they have only a parody - liberty of speech, that they may preach righteousness liberty of action, that they may put it into practice ; the liberty, my Lord, which we promised them along with independence when you were Commander in Chief of the

الوصيف أنعم والمتعاد

Allied Armies, and when we stood in need of their aid to overthrow Napoleon. They desire for a state of things, the elements of which are hatred, mistrust, and fear, to substitute a condition under which they would be able to know each other, to love each other, to help each other onwards towards one common aim, They desire to destroy chimeras, to extinguish falsehood, to bury out of sight corpses that are aping life ; in order to put in their stead, a reality; something true, acting, living, a power which shall be strong enough to guide them, and to which they may without shame yield allegiance. They - thereby ensuring for it greater publicity-will desire to live, my Lord, to live with all the faculties of de doubtless be gratifying to the "Right Honourable their being, to live as God commands;-to walk onwards with the rest of the world,-to have brethren and not spies around them, - to have instructors, and not masters. -to have a home and not a prison. Can you imagine

that England is exercising her mission when she says to them-No! The world goes onwards, but ye shall be stationary : there is no God for you, ye have the Emperor of Austria and the Pope. Ye are of the race of Cain, of the accursed race! yeare the Parias of Europe: resign yourscloes in silence, suffer in all your members, but stir not, seek not for relief, because Europe slumbers, and you might disturb her repose!-Christ, my Lord, also fulfilled a revolutionary mission. He came to destroy the chimeras and the idols of the old world : he destroyed the peace of paganism. In the face of a religion which sanctioned distinction of races, of castes, of natures,-he announced a religion. the fundamental doctrine of which was the unity of the

numan family, the offspring of God, in order that we might arrive at universal brotherhood. Would you, my Lord, had you been living then, in the name of Peace and of the established Governments, have declared yourself on the side of Herod against Jesus ?"

For this week we pause: but it is not one week, two, For this week we pause: but it is not one week, two, or three only, that we shall devote to this subject. By the help of Mr. MAZZINI we hope to make our readers fully acquainted with the present state of Italy, and the sufferings of her children. The revelations we twenty or twenty-two millions of men, whose fathers are now enabled to make will excite astonishment in the minds of Englishmen, and overwhelm with lasting infamy the Government that has shamelessly dared to sully England's name by associating it with the desolators of Italy. Englishmen have too long been hoodwinked and blinded to the state of things in that country—they have been taught to believe the "disturbances" of which they ever and anon hear are created by the follies of a few mad enthusiasts, or the selfish designs of a band of unprincipled conspirators. That Liz shall no longer live, the truth shall stifle and extinguish it for ever.

SPANISH AFFAIRS .- MORE BLOOD! Our readers will see, in our Foreign Intelligence, that fresh insurrections have broken out in Spain, confined as yet to the province of Catalonia, but which may spread unless promptly suppressed. The London papers assert that the insurgents are already quelled, in spite of the exhibition of that heroism which should, but does not always, secure victory to the right. It will be observed (by a reference to our Spanish news), that the immediate cause of these outbreaks was not any political plot, but the enforce-ment of the conscription upon the people of Catalonia, that province having been hitherto exempted from that arbitrary system of raising troops for the service of the Government. The refusal of the Catalonians to serve in the army, and their resistance, even to death, of the conscription, shows the hostility they cherish towards the present order of things in Spain; and shows, too, that were there any prospects of sucspeed the right! If the present outbreaks be quelled,

# THE LAND!

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

Byron. "A people among whom equality reigned, would pes-

"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his neighbour."-*Paley*. "There could be no such thing as landed property minimum of Jamaica; and yet sanctions the slavery, and worse than slavery, of the peasantry of Scotland-which spends millions to convert the Ceylonese, the Madahas any better thus to a particular possession of the peasantry of Scotland - which sends out armies and mis-

first title deeds should issue."-Thomas Paine.

The land shall not be sold for ever.-Noscs. "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law inion of land."-Blackstone.

which his activity has created. "This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark

that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right millions of acres are dedicated to the support of in her house. Mr. Ratcliffe, a surgeon, was instantly rapeseed, &c., remained much as before.

" If man has a right to light, air, and water, which no one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the land, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of

the soil, poverty would be unknown in the world, and trates having taken their seats on the bench, the crime would disappear with want."—Mike Walsh. "As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the

wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all wealth, the carth, is the common property of all its inha-bitants."-John Francis Bray.

ledge; they possess industry; and if they possess know-ledge; they possess industry; and if they possessed land, they could set all other monopolies at defiance; they would then be enabled to employ machinery for their own benefit, and the world would behold with delight and astonishment the beneficial effects of this mighty engine, when properly directed."—Author of the "Reproof of Brutus.

#### THE GAME LAWS \_ CRIMES OF THE LANDLORDS.

We this week give a few paragraphs illustrative of a radical and a speedy change :-

THE GAME LAWS IN CORNWALL .- ATTEMPTED MUR-DER BY A GAMEKEEPER .- On Saturday last, the 12th instant, between four and five o'clock, the town of Camborn was thrown into great consternation by a

marry, the Lord of the land instantly ex-pels father, mother, husband, and wile from their miserable cabins to perish on the roads ! 11 Instant John Eldridge, living in Old Brentford, humber have a man of the name of things like these, of every-day occurrence in Scot-land, as has been proved by unassailable evidence, John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbot-tail, as has been proved by unassailable evidence, John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbot-tail, been proved by unassailable evidence, John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbot-tail, been proved by unassailable evidence, John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbottook place in Caffraria, Afighanistan, Siberia, or in

THE NORTHERN STAR

any savage nation, it would excite no surprise; but the dedication of land to game and the expulsion of our fellow-subjects are going on daily in our own country-in Great Britain, which boasts so much of "A people among whom equality reigned, would pes-sees everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional wealth or territory? No man can cultivate more than a eertain portion of land."-Goducin. "No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or hatter title to a particular accounting they have a for a language and wat sensitions the alargey, and warse sionaries to seize the lands of the New Zealanders. that a landed aristocracy may some day be found

called in by the police, who pronounced the man to be in the most dangerous state, and ordered his immediate removal to the union workhouse, where he now Accidents, Offences, & Inquests. remains without the slightest hope of his surviving. Mrs. Pearce was apprehended the same night by the police, and taken on Friday before the same magis-

THE MURDER OF MR. PALMER AND THE CREW OF trate, by whom she was remanded until the fate of his subsistence. If every person had an equal share of THE WASP .- FOURTH DAY .- FRIDAY .- The magis-Kent can be ascertained. FIRE AT THE MANSION OF GENERAL RAMSAY, NEAR examination was resumed by Mr. Eastlake calling BERKELEY-SQUARE .--- On Wednesday morning, about a Soberino de Costo, an African slave, born in the puarter past three o'clock, as the lamplighter on the vicinity of Lagos, who, being questioned as to his age, said he could not exactly tell how old he was, district was going his rounds for the purpose of extinguishing the gas-lights, his attention was arrested because he was sold as a slave when young, and taken by a volume of smoke, which he perceived issuing "What monopoly inflicts evils of such magnitude as that of land? It is the sole barrier to national prosperity. The people, the only creators of wealth, possess knowing succeeded in arousing the inmates, it was found shipped, he replied that he formerly worshipped that the back kitchen on the basement story was in images, as is the custom of his country; and on being further questioned as to the punishment which a blaze. Immediate and effective assistance being rendered without delay, the progress of the flames awaits those who do not speak the truth, he said "If was arrested by the inmates, police constables, and I speak the truth I shall go to Heaven where God is. firemen from the brigade, County, and West of Engand if I do not speak the truth, I shall go to a place land offices, and the flames were happily prevented of torment;" and on being shown the Bible, and asked from extending beyond the kitchen, the contents of from extending beyond the kitchen, the contents of if he had ever seen or read the book, he replied "No. which were destroyed. The origin of the fire could but had seen people reading it at church at Behina." not be satisfactorily ascertained.

After a short consultation he was sworn on the ACCIDENT IN PICCADILLY .- On Wednesday after-Catholic Scripture, which, after he had kissed it, he the deplorable evils of the present system of land-bolding, affording additional proof of the necessity of that the oath was binding on him to tell the truth of noon, as an elderly female, named Gosden, lady'smaid to Mrs. Colonel Cuff. of Norfolk-street. Park lane, was crossing Piccadilly, at the corner of St. what he had seen and heard. His evidence confirmed James's-street, she was knocked down and severely Caqurerio's, though he was not an eye witness of the injured by the horses of Sir II. Cholmeley's carriage, massacre being below deck at the time. Lieut. R. the coachman having been unable to pull up suddenly D. Stupart, R.N., was then recalled, and stated that on account of the slippery state of the wood pave-ment, which had just been wetted. The horses there was one seaman belonging to the Wasp, and who report that a young man had been shot by the game-keeper of the Right Hon. Lady Basset, of Tchidy-had not mentioned in his former evidence, named trampled upon her, but the wheels fortunately did not touch her. She bled a good deal, but having cess in attempting a new revolution, they are ripe to join in the struggle. That struggle will come\_that attempt at revolution will be made, and then God. follows :--On the Saturday in question two young been taken into Mr. Hoby's shop and received prompt medical treatment, she at last so far recovered as to men, by the names of Henry Treglown and John once ask the bench to commit the prisoners to the admit of being taken home. Sir Henry, who was in the executioner against the victim,—raising her fair standard in the service of despotism, and substituting for the national motto Religious and Political Liberty in Barcelone the order which is in Barcelone the order the order which is in Barcelone the order the order the order which is in Barcelone the order the orde the carriage, alighted, and expressed much regret at the accident. vere returning home, when just on the common had caused the deaths of the two kroomen, they above the cliff they perceived three men, one of whom had caused the deaths of the two kroomen, they 39, a compositor, who made an attempt to commit tendance of buyers was rather numerous, we have to they knew to be the gamekeeper—he coming one way having swam towards the shore—a possible, though suicide, a few mornings ago, by throwing himself off notice a sluggish demand for all kinds of beef, and, and the two other men coming the other. Treglown not very probable chance of their being still alive— Blackfriars-bridge into the Thames, and was sent to in most instances, a decline in the currencies obtained and Pascoe then made off from the keeper towards | yet there could not be the slightest question but that | the Giltspur-street Compter, in order to his being | on this day se'nnight of 2d. per Slb. ; the highest the two men, who proved to be in the employ of the keeper, and who took hold of the young men imme-diately, saying that they should go into Tchidy. This the prisoners for trial. The prisoners were asked, mation of the brain was the immediate cause, and provement was noticed : indeed, we have seldom scen the young men refused to do, and a scuffle ensued. through the interpreter, if they had anything to say. also, no doubt, the cause of the insanity which led a better collection here at any previous correspond-Serva said, all he knew was, that he was very ill, him to attempt suicide. The coroner's jury returned ing season. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex The keeper now came up, and began beating Tregand would like to be cured. Marjoural asked per- | a verdict of Natural Death. lown with a life-preserver, which made him scream mission to write a letter to his parents, who lived at 'Murder !" "Murder !" several times. Treglown FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY .--- An Barcelona, and we understand from the interpreter hot being able to stand this any longer, and, no doubt, being exasperated, succeeded in taking the weapon accident, which has terminated with loss of life. that he was very respectably connected, his father being a merchant resident in that city. The request occurred between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday from the constable, which he put into his own pocket, evening, on the London and Brighton Railway. It was complied with, all the prisoners being told that and immediately went to the assistance of his comappears that Mr. Jonathan Hill, aged forty-two, an rade Pascoe, who was contending with the other two | they might write letters if they pleased, but whatever engincer in the employ of the Oriental and Peninsular men. Treglown's gun by this time was broken to was written must be first shown to the authorities. Steam Navigation Company, had recently arrived The witnesses being called into court, the names of pieces, and Pascoe's was lying on the ground The witnesses being called into court, the names of in a broken state also. This the keeper at the prisoners were called over, and they were informed from abroad, and left London by the six o'clock train tempted to get possession of, but Treglown eaught it up, when the keeper again attacked him, and the it up, when the keeper again attacked him, and the for Brighton, on a visit to his wife, whom he had not seen for several years. On the arrival of the train It up, when the keeper again attacked him, and the gun, that Treglown had, accidentally discharged, and flew out of his hand. One of the keeper's men ex-claimed "Fire:" the keeper stepped back, put his gun to his shoulder, took his aim, and discharged it at Treglown, who fell to the ground, bleeding pro-fusely from a wound in his side, and blood running from his moath, which heads a blood running at Reigate, Mr. IIill got out for a few moments midshipman; James Mullens, James Mitcl.el, Edward Marshall, George Godding, and Thomas Barfoot, able searon , James Deventor and Thomas attempted to step in just as the engine was put in motion, and in so doing his foot slipped, and he fell Barfoot, able scamen; James Beynon, an ordinary seaman; Thomas Good, a private marine—all belonging to her Majesty's sloop of war Wasp, off Lagos, on the coast of Africa. The three approvers, beneath the wheels of the carriages, which passed over his body. An alarm was given, and the engine was stopped almost immediately. Mr. Byas, a surgeon, of Guy's Hospital, who happened to be going down to Brighton by the same train, promptly ren

