been plundered by process of law, and hunted by pro- stuff. cess of conventional society. I have borne more per- MASTER BUILDERS ARE SUCH CHEATS

SLAVES FOR WANT OF IT.

wanting 100 next week. sents £6,000 of £7,000, that, therefore, only £1,000 it. Read every word of D'Israeli's noble speech and represents the original £6,000; and this Bosthoon see your future prospects, if you do not improve the argues as if every location was a positive loss to the present opportunity of being freemen instead of Society; and commencing with a purchase of £6,000; slaves! he logically—like the man that stroked the woodcock till the poor gamekeeper was afraid it would become a wren-fritters our £6,000 down to £1,000, making no margin at all for £300 a-year rent, representing the original £6,000, but Bosthcon having forgotten rent confirms our profit of £1,000 upon the outlay of £6,000; and then proceeds to demolish that also, forgetting rent until it diminishes down to less than nothing. Bosthoon speaks of bad land and bad houses, and the impossibility of purchasing land and most delightfully situated, and will proceed on for £18 15s. the acre, and complains that the Directors have not given him a finger-post to the estate. Well, he has it this week, from B, a gentleman who has long resided in the neighbourhood; delay in making out the title to the first Estate. No and then Bosthoon is outrageous that the Directors notice can be given of actual locality of purchases mean something substantial, and that some parties. and those parties the "Directors, of course," are to do this, that, and the other. Bosthoon appears to think, that all the necessary work is to be done by magic; for he objects to any one doing anything. But I cannot waste time and space upon such rubbish, and shall conclude by assuring the scribbler, that if he dares to repeat his nonsense, I will publish his article at full length. I have it in pickle for

him. Bosthoon thus winds up :-- . We do not believe that there is a sensible mechanic in Sheffield, or elsewhere in the kingdom, who, if he carefully considers the question, will fail to see that the whole is a complete piece of nonsense. Let him be as dissatisfied with his condition as he may, he will see that this is not the way to mend it. The good sense of many of our mechanics is proverbial. Let them discuss the matter with those who are inclined to go into the scheme. We have not said onehalf of what might be said on the subject. We have themselves, but which we have strong reasons to berefrained from using many hard words which suggested themselves, and from indulging in ridicule though the temptation is very strong. We pray those of our readers who are working men, to accept in a good spirit those remarks from one who, like them-selves, lives on the wages of labour, though his labour is less of the hand than theirs, but not on that account less wearisome, and sometimes not very profit-

"Sometimes not very profitable":--the only true sentence in his rigmarole, and more true if he had said, "and NEVER VERY PROFITABLE." Now, working men, hear my plain and simple answer about the soil and its capabilities than an Irish horse to all the horrors of uncertainty and the caprice of capital-to the whim of free trade policy-to what--to the law's changes and the market's fluctuations from any description of religious bias or sectarian interference.

1 will now describe the condition of an occupant who has paid £2 12s. 4d. for a two-acre allotment who has paid £2 12s. 4d. for a two-acre allotment does not imply an approval of the present horrible for which he receives a good well-built convenient and barbarous state of society, but it cannot be denied cottage, two acres of land, and £15 capital to com- that a movement for such a measure just now is meant in favour of the Ministerial measure. mence operations for about £6 a year, the additional by its Originators as a mere ruse to attract popular £1 a year being at the rate of £5 per cent. upon the additional £20 paid upon making his cottage more additional £20 paid upon making his cottage more additional £20 paid upon making his cottage more attention, with the hope of entrapping the democracy by all the Anti-Peelites. The right hon, baronet to the support of a decaying and tottering aristocracy. Property ought to be taxed, and taxed heavily, for the Management of the democracy against the Anti-Peelites. The right hon, baronet the mode in which the workhouse officers had exercised of entirely changing, but of that he cised their discretion; and after what had been said, the Management of the days of the contract of the democracy by all the Anti-Peelites. The right hon, baronet the mode in which the workhouse officers had exercised their discretion; and after what had been said, the Anti-Peelites accused of entirely changing, but of that he cised their discretion; and after what had been said, the Anti-Peelites accused of entirely changing accusted him, because from the days accused their discretion is an against the Anti-Peelites. £22 10s. capital, and pays in the same proportion.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