## Market Antelligence.

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LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 14 .- The arrival of wheat coastwise was only moderate during John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbotcourt, Gracechurch-street, City, and whom he had accidentally met at the Feathers public-house, Old Brentford. Both had been drinking, and while Mrs. Chamber of the receipts were small; of flour, however, a fair quantity came to hand. From Scotland, a few Chamberlaine, who kept the house, was preparing the hundred quarters of wheat and barley, and a cargo tea Leary suddenly rose from his seat, and pulling or two of oats, arrived ; and from Ireland, a moderate the march of intellect—of its Christian virtues—of its admirable laws and institutions—which expended twenty millions of money to emancipate the negroes of Jamaica; and yet sanction, the slavery, and worse than slavery, of the peasantry of Scotland—which spends millions to convert the Cavlences the Made the sensors out of his assailant's hand, when a tearton market there was a very small show of whoaver, and but struggle took place between them before Eldridge carriage samples from the home counties, and but could prevent Leary regaining his weapon. Assist-little barley fresh up. Of beans, there were rather ance at that moment arrived, and Leary was taken more offering than of late, but peas were very scarce. had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as a summer, the out of the sector of the search open a land office, from whence the for want of tood-which sends out armies and mis-to the station-house, and Eldridge to a surgeon to Besides the quantity of oats left over from last week, have his wound dressed. On Friday Leary was taken before Mr. Baillie, a local magistrate, when it was near continental ports. The weather having still an "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law there also to dedicate millions of acres to the support stated that Eldridge had passed a bad night, and was unsettled appearance, wheat was generally held 2s. of game, and expel man from the soil. No doubt too weak to leave his bed, upon which the prisoner per qr. higher than on this day se'nnight; this "The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with ererything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For there is no living but on land and its productions; conse-uman. On the castle-hill side of Lewes there area for the second case took place between eight and nine o'clock the same evening, at a lodging-house kept by a woman named Maria Pearce, in Bailey's-row, Old at a similar enhancement, but the transactions were at a similar enhancement, but the transactions were at a similar enhancement, but the transactions were uncere is no inving out on land and its productions; conse-quently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives."—Thomas Spence. "The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes, belong to, or are hired by, poor persons, and are the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the suspected was hardward them. Not have the sume to the sum to quently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives."—Thomas Spence. "The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes, peers, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it from them, held it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—Feargus O'Connor. "My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cutti-the same everywhere, where man can get but a "bit vate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have the right to the solid -but if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle uponit. Nothing can be sold, the subsistence; and so the solid -but if they voluntarily leave it, they have the right to but such things as can be carried away."-Black Hawk. "Every individual possesses, legitimately, the things which his activity has created." highly cultivated by persons in humble life. It is face with her fist, to prevent her coming into her notice. Malt also moved off at about former terms. is as well known as to ourselves, think of us ?) man | blood. He was immediately carried to the station- | held with firmness, and superior parcels were not is spurned from the land, as if a curse to it, whilst house, Mrs. Pearce in the meantime fastening herself obtainable below 50s. per qr. Prices of linsced,

> CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.-British. 8 8 B Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 45 52 White 50 58

Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick ..... 24 25 20 21 Flour, per barrel .... 25 27 19 21 LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, July 14,-Since Monday last the imports of live stock from abroad into London have been again somewhat extensive, viz., 28 oxen from Hamburgh ; 37 cows, 64 oxen, 18 calves, and 17 sheep from Rotterdam. The supply on offer here to-day comprised 70 oxen and cows, in, generally speaking (though there was nothing remarkable among them), fair average condition. On the whole, a fair inquiry ex-

isted for them, at prices varying from £16 to £1910s. each, and at which they were nearly all disposed of. Fresh up to our market of to-day, the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, and on the increase compared with those DEATH OF A COMPOSITOR.-James Crathern, aged reported on Monday last. Notwithstanding the atand Cambridgeshire consisted of 650 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns ; while from the northern counties we received 250 shorthorns, from the western and midland counties 700 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. ; from other parts of England 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 400 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were somewhat less than those exhibited last week. Prime old Downs sold freely, at extreme quotations, while the value of other breeds was again supported. The few store sheep on offer were held at unusually high figures. For lambs, the supply of which was not to say large, we had a steady sale at full prices. The yeal trade was steady, at last week's quotations. In pigs very little business transacted. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

Now that we are once warned, it matters little to us nothing that can compromise our poor friends, or else we shall not transmit them by the post : that which it does concern us more nearly to know, is, whether in her efforts and in the struggle which is preparing, Italy is to count upon one encary more. It signifies little to the country which you represent-or rather which I trust you do not represent-whether you have usurped one illegitimate prerogative more or less; if uprightness be not in your heart or in your political tendencies, you would always possess sufficient power to do ill : but that which it does concern this country to know is to ascertain whither it is being led : it must be precisely informed upon the principles of your international policy-it behoves it to take care that Government does not prostitute its name to diplumatic chancellerics nor consign it to the maledictions of the mothers of Italy, or the contempt of brave men who suffer for well doing.

Mr. Mazzini next reviews the remarkable declaration of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, on the 4th of July, 1844. When apologising for the *cspionage* practised towards Mr. Mazzıxı, he observed :-- " It is the proud distinction of the policy of this country that our object and our interest is and to promote the independence, the security, and the are worth all the mineral waters to be found in all prosperity of every country in the world." Mr. Maz-sin accepts this as the definition of the foreign policy and begins to find that Mme. Munoz is too difficult discharged the contents of his gun in the poor fellow's of England ; all he demands is that that policy shall be faithfully carried out, that it shall be exhibited in the vital acts of the Government, and not be nullified and violated by those acts. If the policy of England be the maintenance of "peace throughout the world," Italy is part-and by no means an insig-nificant part of the world,-let Italy have, then, guar-England be the maintenance of the "independence" of nations, Italy is a nation-a nation in her geoactions of her plunderers. Were the foreign policy of England, as defined by the Duke of Wellington. faithfully carried out, Italy would indeed be "independent," "secure," "prosperous," and at "peace;" and Mr. Mazzisi would not be a wanderer in the land of the stranger. But that policy is not acted upon. England-or rather, England's Government, sides with the powerful against the weak, with the wrong-doer against the wronged, conniving at, and aiding in the destruction of a "nation's "peace," "independence," "security," and "prosperity;" under such circumstances the foreign policy of the English Government is made an "organised hypocrisy," and WELLINGTON'S words become "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

But we shall let Mr. MAZZINI, in his own eloquent

parties, was successively abandoned by all, and even where these words were uttered, no one arose amongst all by the army. And what is now the situation of Narvaez? He has against him the Carlists, who be ejected, because a few have found it convenient to about the head, hands, and chest showed that she of an hour after they started. Mrs. Eden said that the week considerable excitement, in consequence of those who have recently travelled this Italy, or who study continued unfavourable weather, prevailed in our remove to another part of the town, and sub-let their had defended herself courageously. Her whole bust when her daughters were out they never knew when her history were it only in the journals-to say to him : tenements. The general belief, however, is that was almost one mass of livid bruises; while there to come in again. She asked if the boat was pro- grain market, and a large amount of business was have recovered from the effects of their long struggle. "Security! peace! independence! my Lord! that is and are ready and willing to make new attempts; he transacted both in wheat and flour, mostly on specuraising the rents, and thereby secure a vote to each The floor was saturated in parts with blood, and any man on the beach. About half an hour after this lation, at enhanced prices. The better samples of tenant, as it is believed the "noble lord" will con- large spots of blood marked the wall. In the little the accident happened. I was talking to the lade little little little the accident happened. I was talking to the lade these ejectments are intended as a means towards was a terrible fracture of the back part of her head. perly manned, and I said, Tyler knew as much as precisely what the man is seeking for his country, has against him the Progressists, who will never -it is what was sought by those men who were pardon him for his atrocities towards them; he has whose correspondence your colleagues have violated test the representation of Bath at the next election. back kitchen was afterwards found a hatchet, the at the time, and she said, "Good gracious! the Many of the tenants state they will not quit unless handle of which was covered with blood. Mrs. Sea- boat's turned over." I turned round, and seeing the and Canadian mixed at 7s. 9d. per 70lbs. Several against him a fraction of the Moderados, and also a shot some months since in Calabria, possibly in certain number of generals. Who, then, has he on thousand barrels of Canadian flour have changed consequence of this violation. - There is no security his side ? The army. But who can tell how long the army may remain faithful to him ? Constituted, as hands at 27s. to 28s. per 196lbs. Superfine Irish compelled by force. To each tenement there is man was a good-looking woman, and her manners sails flapping, I thought the boat was tacking, and I except under laws, under wise laws voted by the best attached a little land, and the occupiers have been are described as those of a well-educated person. She said, "It is not, ma'am." A gentleman then said the Oats and oatmeal have still had only a limited sale, boat was capsized, and I said, "I am afraid it is." 1 of the person of men, sanctioned by the love of the people; and there it has been, through the triumph of the Moderados, cight detested masters, and of a haudful of men chosen who knows whether Carlism may not find numerous at great found and expense in stocking and mer solution who died in Swansea, in 1842, aged about told Holden, and he came immediately, and three or by these masters to second their caprice. There can adherents among its officers, and even among its ments, therefore, without compensation, is robbery. 76 years, leaving her his pronerty. Ellison it is said found to be added in Swansea, in the solution of the interview of the ments. but both articles are held for full prices, and there by these masters, and of a handled of the full extents among its officers, and even among its minediately, and three of ments, therefore, without compensation, is robbery. To years, leaving her his property. Ellison, it is said, four men ran down and put off a boat. Joseph was at one time a lieutenant of Local Militia, at Bridge, a boy, fourteen years of age, who gets his are not many oats of good quality on the market. No change has occurred in the value of barley. governors and the governed, where the Government Moderado party may measure the full extent of the Halifax, in Yorkshire. The deceased during her living by cleaning knives and shoes, and sometimes beans, and peas. From 5000 to 6000 quarters of residence in Penzance used to call him cousin. The went out in pleasure-boats, deposed that he was on culture at 55 and 70 lbs few weeks ago a poor man is the intelligence of the country directing it, and the peo- fault they committed in repressing, as they have done, INFAMOUS CASE .--- A ple the arm of the country executing his decrees, and do the revolutionary party. They conceived they had named John Rose was charged before the magistrates the revolutionary party. They conceived they had named John Rose was charged before the magistrates deceased's will, in her own hand writing, and pro- the beach on Friday and assisted Tyler in launching before the magistrates deceased's will, in her own hands of keeping the balance of the Egham division of the county of Surrey, with berly executed, has been found. It diversely her beach on Friday and assisted Tyler in launching the power in their own hands of keeping the balance between the revolution and the counter revolution. They are now able to see the vanity of their expecta-tions. The odious part they have acted towards the Progressists, the Carlists are now preparing to play against them. Unfortunately, Spain will have to pay the cost with fresh torrents of blood. In good of the owners have the avagence the set to a set the set of the counting to upwards of 150 times that culators at 5s. to 5s. 3d. per 70lbs. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- On Tuesday there was a you not hear the echo of the fasillades of Bologna and slight falling off in the demand for coloured cloths, of Cosenza attesting strife ? a strife, my Lord, which but the demand for goods at the White Cloth amidst the tears of the good and the blood of the Hall was much better than for some time past. mile and a half out they put in again for shore, and There is a very fair trade still doing at the ware-when they reached within about 100 yards of the houses, and at one of the largest establishments in brave has gone on without ceasing for fifty years, between moral force which protests by the scaffold, pay the cost with fresh torrents of blood. In good sum, the expenses being 13s. 6d. ! The defendant at Plymouth Iron Works, Merthyr Tydvil, under the and violence which seeks to stifle protestation in beach the boat was again put about. After going out the town the stock on hand was scarcely ever lighter. blood ? and as to independence, you know well, my a mile and a half they again put about to return to Prices remain firm, and manufacturers continue busy. had a fortnight allowed him to raise the amount of following circumstances :--On Saturday evening last, it was suspected that fire damp existed in one of the Lord, that that word, as applied to Italy, is bitter irony ; some of them working to order. shore, when the boat capsized. He saw Tyler come monarchy ?" you well know that nearly one fourth part of the up with the two ladies on his back. Afterwards the LEEDS CORN MARKET, TURSDAY, JULY 15 .- Supplies whole peninsula is governed by an army of \$0,000 levels; in consequence, fires were lit at the mouth continue fair of wheat, of all other grain they aro very limited. Fine fresh wheat is 1s. to 2s. per qr. deceased lady was against his leg, and he supported ber head as long as he could. He could not account DISSOLUTION OF THE STONE. - A dissertation was LAND AND GAME .- In Scotland, it is said, fourteen of the furnace, with a view of consuming the foul Austrians, and that the princes who govern the re-LAND AND GAME.—In Sconand, he is said, heart of millions of acres are dedicated to the support of game."—Brighton Gazette. Fourteen millions of acres "dedicated" to the suplately read at the Medico-Physical Academia of Flomainder, are, in spite of themselves, nothing more than for the accident, and he perceived no squall. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned." rence by Dr. Francesco Cervalleri, Professor of Ana-tomy and Surgery at Naples, the object of which was dearer, but the demand is not free, and in chambered game."-Brighton Gazette. the viceroys of Austria; and if a cry for liberty, for wheats there is not much passing. Oats and beans progress or for amelioration, arise from the bosom of any with a recommendation to the town commissioners very firm at last week's prices in consequence of the port of game in one small portion of the united that, instead of being gradually consumed, it took of these vicerovalties, the Austrian army, in spite of the to show that calculi in the human bladder could be to take steps, if possible, to prevent such accidents in kingdom ! and this whilst men, particularly the fire, and, rushing back with great force, tore up future. Tyler was admonished by the coroner Scotch, are enticed into the wilds and swamps of trams, plates, and various other impediments to its to use more caution in future. Neither he scarcity. No alteration in other articles. principles that England and France have proclaimed ten solved by an electro-chymical process. The Profes-YORK CORN MARKET, JULY 12 .- During the week times within the last twenty years, comes forward to sor himself, we believe, claims the merit of the dis-America, under the pretext that there is not room onward progress; but, fortunately, there were no we have had part rain in this neighbourhood. We silence it with its reto. The mission that your words nor any other person should put to sea without the covery. men in the pit at the time, and no injury was re- as istance of a second experienced boatman. Immehave a short supply of grain at our market this morntrace out for our country is very beautiful, my Lord; for them at home-that " nature's table is full," CURE OF A BLEEDING CANCER BY HOLLOWAY'S a mission of protection, of fraternal benevolence, a PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Castle Fargate, Shrewsbury, Jan. 5th, 1844.—Mr. Holloway.—Sir, I shall deem it my duty to make an affidavit (before one of our whilst man cannot obtain a few acres on which to ceived by any one. -Merthyr Guardian ing, and no variation in any article in the trade. diately after the inquest the remains of the unfortugeneralisation so far as is possible of the benefits we enjoy, MALTON CORN MARKET; JULY 12 .- We have had a nate lady were interred, in accordance with her wish good supply of wheat offering to this day's market, but moderate of oats. Wheat and oats same as last THE LATE MELANCHOLY EVENT AT WALSALL. - The such in truth is the mission a christian nation would do expressed only a few days before her death, in Sompt-ing churchyard.\* The deceased was niece to Lady magistrates) to the effect that a frightful and dan- employ his labour for the support of himself and body of the late Mayor of Walsall was found on Sunwell to exercise; but how can you make it work along week ; barley nominal .- Wheat, red, 50s. to 56s. ; gerous cancer in my wife's face, which for seven years family, or to contribute towards the defence of his had resisted the treatment of all the doctors in country and maintenance of the Crown ! Fourteen with your sanction of the system of espionage ? with your white ditto, 543. to 60s. per qr. of 40 stone. Oats, 11d. to 12d. per stone. Brougham. one o'clock. The remains were conveyed to the Butts protection of the carcere duro, and of the scaffold ! Do Shrewsbury, has been radically cured by means alone millions of acres dedicated to the support of wild Inn, and from thence removed in a shell to the house they desire good or evil, justice or injustice, those men \* It is said that she was riding with her father, and see of Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Harvey's partner. On Monday of your wonderful pills and ointment. I shall, in and comparatively useless animals, whilst thousands WETHERBY CORN MARKET, JULY 10 .- Wheat from whom it is endeavoured to brand by styling them revoluing the retired beauty of this spot, observed that if she were to die in the neighbourhood, she should like to be gratitude, put this case into the newspaper. I tell of human beings-men, women, and childrenmorning an inquest was holden, when, after hearing 18s to 21s 6d, and beans 15s per load ; oats, 11d to several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict "That were to de in the hey burchyard ! The coincidence is every body I know of this extroordinary and miracu- are driven to the coast to exist like savages 121d per stone. We had an average supply of grain \* Italy, Austria, and the Pope. A letter to Sir James Graham, Bart., by Joseph Mazzini, London : M. Albanesi, 8, Queen-street, Golden-square. on shell-fish, and where, if a man and weman deceased was accidentally drowned whilst bathing." at least remarkable. at the above prices. lous cure .- Signed, James Sexton. 

Order reigns" in Barcelona; the order which is maintained by overwhelming military forces, the converting of every church and every public building into a citadel, and the most tyrannical edicts, dooming the inhabitants to silence or slaughter. Such is the order which exists for a time in Barcelona ; but we are much mistaken if the present summer passes away without a fearful reaction; and then woe to the blood-spillers! The following article from a re-cent number of the Paris National will throw some

whether you open our letters or not : either we shall write light upon the present state of affairs in Spain. The writer would appear to have been somewhat in error as to the Basque provinces being the scene of the first revolt ; but in all other respects his views appear to us to be well founded and worthy of attention :--

"It appears that affairs beyond the Pyrences have become most singularly embroiled. All parties are expecting an explosion, which may burst, no one can tell in what manner or where, and which may end nobody can tell how. The Moderados are tearing each other to pieces-the Carlists are beginning to agitate again, while the Progressists remain in quiet observation of what is going on. Christina, with all the zeal of a repentant sinner, adheres to the marriage of her daughter with the son of Don Carlos. Narvaez, on the contrary, opposes to this project an indomitable resistance. Christina is anxious that her

aughter should visit the Basque provinces. Narvaez, from his mouth, which nearly choked him. He asked wuo with good reason dreads some Carlist matrimo-nial conjuration, wishes the young Queen to return direct to Madrid from Saragossa. Christina brings forward the abroiding the devision of the transformed with the brute replied, "Where the devil do you think I forward the abroiding the devision of the transformed with the brute replied, and the devision of the brute replied of the bru forward the physicians, who declare that her Majesty than one hundred yards from a cottage. After the will be lost if she does not take certain mineral waters keeper had shot Treglown, not being satisfied with of incomparable efficacy, and which, let it be observed, that, he proceeded to rifle the young man's pocket ! not only to remain at peace ourselves with the whole are only to be found in Navarre. Narvaez replice Treglown, when he heard the man exclaim, world, but to maintain peace throughout the world; that physicians are not infallible, and that sea bathan and the keeper step back to take a and saw the keeper step back to take aim. said. "For God's sake don't murder me : if you are going