middle of June, hay-time, till the latter end of Au. gust, harvest-time, the usual wages paid to men is per week, which for ten weeks makes £10. from this paradise, a lovely spot for weather beaten, There are many factories, not cotton-mills, in the neighbourhood, besides there is constant DOMES-TIC EMPLOYMENT for women and children in plaiting straw, for which there is always a demand, and for which the neighbourhood has always been of the soil, or such a right to cultivate it for the lacelebrated. A girl of fourteen years of age at this bourer's own benefit, as will make him independent work will plait ten yards a day, for which she will of the caprice of employers. The mouthing patriots receivels., or 6s. a week—say that each family has a have denounced us as traitors for advising the people mother, and daughter who can help her, and that of which you are called upon to petition Parliament to purchase what was theirs by RIGHT DIVINE, between them they do for amusement in leisure and were it not meant more for obstruction to other by MORAL RIGHT, and CONSTITUTIONAL time as much as one person in constant employment RIGHT, but those worthy philosophers appear to would do in a day, that is, that both will earn 3s. a have forgotten that your share of those many rights week, or do half as much between them as one can are about as small as your share in the land. We do with ease, that is £7 16s. a year, for the work can one and all admire the courage, the dignity, and goes on all the year; put the £10 earned by the patriotism of the noble Roman who threw his man in harvest-time to the £7 16s. earned by the sword into the scale as the purchase of his country's wife and daughter, it makes £17 16s. from which liberty, but let us remember that in those days there deduct £6 for rent, it leaves £11 16s. a year and the was no such thing as gunpowder, no such thing as whole produce of two acres to be devoured. De-Congreve rockets and cannon and musket, that the duct the rent of four acres. £11 10s., and it leaves battle was shoulder to shoulder, club to club, and fist £6 6s., and the produce of FOUR ACRES TO battle was shoulder to shoulder, club to club, and ust £6 6s., and une produce of FUUR AURES TO was allowed to pass through its third reading, to fist; no law of conspiracy, or sedition, or construct BE DEVOURED. Now, February, March, April, the parties who now wish to make it a stalking tive treasen. But this line of argument is too com- and May, and to the middle of June, are the months plimentary for mad men who would say, if you the small farms would require most labour, and had so justly sanctioned, and in order to retain the cannot TAKE YOUR OWN, STARVE, OR BE from that period to the end of August, is the very period that they would require least labour.

However, here I am in YOUR HOUSE, ad- You must always bear the fact fresh in memory, the cheerful duties of YOUR STEWARD, and in an answer to FOOLS, who cannot see the means by that situation I am more happy than I have been which the rent is to be paid. While for myself I since I abandoned the cultivation of the soil, for the contend, and always have done, that, inviting as a mad speculation of amending the Laws of the Land. pound a week would be for ten weeks in the year. Since 1823 I have been prosecuted as a White-boy; any man would find himself more profitably employed I have been persecuted and prosecuted as an Anti- at home; and if we even take the £7 16s. earned tithest; I have been persecuted as a Radical; and by the amusement of a mother and her daughter, we persecuted and prosecuted as a Chartist. I have see the means of paying rent and eating all the

secutions, more systematic and continuous persecu- that we, the Directors, have resolved upon building tion, during the whole of that long period, than any all the Cottages ourselves. This will insure the best laid down by that body. We have, with your sanction single one of my class has ever borne before, and for materials, and will save the masters' profits for the and concurrence, postponed the annual Convention this simple reason, that the persecution of my prede- shareholders so that by next week I shall be labour's until circumstances transpire which are expected to decessors has always been mitigated by the sympathy, bailiff over 200 labourers. Surely this will be a sa. afford us an opportunity of advocating our views countenance, and support of a portion of the upper tisfactory answer to all correspondents for the preand middle classes, while all have united to hunt me sent, and will plead my excuse with the men of Ken- the struggle. The Convention cannot meet without down. But behold, after 23 years of dangerous navi-sington and Westminster, for my absence on Mongation, I have sailed through the shoals and quick- day and Tuesday nights. I save the fund £5 a day, sands, and have reached the looked for port in safety and more; and I will save it £20 a day when the with my crew unscared, their confidence and their building commences. To-morrow (Friday) I am kope of victory stronger than ever. When before has going to contract for two draw Wells, in convenient a gentleman, an M.P., a barrister, a journalist, and parts of the Estate; and to lay out the roads, and landed proprietor derived dignity from the occupation then to commence the Buildings. And now in conf Bailiff to paupers, but here I am giving employ- clusion, my friends, hear what I have to say. My ment to 50 who have long been destitute, and mind, my soul, is set upon this project—I have sworn tol, Norwich, Bath, Cheltenham, Sudbury, Brighton, in my wrath THAT IT SHALL SUCCEED. And This project of ours is now beginning to inspire now that your masters are likely to secure the exgood men with confidence, and bad men with terror; periment of Free Trade for themselves, you have no while its certainty of success does, I confess, more possible hope of escape but the FREE LABOUR than repay me for the loss of friends, the law's per- agricultural market. Mind that I have always told and are called upon to forward with the least possisecution, and society's impertinence and supercilious you, that labour would be the greatest sufferer. and arrogance. In Ireland we have a very appropriate the first sufferer from free trade; and that upon and significant term for a fool; we call him a BOS- yourselves rests the responsibility of mitigating the THOON; and of all the Bosthoons it has been my evil. Again, remember, that for twenty-three years fate to come in contact with, the editor of the Shef- I have been foremost in every one of labour's strugfield Times is, without exception, the very greatest. This gles, under whatever name they were fought. And Bosthoon has attempted to criticise our rules, and to above all, and before all, bear the fact proudly in controvert our every assertion. This Bosthoon, like your recollection, that I have never had a meal at Mr. Chambers, has created his monster, Mr. Smith; your expence, that I have never travelled a mile at and, like Chambers, has also created pigmies for your expence, or received one fraction for any poor Mr. Smith to demolish most easily and most cun- service I have rendered you. THE LAND PLAN ningly. He thinks, because RENT ONLY repre- SHALL SUCCEED. No earthly power can prevent