for him to manage, and that things will never go side, shooting away a piece of his coat, waistcoat, duced to copy him whom he has overthrown. Es-partero ingratiated himself with the army, and, by alive, but not expected to live, a great part of the nificant part of the world, -let Italy have, then, guar-its means, raised himself and maintained his power ranteed to her, peace; let her be saved from the until the day of his fall. It was by the army that the world, hat it was a public thoroughfare, on a com-not like to go home. He then asked to see a Mr. ccaseless war of the spoiler, and the devastating strife which oppression excites. If the policy of and will keep it, in spite of all the aversion of which is the the the spoiler and will keep it is a spite of all the aversion of which is the the spoiler and the devastating is the spite of all the aversion of which is the the spoiler and the devastating is the spite of all the aversion of which is the the spoiler and the devastating is the spite of all the aversion of the spite of he is the object. Espartero, who, by his sword, so long supported the regency of Christina, found ruffians would allow the young man. Pascoe to leave graphy, her history, her arts, her commerce, her language, her religion—and all the vile Vienna pacts that ever have been, or ever may be, will fail to efface her nationality. Let England, then, insist upon the re-organisation of that nationality. If the policy the re-organisation of that nationality are the morning belonging to a poor graphy, her history, her arts, her commerce, her himself at last constrained to abandon her, and drive the common to inform his friends of the circumstance. the re-organisation of that nationality. If the policy the point of finding himself compelled to use violence The young man was brought home in a cart about of England be the maintenance of the "security and and expel this ambitious and turbulent woman again half-past seven in the morning, belonging to a poor prosperity of every country in the world," let Eng- from Spain, into which she returned only through man who was passing at the time going tor sea-weed. land have regard for the security and prosperity of him. The Basque provinces see with bitter feelings What is worse than all is, that no magistrate is as yet Italy ;- at present her security is that of the chained the man who has disarmed them of their power of to be found who will attend to take the poor fellow's captive, her prosperity is evidenced only by the ex- resistance now invested with sovereign authority; and depositions, or grant a warrant to take the keeper the spirit of revolt will find in their bosom redoubtable sympathy. It is in their territory that revolt will first raise its standard. This is the quarter from which Narvaez is most seriously threatened-it is thence that he fears the breaking out of a conflagration which may destroy the edifice of his fortune. At one time Espartero endeavoured to annihilate the revolutionary party, and at another time courted it. Narvaez, in like manner, endeavoured to crush this party, but would now be very glad to obtain its aid

against the Carlists and the fraction of the Moderados, who have united against him. To release Spain from foreign influence and Carlism, Espartero wished to marry the Queen to the eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco. To contend with any degree of advantage

Narvaez, it is said, has conceived the plan of giving the hand of Isabella to the second son of Don Francisco. Espartero, in fine, having discontented all

well in Spain until she has joined her husband in and making a hole in the waistband of his trou-France. The situation of the present dictator in sers, just halfway between the fore-brace button and Spain is singular. The rival of Espartero, he is re-the hind one. The doctor told me he took out of the into custody to answer for his conduct, although the young man is thought to be dying. The rural blues of this place have taken Pascoe, and have kept him all night and to-day, and will keep him also to-night, without a summons or warrant, but will not have anything to do with the murderer without a warrant, and when asked what authority he had to keep Pascoe, said he was ordered to do so by a magistrate, but had no warrant. So much for the despotism of Camborn. O! but that we had the dying man himself, at intervals as he could speak .---Correspondent.-Camborn, July 13th.

dered every assistance in his power, and sent to the DREADFUL MURDER IN CORNWALL,-'The inhabitants nearest surgeon for a tourniquet to stop the hæmorr of Penzance, Cornwall, were horrified on Tuesday hage, when it was found that the right foot had been week by a most appalling murder. The unfortunate completely severed at the ankle joint, and the upper victim was Elizabeth Seaman, aged 47, who had copart of the leg smashed to pieces. A special train habited for two years with a man named Benjamin Ellison, aged 60. On Monday forenoon they were seen together, looking at a procession formed to lay was provided by the company's officers, and the un fortunate man was brought up to Guy's Hospital being accompanied by Mr. Byas, and on his arriva the foundation of a new pier at Penzance. In the there was placed under the care of Mr. Cock and Mr. evening, Ellison, who was a tectotaller (as was also Shirley. From the nature of the injury, it was, from the deceased), went to the Temperance Hotel, in the first, considered impossible that he could recover Prince's-street, and asked Mr. Thomas, the landlord, He lingered in great agony until half-past one o'clock if he could have a bed there (which he had never done before), giving as his reason for his desire to sleep there, that Mrs. Seaman putting some things she did not arrive in London until about ten minutes not like to go home. He then asked to see a Mr. after her husband had breathed his last. William Eddy, who was in the house, and after some

LAUGHING GAS.—An American paper mentions, by conversation with him went to bed. On the followway of caution against the inhalation of the laughing ing morning about nine o'clock, it appears he was at gas, the death of a girl and the lunacy of a man ochis residence in Rosevean-road; about that time he casioned by it. went to a neighbour, Mrs. Hill, and asked her to go with him into his house. She complied with this THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORTHING .- An

request ; and proceeding through the back entrance to Ellison's house, he said he had been out all night, and on coming home he found that poor Mrs. Scaman was killed. They went into the house, and Mrs. Sussex, on the body of Miss Eleanor Mary Eden, aged twenty, daughter of Mr. Eden, who, with Mrs. Hill saw the body of Mrs. Seaman lying on the kitchen floor, on her back, her face being covered with a piece of black gaaze. On leaving the house at the back, Ellison called Mrs. Hill's attention to a broken pane in the window of the back kitchen, and examined. He stated that he was standing on the be noted. Flour being in good request, commanded said some person must have broken the window and got in and killed Mrs. Seaman. He then said he Friday, looking at the boats, when the ladies- and oatmeal continued to meet but a moderate dewould go for a policeman. He went back to the mother and two daughters-asked what boat that mand, without, however, any material alteration would go for a ponceman. He went back to the mother and two daughters—asked what boar that it belonged to from the currency of this day se'nnight. Temperance Hotel, and said to the landlord, "Poor was in the water, and he replied that it belonged to from the currency of this day se'nnight. Mrs. Seaman is murdered; some one, last night, Mr. Burden. They said they wanted to go for a sail, broke into the house and murdered her." He added, and asked whose boats those were on the beach. He they solve the store of the supply of stock at our market to-day has been the beach. He is a stock at our market to-day has been the beach. "I am ruined in consequence; for I had some ex- told them George Tyler's. They then asked what similar to last week. There was a fair show for the He then asked the land- | was the charge for an hour, and he replied he thought | time of the year, the principal part of which met lord to go with him to Mr. Carne's, a magistrate, and it was 25. 6d. They turned round a little and spoke with a brisk demand at the following prices :- Beef, Miners' Attorney-General with us! The above par-dict to go that the police to try to take the person who com-ticulars may be relied on, I having had them from the mitted the act. They went to Mr. Carne's, and boat. He turned round and saw Tyler, and told him per lb.—Cattle imported into Liverpool from June 7th afterwards to the mayor's, whence, it appears, the the ladies wanted a boat. Tyler came directly, and to July 14th: cows 2888, calves 33, sheep 10,606,

language, speak for himself and his country. Commenting on WELLINGTON's speech, he remarks :--I am only astonished that in the midst of Parliament

s. d. 2 10 3 10 Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inforior sheep 22 Second quality . Prime coarse woolled . 10 Prime Southdown Lamba Prime small . . . Suckling calves, each 18 0 30 0 3 Large hogs Neat small porkers 3 10 20

HNAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 2,669-Sheep and Lambs, 26,110-Calves, 169-Pigs, 275.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JULY 12. - We had a Barley 3s. 9d. to 4s. Beans 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per bushel

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 12 .---Since our last report the weather has continued very unsettled, much rain having occasionally fallen in this neighbourhood ; this circumstance caused a brisk inquiry to be experienced for flour throughout the week, and prime fresh qualities were disposed of, on inquest was held at the Steyne Hotel, Worthing, on arrival, at a further enhancement in value. There Monday, before J. Lutman Ellis, coroner for West was only a limited business passing in either oats or oatmeal, but previous prices were supported. There was a fair attendance at our market this morning, Eden and family, had been residing on a visit at 13, but, the weather proving fine, few transactions oc-Old Steyne. Deceased was drowned while on a curred in wheat; the best runs of Irish were, notshort pleasure excursion, with her halfsister, Miss Bar- withstanding, held for an advance of 3d. to 4d. per ing. John Laker, a hairdresser, was the first witness 70lbs.; whilst, in the value of English no change can beach in front of the Sea House, at two o'clock on a further improvement of fully 1s. per sack. Oats

policeman followed them back to the Temperance got the boat ready. No more was said, but the two hambs 2315, pigs 2508, korses 96. Hotel, and afterwards felt it his duty to apprehend ladies got into the boat. Coroner.—Which two ?— BATH .- EJECTMENT OF TENANTS .- A certain Lord | Hotel, and afterwards felt it his duty to apprehend BATH.—LIECTMENT OF LENANTS.—A Certain Lord (Powlett), son of the noble Duke (Cleveland), has given notice through his agent to about 200 tenants to quit his premises, situated in the Villa Fields, in Bath, because a few, about thirty; have been guilty of the crime of sub-letting. Thus 200 families are to struggled with her murderer; the outs and bruises to about the boat. Coroner.—Which two i-The two youngest; the mother stood ashore.—Was the sea very calm ?—It was not rough. They week have been moderate. The only alteration in the duties is a decline of 1s. per quarter on foreign one required it. I remained on the beach till the struggled with her murderer; the outs and bruises be beached have and about three-quarters the sea bourd the beach till the accident happened, which was in about three-quarters the week considerable excitement, in consequence of against the pretensions of the Count de Montemolina,

pectations, as you know."

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Folice Antelligence.

8

MANSION HOUSE.

of Dubin, about sixteen years ago, about a fortnight was liberated, his father having found the required before Bounybrock fair, by Father Quinn. The parties Sureties. were both Catholics. Her husband deserted her at Birmingleast ; she had followed him up here, and on his refusing to maintain her, she had become chargeable to Bishersgaie parish. Her husband was now living in to be about 45 years of age, was brought before Mr. adulter with another woman. He had left her about a Broderip, charged with intermarrying with Ann Smith, twelve secth ago; she then caused him to be brought, while his first wife Ann Chillingworth, was alive. Ann before the Lord Mayor, when he promised her a maintenance and ran away the very next day. She had now said that she carried on the business of a straw-plat mabeen chargeable to the parish about a month. Nolan | nufacturer at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and was a widow, said complainant was no wife of his. They were In the year 1839 she became acquainted with the prisoner, not marriel, but only tacked together. (Laughter.) and was married on the 25th September in that year, Father fains was excommunicated from his church, and at the Abbey Church, St. Alban's. About six weeks would tack any couple for half a pint of rum; they were after the marriage she heard he had another wife tacked in Father Quinn's own house; he paid, or rather living, and taxed him with having deceived her. He she paid, 1s. 6d. for the tacking ; he knew nothing about denied it strongly, but two days afterwards he left her, and Father Quan until introduced by the complainant. Ilis Lordship, after referring to the Acts relating to Roman pening to be in town with her son by her first and only Catholic marriages in Ireland, declared the "tacking" to be a perfectly valid marriage, and ordered the prisoner Dock, and he fell in with the prisoner, by accident, close three months' imprisonment, unless he sooner made a satisfactory arrangement with the parochial authorities.

#### GUILDHALL.

SATURDAT.-ROBBERY OF PLATE.-Mary Smith, a woman some what advanced in years, was brought up on suspicion of having stolen two silver spoons, and some Other attlles of jewellery, belonging to Mr. Baine, residing at 21. Germain's-street, her former master. From the evidence, it appeared that she had been engaged as cook with Mr. Baine, but was discharged on last Wednesday, and on the day following she was taken into custody for having two silver spoons in her possession without being able to satisfactorily explain how she came in possession of them. The spoons in question were identified by Mrs. Maine, and immediately on an examination taking place, : considerable amount of jewellery was found missing. The suspicion against the latter with regard to stealing the jewellery was divided with another servant, who had hat Mr. Baine some short time ago, and gone into Wessestershire. The charge, therefore, of stealing the jewellery could not be maintained against the prisoner. With respect to the silver spoons, the prisoner stated that she found them at the bottom of the eistern, and admined that she had acted improperly in not informing her mistress about them. Sir Wm. Magnay was of orining that the charge was not sufficiently conclusive to send the prisoner to trial, and therefore discharged her,

#### QUEEN SQUARE.

SATURDAY,-A SCHEET Row.-Three young men, who lore every indication of belonging to the Waterford Inocker-a aling fraternity, who look upon the breaking of a policeman's head as a capital "lark,", were this morn ing charged with dranken and disorderly conduct in the neighbourhood of Queen-square, and with assaulting the constable on duty. About twelve o'clock last night the constable who preferred the charge saw the three defendauts going along the footpath of the street, evidently much the worse for liquor, and on several occasions rapping with the knockers of the doors as they went along, with the offect of disturbing the inmates. The constable expostulated with them, and advised them to go home, when one of them gave the crown of the officer's hat a blow, with the object of knocking it over his eyes. The policeman, apprehending rough treatment with such odds against him, made an alarm for assistance, and two other policemen immediately came up, The defendants were about to scamper off, when the three " Charleys" each seized his man, and dragged them to the station. They were severally fined £1, which was immediately paid.

WEDNESDAY. - BECGING LETTER IMPOSTOR. - Sarah Stuart alias Moore clias Brown alias Pattison alias Davis. a notorious begging-letter impostor, was finally examined

of the cells. About eleven o'clock he was visited in the cell, when on opening the door he was found in the act of strangling himself, for which purpose he had fastened one end of a silk scarf round his neck, while the other end was

ward Selan, a native of the Emerald Isle, by trade a hate he was found, and must have effected his intention had ward seems, a matter of the Internal action of Mayor and not assistance arrived at the moment. It appeared from ter, was brought up in custody before the Lord Mayor and ter, was arright up in custom, other of Bishopsgate other evidence that the prisoner was a thorough protalk parish with deserting his wife. Mary Nolan (the wife) fligate, the bane of his parents' existence. He was held to parish with describing and the defendant in the city bail to keep the peace, and in the course of the afternoon

#### THAMES.

MONDAY,-CHARGE OF BIGAMY.-A HEABTLESS SCOUN-DELL-Ralph Chillingworth, a plasterer, who appeared Smith, a very respectable, healthy, robust, countrywoman, she never saw or heard of him until that day, when haplawful husband, she sent him on an errand to the London to the gates of that establishment, and gave him into cus-

tody. During the short time he remained with her he made away with all her property, under a bill of sale, to the amount of £1000, and left her penniless. The prisoner, in defence, said he certainly married Ann Smith, at the time she named, and she was the only lawful wife he had living. His first wife died on the 30th of

April, 1837, and she was buried at the Low Church. Warwick. He was remanded till Monday next. WEDNESDAY .--- A FIROCIOUS ASSAULT .-- A powerful-

ceedingly weak. Mr. Pelham attended for the prosecution. On Monday last the prisoner, who is a farrier by trade, went with some of his mates to the Blakeney's Head, and was drinking until half-past eight o'clock. Seeing that they became noisy and somewhat the worse for liquor, they were refused to be served with any more, upon which the prisoner swore he would serve himself, and jumped twice upon the bar, but was put back. He then went into the tap-room, but soon came back again, saying he should get a gallon of beer or he'd have the counter.up. Mrs. M'Quillan and her husband were then

at the bar, and the prisoner, who was opposite them, flung

ing the bonnet of a person named Anne Badland, whom Mrs. M'Quillan was serving at the time. The blood immediately spirted out, and complainant exclaimed, "I're lost my eye ;" but Mrs. Badland said, "No, you are only blinded with the blood." The prisoner then made his escare through the window .- Mrs. M'Quillan wished the magistrate to treat the case summarily, as all she wanted was that the prisouer would enter into sureties not to enter her house again .--- Mr. Pelham said this request was made under apprehension by his client, who dreaded violence from the prisoner's associates if he were committed. A person called on her on the previous night and advised her not to appear against Barrett, as he was a desperate man, and would murder her.-Mr. Broderip said the case was too serious a one to be dealt with summarily, as the law would protect her against any apprehended violence. -The prisoner, in his defence or palliation, said ho was so drunk at the time that he did not know what he was about, and he was now very sorry for it.-Mr. Broderip told him his sorrow came too late. His drunken violence might have hurried the complainant to an untimely

crmentation, and the whole of which the officers

There were gauges, hydrometers, and other instru-

ments on the premises, for the purpose of testing

the strength and quality of the spirits. The value

of the stills, rectified spirits, and materials is up-

wards of three thousand pounds. It is an extraor-

a quantity of materials, a still, and a rectifier, but

which were not fixed, on the premises of a gentle-

man at Islington. He was not empowered to seize

louse, which followed the dinner held there on Tucs-

force of the blow, and that the missile took effect upon force of the blow, and that the missile took effect upon force of the blow, and that the missile took effect upon force of the blow, and that the missile took effect upon for the missile took effect upon for the for the junior law lord, who had therefore the main for the full of the form the junior law lord, who had therefore the main for the form the junior law lord the form the jun the brow, and not nearer to the temple, or he might be standing at the bar to plead for his life. Drunkenness could not be received as an excuse for such violence, and the prisoner must put in bail, himself in £19, and two petition to present from Peter Taite Harbin, the attorney surcties in £20 each, to appear and take his trial at the who brought the action. It stated, that before bringing sessions. The requisite bail was put in in the course of it he submitted a case to counsel with the report of the the day. SEIZURE OF AN EXTENSIVE DISTILLERY .- On Wednesday afternoon a seizure of a large distillery was regret that he had done so, and to state that he had abanmade by several revenue officers in Hertford-place doned the proceedings, and hoped the house would be Globe-road, Mile-end, and the parties connected with graciously pleased to pardon the offence he had uninten the concern were at the same time captured. In the tially committed. He (Lord Brougham) had to move that rear of this distillery is an open field of considerable he be discharged on payment of his fees. The house extent, and between this field and the rear of the would do well not to meddle with the learned counsel houses in Hertford-place is a piece of ground containthough he was the adviser and accessory before the fact. ing three small dwelling-houses, sheds, boiler-house, The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that he did not know steam-engine, and buildings, in which it appears who it was : but if his noble and learned friend chose to illicit distillation has been carried on for the last six move he could do so. months, and the revenue defrauded to an enormous Lord CAMPBELL thought quite enough had been done amount. The approach to the premises from Hert-"Hear" from Lord Brougham), though nothing was to ford-place was by a narrow covered pathway, about one hundred feet in length, at the end of which there be regretted that had been done. From the zeal of his is a door, with the words " Carter and Sims" painted thereon, in large letters. There is another entrance the fees both of the attorney and the tobacconist. (A laugh.)

# Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JULY 11. "Privilege" and Railway matters occupied the attention of their lordships this evening, diversified by the mounte- peals which went to obtain rights which the poor had bank antics of Lord Brougham, who was, as usual, all only lately discovered to exist. He hoped that her

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 14. The question of privilege gave rise to a discussion of the bar of the house, and stated that the ground of action against Mr. Baker was evidence he had given before a

select committee of the House of Lords, which the plain- | the suggestions of the hon. gentlemen. tiff considered to have been bath malicious and injurious to his character.

The LOBD CHANCELLOE then moved that the action was breach of the privileges of their lordships' house. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

It was then moved that Mr. Harlow, the plaintiff, and his attorney; be committed to the custody of the Black Rod, which was agreed to.

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

#### TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Lord STANLEY aunounced that it was not his intention o proceed further with the Irish Tenants Compensation Bill this session

#### "PRIVILEGE."

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from John Harlow, now in custody, stating that since the publication of the report of the committee before which Mr. Baker gave evidence, the petitioner had suffered in his trade and character by the circulation of that report; that proceedings in a criminal court were at that time pending in relation to the matter to which Mr. Baker's testimony referred. and Mr. Baker was afterwards examined as a witness in those proceedings, but never attempted to prove what he had stated before the committee ; that the statement was

false and untrue, and the petitioner trusted the house would be graciously pleased to make some allowance for leoking fellow named Stephen Barrett, appeared on an his feelings being so wounded; that ho would not have assault warrant, to answer the complaint of Mrs. Harriet taken the present proceedings if he had been aware of M'Quillan, wife to the proprietor of the Blakeney's Head their being a breach of privilege, and he had accordingly public house. Shorter-street, Wellclose-square. The com- instructed his solicitor to withdraw the action ; and the plainant, who had her head bandaged up, appeared ex- petitioner humbly expressed his extreme regret at having committed a breach of privilege, and house the house would be graciously pleased to pardon the offence he had so unintentionally committed. The noble and learned lord added, that it was impossible to express greater contrition for the grave and inexpiable offence of having resorted to the law of the land. It was not known by the petitioner to be a crime ; it was known only to Parlia. ment; it had never been promulgated in any law. He possessions of such nations. The noble lord spoke at moved that John Harlow be discharged out of custody on payment of his fees-for so, he was sorry to say, it must be.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the facts stated in the petition, was willing to accede to the motion. As the noble quart pewter pot, which struck complainant on the forchead, just above the left eyebrow. The force of the and learned lord was not acting as counsel for this perblow was in a slight degree broken by the pot first touchson, the latter must not be held answerable for what he had said. (A laugh.)

Lord CAMPBELL concurred in discharging the petitioner, as he had expressed his sorrow for committing a breach of privileges, which, however, were so notorious that he thought no man could be ignorant of them. It would be very harsh to make the petitioner responsible for the sarcasms of the noble and learned lord, which now were rather inopportune.

The motion was agreed to ; and

John Harlow was then brought to the bar. The LORD CHANCELLOR said,-You have been guilty of breach of the acknowledged privileges of this house, in bringing an action against Thomas Baker for words which he had spoken in the course of giving evidence before one of its committees. For that offence you have been committed to custody. You have presented a petition in which you have expressed contrition ; and you have also stated that you have given orders to discontinue the action. Their lordships are disposed to deal leniently with you, and, therefore, it is ordered that you be discharged out of custody upon paying your fees.

zeal of a new recruit in the ranks of the peers and the cause of their privileges, he would not fall into the fault again, lest he also should be committed. He had now a committee; that in commencing proceedings he was wholly ignorant that he thereby committed a breach of given up altogether. privilege: and he begged humbly to express his extreme noble and learned friend, he had no doubt he would pay

6000 or 7000 persons. They all complained of this measure. The question was, whether this bill would not place the people of Scotland in a worse position than they occupied at present. The poor generally considered that it would do so. The object of this bill was to quash certain ap-

Majesty's Ministers would postpone the bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the inquiry into the matter had been extensive, and he never had proposed a measure some length. Mr. Harlow and his attorney appeared at to the house upon the principle of which he felt more satisfied than he did upon the one before the house. Under these circumstances he must decline acceding to

After considerable discussion,

Colonel RAWDON moved that the bill be committed that day three months.