> I am, my dear friends, Your friend and bailiff,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSO-CIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Directors are now in treaty for an estate of between 200 and 300 acres of land, of prime quality the first Monday in July to ballot for from 80 to 100 occupants. The Directors would have been in a position to have taken the ballot during Whitsunweek as originally intended, but for the unexpected about to be made until the purchase is completed. as such course would inevitably lead to injurious

> FEARGUS O'CONNOR, PHILIP M'GRATH, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOMAS CLARK, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS,—We are led to address you on the present occasion in consequence of an attempt which has been recently made to induce the Chartists of Manchester, Sheffield, Barnsley, and other towns in the north, to join in a movement for the Ten Hours' National Debt, &c., all of which measures are good in lieve are urged at this particular time, not with any hope of success, but with a design thereby to defeat the Corn and other measures of ministers or cause any bickering; but to express our honest which are now pending in Parliament, and it is bemade use of for such a purpose that we feel it to be our duty to warn you against sanctioning a course

Public opinion. no matter how created, has doomed the old system, and to contend for its continuance would be to render ourselves contemptible and odious without the slightest advantage to any of the great interests involved in the foregoing questions. We to all the ravings of ignoramuses who know no more must not shew ourselves impervious to reason and about the soil and its capabilities than an Irish horse experience. We entertain the same opinions of the knows of navigation. A labourer, who is now doomed results of Free Trade now as we have always done, but we think at the same time that it would betray a great want of judgment on our part to get up an of capital—to the whim of free trade policy—to what-ever terms wealth may think proper to prescribe as fully satisfied beforehand that the state of public the condition upon which statesmen shall held office feeling is such that our efforts would be futile, and our intentions liable to be very seriously questioned. And -purchases for himself and his family, released for as nothing but an actual experiment will satisfy the public mind that great benefits will result from the ever from those galling casualties by the payment of changes proposed by ministers, we would rather £2 12s. 4d., and health, improved station, and hasten than retard them, feeling conscious that all earthly comfort, for £5 4s. 4d. Either sum once our predictions will be fully realized, and that disapthe house went into committee. paid, his emancipation is secure, without the possi- pointment and disgust will be the consequences of a bility of failure, and without the chance of further of maintaining the commercial supremacy of the demand upon his resources; and this is accomplished country and the elevation of a class who, from solely upon the same principle that Joint Stock their wealth and power, consider themselves entitled Banks, Insurance, Railway Companies, Building to wield the destinies of the empire. Any opposition Companies, Mining Companies, and Shipping Com-panies, make fortunes—the PRINCIPLE OF CO-have the effect of preventing the measure from bepanies, make fortunes—the PRINCIPLE OF CO-Coming law, and even if it would, where would be OPERATION; a principle that has never before the advantage of such conduct? The present system been tried for the slave class, upon the plan of indi-vidual possession and co-operation of means, and free Chartist is so deeply enamoured of things as free are, as to wish for their continuance, and yet such would be the effect of our opposition, even if it were successful. We are aware that a demand for an

EFFICIENT POOR LAW attention, with the hope of entrapping the democracy

shewn any disposition whatever to carry out in pracsupport now would be a delusion, and lending ourselves to a party who would use us for their own purpose and afterwards prosecute us as a reward for our confidence and credulity. Such has ever been the return which the people have received for assist ance rendered to their "friends" when such "friends" have been incapable of serving themselves.