The house divided, and the motion was defeated by majority of 90 to \$8.

The house eventually went into committee, and the re mainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the clauses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 14. The house met this day at twelve o'clock, and before the five o'clock sittings, had gone through committee with the Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bill, which was ordered to

he reported on Wednesday. In the evening sitting the Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill went through committee; after which the house

resolved itself into committee on the Poor Law Amend ment (Scotland) Bill, the discussion of the clauses o which occupied nearly the whole of the remainder of the evoning.

#### TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Lord PALMERSTON then brought forward the motion o which he had given notice, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating that this house have taken into their consideration the papers which, by her Majesty's gracious command, have lately been laid before them, containing copies of a correspondence which has recently taken place between the Spanish minister at her Majesty's court and her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a claim made by the Spanish Government, in virtue of the treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and of Spain; and praying her Majesty to direct that the subjects of the Queen of Spain should be permitted to import into the United Kingdom all the productions of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Crown, paying thereupon no higher duties of customs than are paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations on the importation of like articles, being the production of the territories or great length in support of his motion, which was opposed by Mr. Gludstone and others. After a lengthy discussion the house divided, and his motion was negatived by a majority of 175 to 87.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 16. The house met at 12 o'clock.

LUNATICS BILL.

On the motion of Lord ASULEY, that the house go into mmittee on this bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from a Mr

Walker, surgeon, of Pentonville, against the further pro gress of the bill. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then objected to going into com mittee in the absence of the right hon, baronet the Home Secretary. The hon. member was proceeding to make ob-

jections to the whole measure, when Sir J. GRAHAM entered, and took his place, on which Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that as the right hon. gentle-

man was present, he would not offer any objection to the Speaker's leaving the chair. The SPEAKER then left the chair, and the house went into committee.

On clause S,

Mr. WARBURTON moved to omit all the words after the word "that," for the purpose of inserting the following -"Any superannuation allowance to be granted to any paid commissioner appointed, or to be appointed, under this act, shall be granted only as a compensation for ser-

boot trade in some of those towns. It far exceeded The bill then passed. LUNATICS ASYLUMS AND PAUPER LUNATICS BILL. This bill was also read a third time, and passed. The sitting at half-past four was suspended till five

clock. The house resumed at five o'clock. Sir R. PEEL moved the second reading of the Jewish

Disabilities Removal Bill, which had come down to the house sanctioned by the almost unanimous approbation the house at great length, in advocacy of the justice of the policy of removing these disabilities.

Sir R. INGLISSPOKE in opposition to the bill, and moved that it be read that day six months.

Mr. PLUMPTRE seconded the amendment, contending that the house was bringing down the displeasure of the Most High by the measures they had passed, and were

assing, during the last and the present session. Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the legislature in doing its utmost to remove religious strife and animosities was pursuing a course more likely to draw down the blessing, than to incur the displeasure, of the Most High. He

would give his hearty support to the bill. After some observations from Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Trelawney, and another hon. member, the house divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 81

to 91. The house then went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill, the discussion of which occupied nearly the whole of the remainder of the evening.

Trades' Movements.

WIGAN MINERS.-We have received the following communication :- Respected Sir,-Will you be so kind as to insert the following communication from the Miners of the Wigan district, relative to a para-that in the neighbourhood of Wigan many of the Welsh have given anything but satisfaction to their they would be paid weekly wages only up to Satur-day week last, and after that time they must work by the piece. This produced a long consultation among them, and at length they decided to leave for Wales on the following Saturday. Accordingly at the at the railway station, with their wives and families to take their departure for their home." Now this statement is in the main accurate, but is far from being the whole truth. It will be recollected that

the Miners of Kirkless Colliery, Wig:n, were under the painful necessity of striking aga nst unjust aggressions made upon their privileges by the agent who had the superintendence of the works. A great St. Philips', on Monday, July 14th. The dinner was number of Weishmen were introduced into the pit served up by the stewards at four o'clock, and gave at weekly wages amounting on an average to £1 2s. general satisfaction. After the cloth was removed, per week, cach man. The poor fellows who had struck were ejected from their homes, and the new "The United Patriots' Benefit Society; may it excomers were put in possession, notwith standing there tend as a free comfort over the kingdom of Britain; was not one farthing of rent due by the men who had may all good patriots join it, and be ever united." struck, the Miners of the surrounding districts The chairman, Mr. Thomas Frankham, set forth the having come nobly forward, and paid no less a sum benefits of the society in an able and warm appeal. having come nobly forward, and paid no less a sum than £53 to cancel their debts. For a time things went swimmingly on with the black-legs, for it was pretty clear they were giving satisfaction, when they were furnished each day with bread and cheese and a pint of ale. They were giving satisfaction when tools were found them to work with, and furniture for their houses. But, behold ! all at once the pro-pretor began to be dissatisfied, he having discovered there was an essential difference between the sums of there was an essential difference between the sums of money he had to pay for the working of his mines claim their respect and thanks. The founder was a with his new hands compared with the sums paid to | working man like themselves, and had shewn himself the men on strike, who could not average above to be a man that knew their wants and feelings in the 2s. 9d. per day. Notice was consequently given that the bread, cheese, ale, and tools, would be given them and he held that the working class should ever be

their own homes. This determination on their part | claimed their praise for the founder, he must claim increased the dissatisfaction of the master, and an their respect and consideration for those who had order was issued that all tools and furniture must be furthered the increase of the society. But for Mr. paid for ; this mandate the miserable serfs perempto- Thomas Frankham, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. Harris, Mr. rily refused to obey, and the consequence was the underlooker took the major portion of them by the collar, and dragged them out of the office, designa-ting them "a band of robbers." But now for the Walship with the second to be the second to most important part of the matter : the Welshmen | ing of the meeting, and the toast was drank with due having gone, overtures were at once made to the men | honours, three-times-three, and one more. 3rd. on strike to return to their employment at an ad-vance of 1s. 6d. per score, thus affording another triumph achieved by the Lancashire Miners.—I re-triumph achieved by the Lancashire Miners.—I re-man," and air by the band. 4th. "Ireland : may main, on behalf of the Miners of the Wigan district, yours, respectfully, John BERRY. NOTTINGHAM. - IMPORTANT MEETING OF FRAME-work KNITTERS.-On Monday, the 14th inst., pur-suant to notice, a meeting of delegates was held (of the meeting of delegates was held (of "Wales: may and an by the band. 4th. "Ireland: may she soon be a free and prosperous partner of Britain." Air, "St. Patrick's day in the morning." 5th. "Scotland : may her manufactures, wealth, and free-dom increase." Song, by Dr. Butler, "Bonnie Doon;" "Scots Wha hae," by the band. 6th. stant to notice, a meeting of delegates was here (of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester), at the house of Mr. Samuel Mellers, King George on Horseback, Nottingham, to take into consideration a bill before Parliament, introduced by Sir II. Hal-ful before Parliament by Sir II. Hal-fu ford and Mr. Greene; which is an act, entitled, An Act to amend the 5th of George IV., providing that manufacturers, or their agents, giving out work, shall on all occasions deliver tickets to the Framework on all occasions deliver tickets to the Framework Knitters, specifying the quality, size, and fashion of | of the people." 9th. "The People : the source of all mittee, and discuss them as they rose; but he should de-ceive the hon. gentleman if he held out any hope that he would consent to change the character of the commission from a permanent to a temporary nature. Mr. WAKLEY moved a proviso to the effect, that no per-son be appointed as a paid commissioner whose age should exceed forty-five years by six months. insure their success in both Houses of Parliament. of our country : may they be well cultivated by the By eleven o'clock in the forenoon credentials were received from twenty-five delegates, representing the following places—viz., John Clarke, silk hose branch, following places—viz., John Clarke, silk hose branch, following places—viz., John Clarke, slik hose branch, do.; Nottingham; B. Humphries, silk glove branch, do.; J. Buxton, ribtop branch, do.; J. Havison, drawer and pantaloon branch, do.; George Buckby, all branches, save the Queen," and the company separated to pre-branches, Sutton in Ashfield ; J. Brown, all branches, White Hart rooms, on Friday evening, July 11th, Ileanor ; - Fowle, wrought cotton hose Iranch, which was addressed by Mr. Eastwood. At the close Kimberly ; M. Lewis, Frame-smith, do. ; S. Winters, a society was formed, and 130 members enrolled. all branches, Carlton, Burton, Gunthorpe, Caythorpe, They held another meeting on Saturday evening, Overingham, and Lowden ; - Bennett, all branches, with equal success, and the members now number Belper; J. Emmerson, do., Arnold; J. Kaywood, do., 236. The meeting originated in a strike for wages. Hucknall; J. Taylor, do., Loughborough; J. Cooper, do., Calverton; G. Brooks, do., Huddington; J. Stephenson, do., Sheepshead; J. Streets, do., Lamb-FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- KENDAL, WEDNESDAY, cotland. Strangers were again ordered to withdraw, but no ivision took place, and the 10th clause was agreed to. On our return to the gallery we found the committee seconded, that Mr. B. Humphries act as secretary death of the unfortunate sufferers. In one of the cases, Peter Bragan, a nativo of Berkshire, a boy thirteen or fourteen years of age, who was employed as waggon-driver at a part of the line near Jenkin Crag, accidentally slipped while driving, and fell across the rails, when his left way possible to meet the wishes of the distressed Framework Knitters. Mr. Selkin read the draft of the bill pending before Parliament. Mr. Buokby read the suggestions sent to the promoters of the miles), where medical aid was procured; but before bill, as amendments to be inserted. The following the process of amputation was completed the unforbin, as amendments to be matriced. The teneral process of amputation was completed the univer-resolutions were passed during the sittings of the delegates :- Resolved, 1st. "That this meeting at Docker Garth, where two young men engaged in highly approve of the suggestions of the Leicester the excavation were suddenly buried beneath a quanhighly approve of the suggestions of the Leicester committee, to be inserted in the bill pending in Par-liament." 2nd. "That the delegates do give in the report of their respective districts." 3rd. "That no delegate be allowed to speak more than twice upon any one subject." 4th. "That the Framework Knitters do organise themselves in one consolidated union, pre-sitions to joining the National Trades Union." 5th. and their recovery is despaired of. THE SPECULATIVE GAMBLING IN IRELAND. - The Dublin correspondent of the Times, in his "city article" of Tuesday has the following :-- "Outside the Stock Exchange a very uneasy, if not gloemy, feeling prevails with respect to the ultimate issue of the barefaced gambling, which has been carried on to such an extraordinary pitch since last November ; no class of the community, from the peer to the shopboy, seeming to have wholly escaped the dangerous infection. It will be an agreeable surprise if in some six months hence these fears be not realised to an extent even beyond the most unfavourable anticipations IRISH RIOT IN LANARKSHIRE.-Clarkston was the theatre of a most disgraceful riot, or rather nocturnal mitted to the general secretary with as little delay brawl, at three in the morning of Monday the 14th as possible." Votes of thanks having been given to inst., the whole villagers being aroused at that early hour by a series of fights in the streets. The rioters The Br. J. R. YORKE supported the Bill, and bolieved it to be a very useful measure. Mr. SUARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion Mr. SUARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion Mr. SUARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion Mr. SWARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion Mr. SWARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion Mr. Swarman Crawford these commons had Mr. Swyth, delegate to the Shoemakers' Society in Mr. Swarman Crawford these commons had Mr. Swarman Crawford the common the comm Mr. SBARMAN CRAWFORD opposed the bill as an invasion | Doy and Darrel and, it called to the Shoemakers' Society in were used to complete the picture. We understand intercourse with Irenand, as the performing aggres-tection afforded in time of need in repelling aggres-sion, when attempted by the capitalists of either country. A union founded on terms of equality would convince our Irish brethren that the same at cause produces the same effect in both countries. He at cause produces the same effect in both countries. He triffed that every Irishman residing in Eng-triffed that every Irishman residing in Eng-tion of Clarkston. There are nine persons hurt, two dangerously; and the leaders of the gang have absconded. A meeting of the district justices was held on Monday, to take precautionary steps, as the report was current that another row was to take place that night, in which event special constables would be sworn in. A disposition to riot was the whole day observant about Rawyards, but was checked by the police .- Edinburgh Weekly Register.

the trade of many large towns in England, and the wages in general were similar to English wages. The advantage was on the side of the workman in Ireland as provisions were abundant and cheap. In fact there as provisions were abundant and cheap. In fact there was no county in Ireland equal to the county of Cork, for plenty of good work, especially in the winter season. There were more bootmen employed in the town of Fermoy, than in any town of double its popu-

of the House of Lords. The right hon, baronet addressed lation in England; and a union on principles of equality with those towns would be advantageous to both countries. The great evil in Ireland was the want of an organization properly directed; a union which would not foster prejudice, or represent the interests of one country opposed to the interests of the

Wales on the following Saturday. Accordingly at the induct, and the meeting were tendered to the chairman, at the railway station, with their wives and families and Mr. Smyth for his services ; and the meeting

her by Horsford, the Mendicity Society's officer. The case had been previously heard, and now some further testi-mony was adduced. The prisoner had been eight times in the custody of the Mendicity officers, had been five times convicted, and three of the convictions were for the full terna-three months. There was a barrow-load of letters at the Mendicity Office, written by the prisoner and her husband. The call excuse the prisoner made was that she had been in the hospital, and was in want of ford for herself and children, one of whom, a babe, she had then in her arms. Mr. Burrell committed her for the full period of three mouths as a rogue and ragabond. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PAGE .- Just before the

close of the court, George Marchileld, a youth about fifteen years of age, who tilled the situation of page in the establishment of Mr. English, No. 88, Cadogan-place, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Lucy Giles, the horsenaid, stated that about eleven o'clock that morning the prisoner went up to his room to dress ; as he had not come down at one o'clock, nor answered his bell, which had been ring several times, witness went up to oall alim, believing that he had fallen asleep. The door was not locked, and upon opening it witness found the boy seated in a chair, with a handkerchief tied so tightly round his threat as to stop all respiration, and caused him to be black in the face. Winness informed her misof what had cecurred, and that lady sent her for Mr. Treherne, the surgeon, who on his arrival cut the handkerchief, and administered some restoratives to the prisoner, when he said must have been dead in another fire minutes. Mr. Berrell asked with evident surprise it no assistance had been previously rendered the prisoner f The witness burst into a loud laugh, and replied in the negative. There were only women in the house, and they were all teo frightened. Mr. Burrell reproved the witness for her unseemir behaviour, and said had the prisoner died the innertes of the house would have been much to blame. He wished to know aby the prisoner should attempt to distry himself? The witness said that Lady Caroline Stewart, who resided next door, had made complaint of the prisoner throwing things into her premises, and in consequence Mr. English, her master, had given him notice to leave his service. This she believed preyed upon his reliad. The prisoner, with tears in his eyes, said he had rectived notice to leave. His character was lost, and he thought is better to die. Mr. Burrell said it was not likely that for so slight an offence his master would refuse him a character. The prisoner went a far greater way towards ruining himself by endearouring to commit the heirons crime of suicide. The magistrate called for ball, and the prisoner was locked up till it is forthcoming.

#### WORSHIP STREET.

SATURDAT .- FLEUCIDUS ASSAULT .- John Rodd, a cabdriver, stationed in Worship-street, was to-day charged before Mr. Broughton with the following gross assault upon one of the police. The previous night the com plainant saw the defendant in a very intoxicated state in the street, with a very good great coat over his arm ; and thinking that something was the matter, as the cabman was meanly dressed, he asked permission to look at the cost. The prisoner in a very indignant manner threw the coat on the ground, and set to abuse the police in good set terms. The policeman being satisfied that the coat belonged to the prisoner, was going away, when the defendant followed him, called him every conceivable bad name : this he persisted in for nearly half an hour, when at last the complainant called in the assistance of another constable to take the defendant to the station. On the road there the defendant kicked and pinched in a farious manner, and attempted to put his thumb into the complainat's eye with the object of gouging it out; the officer's face was scratched and bloody in consequence. The charge being fully proved, the defendant was fined filled with upwards of 1,200 gallons of wash; which, at the time the officers entered, was in a state of 10s., or one mente in the House of Correction.

WEDNESDAY. - DISTURBING & RELIGIOUS CONGREGA-TIM.-Miss Elizabetha Tabitha Toothe, an elderly maiden lady, residing in Grove-road, Stamford-hill, attended on a summons before Mr. Broughton, charged with having wilfuily and unlawfully disturbed a congregation assembled for public worship at the Wesleyan chapel, in High-streer, Stoke Newington. Mr. Mason, from the office of Mr. G. H. Dudd, solicitor to the trustees of the chapel, directed the attention of the magistrate to the circumstance that is e defendant had been charged before him with a similar offence about two years ago, on which occasion she had been required to find survives to answer the charge at the ensuing sessions. In the interim, however, she agreed to sign a written apology retracting certain offen-sive expressions she had used towards members of the congregation, and having entered into a formal undertaking not to repeat the annoyance, the trustees were then induced to forego further proceedings against her. On some of the materials, and he found the same The defendant, however, had subsequently on several oc- things, with the name still upon them, on the pro-

casions visited the chapel and conducted herself in such a manner as caused the most serious annoyance and inconvenience to the congregation ; and ultimately, on the morning of the 6th inst., she presented herself at the com-munion table whilst the minister was in the act of administering the sacrament, and addressed him in such langauge as left no alternative to the trastees than in such an-guage as left no alternative to the trastees than to adopt the present proceedings against her. On being called upon to answer the charge, the defendant stated that her father had been an initiante friend of the great John Wesley, and she herself had been a member of the community for the last thirty years ; but that she had been subjected of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, M.P., who had

to the premises from the field ; and a pair of large gates, Lord BECUGHAM felt he had done quite enough in kcep-16 feet in width and 9 feet high, inclosed the preing his gravity during the operation which had lately been mises in this direction, and the gates were only opened performed.

at intervals for the ingress and egress of a horse and The motion being agreed to, Mr. Harbin was brought to cart, which was kept by the fictitious firm of Carter the bar.

and Sins, who prefessed to carry on the business of glue, size, and naptha makers. The workmen and The LORD CHANCELLOR.-You have been taken int custody for a breach of the acknowledged privileges of their families inhabited the dwelling-houses on the this house. There are circumstances which would have premises. In consequence of infirmation, a Customled me to suppose that you had advisedly committed that house officer, named Coleby Atkinson Davis, applied offence, but I will not take upon myself to say that you to Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-court, for a have done so, because you state yourself that you did it in search-warrant to enter the premises, which was im- ignorance. You express your contrition for the offence mediately granted; and having obtained the assistand that you are about to proceed to discontinue the ance of two excise-officers, named Cartwright and action. Under these circumstances their lordships are of Wallace, and Thomas Forck, police-sergeant 27 K, opinion that you ought to be discharged upon paying your and Pierce, Stair, and Forsyth, constables of the same division, he repaired to the place. The police fees.

#### Mr. Harbin withdrew.

and one of the excise officers having been judiciously Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that early next session, un posted to prevent any of the parties making their less the Government should do so, or some peer of greater escape, Davis and Cartwright obtained admisweight than himself, "the junior law lord," and almost sion to the premises by stratagem, and found the distillery in full operation. They immethe junior in their lordships' house (a laugh), he would introduce a bill to enable either house, on an action being diately captured four men, who gave the names brought in violation of its privileges, to stay it, as was now of John Jones, John Watson, Thomas Welsh, and done in the case of actions brought for publishing papers Edward Dicken, who made a show of resistance; on under the orders of either house.

which Davis exhibited his pistols; and having opened Lord BROUGHAM .- Then there is an end of the privi the gates and admitted the police, the men quietly surrendered, and were immediately taken to the lege ; that is quite clear.

The Foreign Lotteries Bill then went through com-Thames Police-court, when Mr. Broderip, who was mittee.

about to leave the bench, directed that they should The Earl of CLARENDON then brought forward a motion be detained. Davis informed the magistrate that he relative to the construction placed by the Government on the treaties of this country with Spain, which construchad seized the largest illicit distillery he had ever seen in London, and an inspection of the place fully tion had led to the refusal to admit Spanish produce on bore out his statement. It appears that overything the footing of that of the most favoured nations, while was conducted on a large scale. There were four the same personal rights were accorded to Spanish substills and a large rectifier in full operation, with fires jects as those of the most favoured nations could lay under the whole of them. The stills were working claim to.

The Earl of ABERDEEN entered at great length into the off strong spirits, and in a vat sunk in the ground the officers discovered upwards of four hundred galspirit of the treaties with Spain, contending that we were not bound to treat Spanish produce on the same favour lons, and it was expected that as much more would be worked off from the stills during the night. The able terms as Spanish subjects. upper floor of the building contains nine large vats,

The Earl of RADNOR supported the motion. The Earl of CLARENDON replied ; after which Their lordships divided, and the motion was negative

by a majority of 28 to 14. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the

intend to convert into spirits. The operations appear to have been conducted in a very scientific house adjourned. manner, and not like the ordinary private stills.

TEURSDAY, JULY 17. Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Constables Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Dog Stealing Bill, and the Drainage by Tenants for Life Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Defamation and dinary fact, that some time ago Davis discovered Libel Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and

passed. The third reading of the Public Works (Ireland) Bill was then proposed and carried, and the house adjourned.

them, but he managed to cut his name with a knife HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 11.