THE "TEN HOURS BILL." Is another of those great public questions in favour measures, than as a means of forwarding the question itself, we could cordially join in the request that petitions from all parts of the country should be immediately poured into Parliament in favour of Mr. Fielden's bill, which has been so strenuously opposed by Sir James Graham on the part of Government. Treachery and imbecility have unfortunately beset this question on all hands and at every stage During the session of 1844, it was decided by two divisions in the House of Commons that ten hours per day was long enough for young persons and women to labour in factories, but on the Government expressing a determination to resign, if the measure horse, were base enough then to undo what they services of the "Renegade Premier," voted themselves knaves, and doomed the women and children of the manufacturing districts to continued However, nere 1 am in Your House, ad- You must always bear the fact fresh in memory, torture and life destroying toil. We appeal to dressing you as Your Ballier, performing all that such arguments as these are merely intended as you, therefore, if under these circumstances, it would be wisdom to place any reliance upon the promises of those who, when they had the power acked the courage or principle to serve the people but who, when labouring under adversity, would fain court the aid of those whom they have betrayed and deceived. We have only one course open to us, and that is to act upon the decision of the Convention held at Manchester in December last, viz: To remain as a separate and distinct body not assisting any other political party who will not consent to make the principles of the "People's Charter" the basis of their action. Such was the resolution of the Convention, and we cannot see any thing to justify a departure from the line of policy and principles on the hustings. In the face of our oppressors, in the meantime, you must prepare for preparations being made to defray the expences which we propose shall be borne from a GENERAL Fund for that purpose, and to which all are expected to subscribe. We have to request the Councils of the following localities to take steps for the election of delegates, viz -Manchester, Stockport, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Burnley, Todmorden, Rochdale, Macclesfield, Hanley, Leeds, Northampton, Birmingham, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Northampton, Bridger, Barrier, Bradford, Bridger, Bradford, Bridger, Bradford, Bridger, Bridger, Bradford, Bridger, Bridg Leicester, Sheffield, Derby, Oxford, Reading, Bris-Plymouth, Coventry, Carlise, Sunderland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, London and suburbs, Tunbridge Wells, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Southampton and the Isle of Wight. The surrounding districts are of course included in these places,

> ble delay their quota to the fund. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, THOMAS CLARK. PHILIP M'GRATH. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secretary.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We, the Chartists of Manchester in meeting ased, consider it to be our duty to address a few words to you upon the resolutions passed at the city of London locality, and our opinions on the same. There is no body of Chartists in the kingdom who have a more decided dislike to bickerings then the committee, take from, or add to, the number. Manchester men; at the same time, whilst they would by all honourable means endeavour to conciliate parties who may have differences amongst them, and create a feeling of brotherly love and affection in the ranks of democracy, yet they cannot allow Mr. O'Connor and the Executive to be blamed for that which they themselves, in connection with a majority of the Chartists of the country, have agreed

The resolutions in question were laid before a ful meeting of the members of this locality on Sunday ast, and, after some calm conversation, they came to the following conclusions:-That Mr. O'Connor had a perfect right as a Chartist to recommend a Conference in London, and that we at the time concurred in putting off the annual convention to be held at Leeds, inasmuch as it would save expense; nor was it the opinion of Manchester alone, as the returns

from the country fully proved.

And so far from thinking with the men of London 'that an extraordinary Convention to oppose political parties at elections would be useless," opinion that such a Convention would be of the against the second reading. greatest service to the cause, should circumstances take place which may render such a step necessary; and the good that would be done by such convention would much more than counterbalance any possible inconvenience that can possibly arise from putting off the usual Convention for a few weeks. We likewise must dissent from the language of

the third resolution passed by our London friends, in which they say—" We do not advise, but demand the assembling of the annual Convention at Leeds on some day in the week following the appearance Lord Abinger of the Star of the 16th instant." We must protest favour of the Bill. against such democracy as this, andenforce the principle of the majority ruling the minority. The Executive appealed to the country, and the response was, that the people preferred putting off the annual convention to see if it would be necessary to call one in London; therefore the demand of the men in London is one which neither Mr. O'Connor, nor the Executive, nor the men of London, can carry out without the consent of the people being first given. Our object is not to differ with the men of London, opinion. We have done so, and we trust that this matter will be as amicably arranged as the case of the Somers Town Chartists was, for it was gratify-

On behalf of the Manchester Chartists,

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MAY 15. On the motion to go into Committee on the Religious Opinions' Bill,

The Bishop of Exerer moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six

The Bishop of St. Davids heartily supported the Bill, declaring that he approved of every clause in it, though he thought it ought to have gone further. The Bishop of Oxford, and Lords Brougham, CAMPBELL, and STANLEY, having addressed the house before a qualified judge, to regulate the procedure the amendment was rejected without a division, and universally, and to establish a code of fees.