The house met at twelve o'clock, in order to proceed with the committee on the Lunatics Bill. SHOCKING OCCURRENCE DURING A BALL AT WHITE The house had no sooner been made by the aid of the

CONDUIT HOUSE .- On Wednesday morning, between members attending committees, who withdrew after it one and two o'clock, the following singular and shockwas made, than ing accident occurred at a ball at White Conduit

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the house be counted There were not forty members present, but the Speaker day evening by the ratepayers of St. Paneras, in celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the passwaited until they had been whipped in from the committees. Mr. Duncombe was, however, so strongly oping of the Vestrics Act. In order to gratify the wish posed to the bill, that he repeated the attempt at counting out more than once, alleging that the bill was too

Majesty William IV., in respect of such officers and clerks as might enter the public service after the 4th day of August, 1829."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, he would object to any superannuation allowance to any commissioner ; and he cordially joined in the hope more than once expressed by his hon. friend (Mr. T. Duncombe), that the bill might be

Mr. C. W. WYNN and Sir C. NAPIER were in favour of granting a superannuation allowance.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then objected to the whole clause as amended, because he was hostile to the principle of superannuation, more particularly when, as was the case in this bill, the commissioners had enormous salaries. Why were not superannuations given to inspectors of prisons ? He must take the sense of the committee on this clause, as he was disposed to do on many others of which he had given notice. He was driven to this course by the noble lord and the right hon. baronet, who were anxious to force this bill through at such a time of the year and in such an attendance of members. Would the right hon; baronet consent to let the commission be appointed for three years, that they might see how it worked ?

Sir J. GRAHAM said he was willing to meet the hon nember in a conciliatory spirit on many of his suggestions; and he thought it better to go on with the committee, and discuss them as they rose : but he should de-

exceed forty-five years by six months.

After a short discussion, the proviso was negatived. The committee then divided on the clause. The num ers were-

For the clause					43	1 fe
Against it		•••			3	N
Majority				*		J
The clause was then	adde	d to the	bill.			{ p

The other clauses up to clause 9, exclusive, were passed vithout discussion.

On the 10th clause (for giving the secretary a pension) Mr. T. DUNCOMBE would not consent to giving this officer a salary of £800 a year, and then after a few years to give him a retiring allowance.

Mr. WARLEY fully concurred with his hon, colleague in entering his strongest protest against such a wasteful expenditure of the public money, particularly when he recollected the vote which the house had come to the other evoning with respect to the able-bodied labourers in Scotland.

division took place, and the 10th clause was agreed to. proceeding with several amendments, of which the hon, member (Mr. T. Duncombe) had given notice, which, having been for the greater part adopted, were ordered to be printed in the bill and brought up with the report. The committee then went back to clause 11, and pro-

coeded with that and the remaining clauses, which, being gone through, with the omission of clause 113 (which exempted Bethlehem Hospital from the operation of the bilí). The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be

brought up on Friday next, at twelve o'clock. DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Sir T, Fremautle, the house went into committee on this bill, and the several clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received.

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved that this bill be committed. Sir R. FERGUSON objected to the bill at that advanced hour, when they would not have sufficient time for going through more than a clause or two. Ife then moved that the honse be counted, and there being only twentythree members present, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 17. The house met at twelve o'clock. The Highway Rates Bill was read a third time and passed ; as were also the Militia Ballots Suspen: ion Bill,

the Loan Societies Bill, the Turnpike Acts Bill, and the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill. COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved the third reading of this Bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP protested against a Bill of this im portance being proceeded with in the haste that marked its progress. He knew it was useless to contend against the determination of the Government, but it might at least have been proposed at that portion of the day when the house was fully attended, and not when the members were sure to be few.

be a very useful measure.

during the day. The chairman called upon the sccretary to read the correspondence from Lord Denman, relative to the frame-rent trial. Letters were read from Sir II. Halford, W. B. Ferrand, Esq., and other M.P's., pledging to exert themselves in every "That this meeting abide by the laws of the Framework Knitters' Consolidated Union." 6th. "That Mr. B. Humphrics be the general secretary for the three months next ensuing." 7th. "That John Glarke and Samuel Winters be the executive, to act in conjunction with the general secretary." Sth. "That

the next three counties delegate meeting be held at Loughborough in three months from this date." 9th. 'That Messrs. Humphries of Nottingham, Winters of Leicester, and Corden of Derby, be appointed a committee to draw up a bill to be submitted to Parliament, to remedy the grievances set forth in the commissioners' report." 10th. "That each do exert himself in his respective locality to raise a levy to pay off the outstanding debt, and that it be transthe chairman and secretary, the meeting broke up.

to a system of annovance and persecution on the part of signified his intention of being present. Mr. Ripley, high out hove that one of the control of the control of the context of the chard, which had reduced her to a state of comportive indigence, and that on the morning in again the piper of the Earl of Aberdeen, and a of being counted out, a state of comportance indigence, and that on the morning irquestion. Seeling greatly aggriered at the sacrament being refused her, while other persons who were not mean-bers of the congregation had been permitted to receive it, she certainly did expostulate rather foreibly upon such treatment, on which she was taken to the door by two of the treatment, on which she was taken to the door by two of the treatment, on which she was taken to the door by two of the treatment, on which she was taken to the door by two of the treatment, on which she was taken to the door by two of the treatment of not normalized to receive the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the door by two of the treatment of the taken to the the taken to the the taken to the t the trustees, and not only thrust out, but the iron gates were closed against her with such violence as to strike her on the back.—Mr. Broughton, after explaining to the de-fendant the stringent provisions of the law in relation to such cases, erdered her to put in bail to meet the charge at the sessions, herself in £100, and two surceies in £50 were to such cases. ment of great muscular power incident to that dance, a young man, named Warren, suddenly missed his cach.

#### SOUTHWARK.

THEESDAY .- ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT AT SEICIDE .footing, and fell with his right arm under his body William Martin, a young man of respectable family, was The occurrence at first created a laugh, but from the brought before Mr. Cottinghem, charged with assaulting fainting condition of the dancer, it soon became Margaret Concy, and afterwards attempting to commit evident that some serious injury had been sustained steede at the police station. The complainant stated that | Sir Charles Napier was one of the first to run to Mr. the is landlady of a house in the Waterloo-road, and that | Warren's assistance, and he was removed in an insena female mained Lucas lodges in her house, whom the sible condition to the private apartments of Mr. Rouse. defendant is in the habit of visiting; that on the preced- and there seen by one or two medical gentlemen. ing night the complainant, being alarmed on hearing cries who were in the ball-room at the time. On examinaof "Murder!" proceeded up stairs to Lucas's room, and tion, it was found that his right arm was broken found her lying on the floor, and the defendant standing in a frightful manner, and he was forthwith removed over her. He seemed to be highly excited, and as he had in a cab to the Middlesex Hospital where he received a knike in his hand, she (the complainant) interfered, and the necessary attention, and was then removed to his remonstrated with him; but, instead of minding what she residence, in Chapel-street, Tottenham Court-road, seid, he treated her with much violence in his attempt to where he now lies. The arm is so dreadfally shatturn her out of the roem, dragging her by the hair, and tcred, that it is feared the entire loss of it will be the sity of postponing the bill until next session. tearing her gown. She called out for assistance; but result. before a policeman arrived the defendant, with the poker, CHARTIST WATER TEIR .- The Marylebone Charsmashed the door, and did other damage, until he was at tist locality continue to run their barge to Greenfordlength taken into custody and conveyed to the station green, near Harrow, and back every Sunday, from house. The defendant did not seem to be intoxicated. the bridge, Harrow-road. Tickets to be had of Mr. also some from Paisley, Glasgow, Dundee, and Edinburgh. A policeman stated that the defendant accompanied him Vincent Pakes, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-In the latter place the petition emanated from a meeting in the latter quictly to the station-house, and he was locked up in one | street.

Mr. DUNCOMEE moved an amendment, to the effect that there was no time during the present session to

objects of the bill, stated the frightful magnitude of the existing evils, and described the way in which it was proposed to protect the unfortunate lunatics from those of the poor. It should be considered that it was the very cruelties to which they had been hitherto exposed. Mr. DUNCOMBE contended, at much length, that the bill would be useless as a protection to lunatics. There were some good provisions in it, but others were so mischievous that he must take the sense of the kouse upon these commons would be turned into potato-gardensthe propriety of postponing the bill.

After some further discussion the house divided upon bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

FOOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL. Sir J. CRAMAM moved the order of the day for the house he should, therefore, divide the house on the motion being resolving itself into committee on the Poor Law Amend- put that this bill do pass.

ment (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and other of Lincoln,

hon, members urged upon the right hon, bart, the neces.

himself with Scotland, he had presented several petitions the house.

to this house emanating from large bodies. He had presented one signed by about 6000 persons from Aberdeen, house divided, when there appeared-

at which Dr. Brewster presided, and was signed by about

of the rights of the poor. In meters, which have been some duced the subject, by calling the attention of the form a more general some parties have been seriously hurt. The authori-tics are investigating the affair. Since writing the authorities are investigating the affair. Since writing the above, we have made inquiries as to the riot in quesgive full consideration to a measure of such impor-give full consideration to a measure of such impor-tance, and that it should, therefore, be postponed until but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to increase the but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to an evidence that out of but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to increase the but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to an evidence that out of but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to increase the but, as it was, it was evidently an attempt to increase the intercourse with Ireland : as well as the mutual probut, as it was, it was evidency an attempt to intrease the anterna of the received of the rich. There was no evidence that out of intercourse with Ireland; as well as the mutual pro-property of the rich. There was no evidence that out of intercourse with Ireland; as well as the mutual pro-character than we anticipated. It arose from some poorest portion of the poor who resorted to the commons. It was not the commons that made the people poor, but because those who had no other means resorted to the was satisfied that every Irishman residing in Eng-commons for support. With regard to the objection that land would be convinced that the English operative what if such were the case ? It was better for these poorganization both England and Ircland would be at tato-gardens to be formed than that the independence the mercy of the overgroup capitalist, whose wealth and spirit of the poor man should be broken down. He enabled him to dispose of the labourer at his plea-Mr. Duncombe's amendment, which was negatived by a should contend that the lands, if taken at all, should be-majority of 66 to 1. The further consideration of the come the source of a fund for the relief or enjoyment of of caste or country would yield to knowledge so

the poor, for he believed it would be hard for them to be rapidly spreading amongst the working classes. The ejected from their allotments without recompense; and he should, therefore, divide the house on the motion being towns in the sister country, proved the desire of the shoemakers of Ireland to co-operate with their fellow

After speeches from Mr. E. B. Denison and the Earl workmen in England. He would now introduce the

÷.

delegate, who would give them a statement of the Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said there was no distinct condition of Ireland. Mr. Smyth observed that, acprovision for allotments, and he should therefore feel it cording to the instructions received, he proceeded to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, although he was not connected his duty to record his opposition to the bill, by dividing Cork, where he was most kindly received ; and after several meetings of the trade, the whole of the so-Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the ciety joined the union. A society was also formed in the Cove of Cork, which promised well. Societics For the motion ... 48 were likewise formed in Youghal, Bandon, Fermoy, Against it .... ... 0 Macroom, and in several other towns in the county

Ho was surprised when he learned the extent of the

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"Saturday, July 10, 1815."