The unopposed clauses were agreed to, and those objected to were postponed for the purpose of being amended and having the amendments printed.

Some Bills on their Lordships' table were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 15.

CORN IMPORTATION BILL—ADJOURNED DEBATE. The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill and the Marquis of Granby's

amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. Colquhoun, who opposed the Bill in an able speech.

He was followed by Mr. C. Wood on the other side. Mr. P. Bennet, Mr. Hudson, the Marquis of Wor-cester, and Mr. Lawson, gave their decided opposi-

tion to the Free-trade measure of the government. Mr. Montague Gore and Mr. Vernon Smith spoke

comfortable. The man who pays £3 18s. 6d., receives support of the unemployed poor, but where is the three acres of land, a four-roomed cottage and party in the House of Commons at the present time of Horner to those of Cobden, the right hon, baronet the incurrence conducted the incurrence condu that would support a proposition to that effect? The had traded in the ideas and intelligence of others. the inquiry was being conducted. abominations of the present Poor Law was made a His life had been one great appropriation clause. The man who pays £5 4s. 4d., receives four acres of hustings cry, a clap trap, at the last general election He was the burglar of others' intellects, a committer land, a five-roomed cottage, and £30 capital at a rent of about £11 10s. per year, less than double what the two-acre occupant pays, because the increased amount expended upon his cottage will not be so nustings cry, a clap trap, at the last general election by the very party to whom we are now called upon to of petty larcenies on others' brains. The right honourable baronet told the house he did not honourable baronet told the house he did not purchase of a hare and pheasant belonging to Sir C. Taylor, before whom she was dragged, and sentenced by But what has been their conduct during the present the organisation of the animal; and though, he Parliament? Have they shown the weather though the country of fine himself the country. amount expended upon his cottage will not be so Parliament? Have they shown themselves friendly large. And now to deal with a two-acre tenant's to the principle of the 43rd Elizabeth." Has a bill ought to feel it for him. The great comprehen-

for Popkins' plan? Away with this political pedlar, what they so glibly propounded in theory? who had bought his party in the cheapest and sold it We say they have not! and therefore to expect their in the dearest market. Mr. D'Israeli's speech was enthusiastically applauded by the Protectionists. Lord John Russell supported the Ministerial measure. Sir R. Peel considered he would insult the house

and the country should he condescend to bandy personalities when this great question was under discussion. He had foreseen the serious responsibilities his course on this question would subject him to-that it would interrupt political friendships and party ties; but the smallest annoyance he had anticipated as its true result was the continued venomous attacks of the hon. member for Shrewsbury. All he should say was, that if the hon. member believed in | in Ireland. 1841 that he (Sir R. Peel) had been guilty of those petty larcenies spoken of, it was strange the hon. member should have consented to unite his fortunes in office with one whose conduct he thought so con-

Mr. D'ISRAELI completely denied the insinuation cast by the Premier that he had solicited office. The hon. member pledged his honour that he had never applied to the government for any appointment, although such rumours had been propagated by persons about the Minister.
Sir R. Pest insisted that Mr. D'Israeli had inti

mated to him in 1841 that he was willing to co-ope rate in office with the Government. Lord G. Bentinck opposed the Bill, which Mr. Villiers supported. The House then divided :--For the reading 327

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed and the house adjourned at a quarter-past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 18. The House met at five o'clock. A Message from the House of Commons brought up the Bill "to amend the laws relative to the importation of Corn," and several private Bills.

The Duke of Wellington moved that the Corn Law Repeal Bill be now read a first time. (Hear,

The Duke of Richmond immediately rose and said he could not allow even the first reading to pass without entering his protest against it. It was not his which dealt most leniently with our commodities. intention, on that occasion, to state the many reasons he had against the Bill. He reserved that for another and more proper period, but in the mean time he had strongly to object to the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, in bringing forward such a measure The noble Duke then delivered a severe invective against Sir Robert Peel for his inconsistency and cowardice in truckling to the Anti-Corn-Law League. To show that the Protection party had no timber, and to point out the injury which, in both factious view in their opposition to this Bill, he con- cases, would be inflicted on our native industry. He sented to allow the first reading, and to debate the | concluded by moving that the report be taken into second reading on Monday next, when, confident in further consideration that day six months. the justice of their cause, they would only demand a fair field and no favour. He concluded his remarks so debased himself before an interested conspiracy

out of doors. The Earl of Ripon said, he knew the reproaches that might be cast on him and his colleagues for un- and that the plan proposed by the Government dertaking the awful responsibility of introducing would lead to an universal adoption of the principles this Bill, but he was prepared to meet them.

· CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

of the Charitable Trusts' Bill. He related its history, and acknowledged that he felt compelled to give way to the opposition that was raised against some of its he said that if their Lordships were of opinion that a number of exemptions should take place he was prepared to accede to it, and would include the names of those trusts that they wished to be so exempted in the schedule he would attach to the Bill He proposed to exempt all the Universities and schools that had royal endowments, all the great hospitals that were supported by voluntary contributions, and many others that it was not necessary for him then to enumerate. Their Lordships could in

Lord Cottennan moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He hoped their Lordships would not fall into the snare of not objecting to a bad measure, by the promise of having amendments introduced in committee, which were only offered by the Noble and Learned Lord, because he despaired of getting the Friend, Lord Brougham. ("Hear, hear," and a measure through either House, without giving up nine-tenths of the entire provisions of the Bill. Lord Brougham supported the Bill with extraor-

consistency all the other Whigs in the house who should vote against the Bill. He declared, that, in his opinion, nothing but a desire to give annoyance to | took his seat on the Woolsack. the government could have united Whigs with the Protection party in voting against this measure. The Earl of Eldon denied that any such unworthy motive actuated him. He had not determined, when

he came down to the house, positively to oppose the Bill; but the explanations given by the Lord Chancellor were so unsatisfactory, that he should vote Lord CAMPBELL ridiculed the idea of Lord Broug ham and Vaux setting himself up as a solitary monument of consistent Whiggery in their Lordships'

house, and appealing from old Whiggery to himself Lord Campbell contended that the simple remedy for the abuses of charitable trusts would be to reform the Court of Chancery. The Bishop of Salisbury supported the second

reading, without pledging himself to any of the de-Lord Abinger and Lord Wrottesley spoke in Their Lordships divided, when there were-

Contents for the second reading 40

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past twelve HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, May 18.

The House met at four o'clock. Mr. O'Connell presented 147 petitions numerously signed, from various places in Ireland, praying for the Now the ministerial measure maintained protection

release of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A great number of petitions in favour of the Ten

ing to us to see good feeling again restored in that Hours' Bill were presented by Messrs. Duncombe and Ferrand. SMALL DEBTS ACT.

Mr. R. V. Smith inquired whether the government

intended to introduce a general small debts bill, as he understood they had stopped all the local bills that were before the house.

Sir J. Graham replied, that he had certainly notified to the parties promoting local bills for the establishment of small debt courts, that they should suspend

them till opportunity was afforded to the government of introducing a general measure. The President of the Council was about to introduce into the other house a bill, which would be the complement of the measure adopted last session, carrying it into general execution without further legislative interposition. The bill would enable the Queen in Council to esta- a perfectly Free Trade policy, and to give the same blish Courts throughout England and Wales for the trial of causes for the recovery of debts under £20

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAWS.

of conviction was illegal, and that he had conveyed going down also. to the magistrates a strong opinion on the subject of their conduct in that instance as being harsh and reprehensible. In reference to the conviction of the female servant, stated to be a servant in husbandry, he had asked for various explanations, and was bound to state that the explanations given were not satisfactory; he had thought it advisable on the whole, to send down a commission to inquire into the proceedings; and that inquiry was about to be insti- to a later day, so as to come on after the discussion tuted. With reference to the third case, at Burrow-on-Soar, he (Sir J. Graham) had no right to interfere,

INFORMERS UNDER THE GAME LAWS. A long conversation on this topic arose, originating

PRICE RIVEPENCE OF Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

capability, and opportunities. From the been introduced for the repeal of the present law, sive plan of his was not his at all. It was the plan gave Sir C. Taylor an excellent character, as one of e of June, hay-time, till the latter end of Au and the establishment of a better? Or have they of Popkins, and was the country to be convulsed the mildest, meekest, kindest hearted old gentleman the mildest, meekest, kindest hearted old gentleman of 70 years of age, to be found in the country, and the subject dropped.

> BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE. SIR R. Prez in answer to some enquiries as to

vhen the report on this subject would be presented, informed the House that the report of the commis sion was at present before the Board of Trade, and as soon as that board had digested and prepared a report thereon, it should be laid on the table. EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. Wyse, Sir James Graham stated the Government intended forthwith to establish at least thirty district schools

in connection with the National Board of Education

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. G. Bankes complained of a commentary upon speech of of his colleague Mr. Floyer, by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney G. Osborne, and which appeared in the *Times* as a breach of privilege; he did not wish this "popularity hunting parson" as Sir J. Graham as Sir J. Graham had called him last season, to be brought up to the bar of the House, but hoped this notice would induce his Bishop to give a hint to keep quiet in future. Another long "palaver" ensued on this subject, and the order of the day was then read for bringing up the report on

CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL.

Mr. Duncombe presented a petition from about 300 iewellers of Middlesex, representing that a trade had sprung up in French and other foreige watches, to to a heat of about 100 degrees, worn voluntarily by the detriment of native manufacture—(Hear, hear) nearly eighty persons, not one of whom had suffered -and paying for an alteration of the duty on the importation of such foreign watches.

The report having been brought up and read a first time pro forma—on the question that it be read a second time. Lord G. BENTINCK opposed the motion, first, on the

ground that the best mode of levying taxes for revenue was by duties on Customs rather than by duties on Excise; and secondly, on the ground that we ought not to remit £2,400,000 of Customs' duties until we had satisfied ourselves that we could not remit any of the duties of Excise, which pressed so heavily on the people of England. His third ground of opposition was that, if we were determined to reduce Customs' duties in preference to Excise duties, we ought to apply ourselves—and his complaint was that we had not applied ourselves—to the reduction of duties on articles the produce of those countries, His fourth ground was that, when you reduced a Customs' duty, the producer abroad shared the benefit of the reduction with the consumer at home, whereas, when you reduced an Excise duty, be it on hops, soap. or corn, the entire reduction went into the pockets of the subjects of Great Britain. The noble lord then poceeded to object, in detail, to the reductions which it was now proposed to make in the duties on silk and

Mr. Lawson seconded the amendment. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer maintain that the system of dividing the revenue between the by declaring, that the Premier must have lost that the system of dividing the revenue between the his head by cowardly political fear ere he had Customs and Excise was the best possible, and that the reductions which had been made were made upon the wisest and safest principle. He said the noble Lord's plan would lead to a perpetual war of tariffs. Mr. BANKES, Mr. BORTHWICK, Mr. PLUMPTRB,

Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Hudson, The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading spoke in favour of the amendment. The original motion was supported by Mr. HAWES and Dr. Bowring. Lord G. Bentinck then, by leave of the house,

withdrew his amendment. The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and to be read a third time The Annuity Bills of Lord Viscount HARDINGE

and Lord Govern were then committed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned. HOUSE OF LORDS .- Tuesday, May 19.

The house met at Five o'clock. Lord CAMPBELL.-In the exercise of that undoubted privilege which belongs to your Lordshipsthe Lord Chancellor not being present, and it now being nearly a quarter past five o'clock-I move that a Speaker be elected; and I am sure that we can-

Lord Brougham .- We have an undoubted right to exercise that privilege, and it may be necessary dinary vehemence, and, professing himself for the once a Whig, asserted his right of charging with in- would have been here, but he is most importantly

occupied on a private Bill. Here the Lord Chancellor entered the House, and

EDUCATION IN WALES

The Bishop of St. David's presented a petition praying that some means might be devised to promote education amongst the poor in Wales, and especially to teach them the English language. The Right Rev. Prelate urged the subject of education on the Government, and recommended that pecuniary assistance should be afforded to some dis-

The Duke of Buccleuch said that the subject had not escaped the attention of the Government, nor the attention of the Committee of Council of Education. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The Duke of Buccleuch moved the first reading of the Customs Duties Bill, which had just come

The Duke of RICHMOND instantly rose and said he felt it impossible to permit the first reading to pass without entering his protest against it, and declaring that in his opinion it was an insult added to Their Lordships were called upon to consider the Corn Bill which abolished agricultural protection altogether, and this Customs Bill, which maintained protection to manufacture, while those Bills which were called measures of compensation to the agricultural interests were not before the House. He objected to Free Trade altogether, but if they were to have it at all, let it be fair to every party.

he case of agriculture. Lord Monteagle maintained that a customs duty might be levied on foreign manufactures for the sake of revenue, while foreign corn might be admitted duty free, without any violation of the principle of Free Trade. Lord BEAUMONT said, Lord Monteagle might put

what construction he pleased on the term Free Trade, but the country would only understand it in the sense the Anti-Corn Law League applied it to corn-that is, a total absence of duty.

Lord Brougham contended that the Corn Duties were to be repealed solely because they were a bad

Earl Grey denounced protection of all kinds, and said he should accept this measure only as an instalment. He asserted with the greatest confidence, that the manufacturers were ready and willing to abide by

Lord Ashburton complimented Lord Grey as being the solitary Free Trader who purely and manfally and sleep as they could—and those who lived in the avowed his Free Trade principles. As to the definition | immediate neighbourhood of the factories, and were given by Lord Monteagle, Lord Ashburton said he allowed to go home to their beds, were raised up In answer to some questions by Mr. Christie, as intelligible or distinct. The question was Protection machines. It could not therefore Some further discussion followed, and the bill was

then read a first time. Bill should be ordered for a second reading on Friday,

the 29th inst. Lord STANDEY suggested that the second reading on the second reading of the Corn Bill.

The second reading of the Bill was fixed accord-

ingly.
Their Lordships adjourned to Friday. HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, May 19.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL. Sir R. PEEL moved the third reading of the Custom

The hon, member said, that the Protection party had laboured under great disadvantage in the late discussion in consequence of not having correct statistical information to refer to. He suggested that the Highway Commission might be made avail-

able for the purpose. Sir G. CLERK replied that the government had been making experiments by means of parochial schoolmasters in Scotland and Ireland, and by means

William Hewitt, Bu

of poor law officers in England, and the result should in a short time be made known. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously

pleased to direct such correspondence or extracts on

QUARANTINE. Dr. Bowring moved that an humble address be

the subject of the quarantine laws as has taken place with foreign governments since the last returns to Parliament, to be laid on the table of this house: and that this house will see with pleasure such relaxations in the existing system as may be compatible with a due regard to the public health, and the general interests of the nation. The hon, and learned gentleman said, that in the case of the Eclair, much numan life had been sacrificed in consequence of the laws of quarantine. Those laws were now held by the highest authorities no longer to be necessary in Western Europe. In the east, where there were no sewers, no ventilation, and vast masses of people living in the grossest habits of filthiness, the plague still raged, but it was almost conclusively proved not to be contagious. It was, in its worst character, an epidemic disease, propagated by atmospheric influences, and not by contagion. Such was the result of the recent French commission appointed upon the subject. These quarantine laws taxed the commerce of the world to the amount, at least, of one or two millions per annum. And the amount of human suffering and annoyance they caused was much

Sir G. CLERK had no objection to the production of the papers on the subject which had engaged the attention not only of this but of other countries. The doctrine of contagion was losing ground, but it was desirable, of course, not to excite unnecessary alarm in other countries, though it was desirable to relieve commerce of these regulations as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) Experiments had been tried at Alexandria, whence it appeared that the garments of those who had died of the plague while it was at its greatest height, were, after having been exposed in consequence. It was to be hoped that the prejudices prevailing on the subject would, ere long, be removed. (Hear.) Mr. Hume, Mr. Mackinnon, and Sir R. Inglis

having severally made some remarks on the subject, The motion was then agreed to.

BRIDPORT ELECTION. Mr. Bankus moved, "That William Rockett have eave to state his case at the bar with reference to the Bridport election." Mr. Bankes stated that the committee which tried the Bridport return had given an adjudication, not on the matter contained in the petition against the return, but on a matter quite extraneous. There was no allegation in the petition against Mr. Uochrane's return that one vote had peen placed upon one poll instead of the other, and therefore the committee had no authority or right to decide on that point. Besides, Mr. Rockett, whose vote was transferred by the committee, stated that he had voted for Mr. Cochrane, and never had

the idea of voting for Mr. Romilly. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the motion, hough he was willing that an inquiry, should be had nto the matter contained in Mr. Rockett's petition. Mr. Christie moved, as an amendment to Mr. Bankes' motion, "That the petition of William Rockett be referred to a select committee, which shall be appointed to inquire into all the circumstances under which Joseph Welch gave evidence before the select committee on the Bridport election petition that William Rockett voted for Mr. Romilly; and whether any compromise or arrangement was counsel, or agents, to prevent the disclosure of bribery or treating; and also, whether and to what extent bribery and treating were practised at the last elec-

tion for the borough of Bridport." The Attorner-General consented to the first part of this amendment, but objected to an inquiry by the committee with the questions for compromise

A debate ensued which occupied the whole of the night, upon this motion and amendment, and in vhich Mr. Gisborne, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Romilly, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Mr. HENLEY, and other Honourable Members took part

Mr. Bankes withdrew his motion; and Mr. Curistic's amendment then stood as a substantive The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the omission of all

the words after the word "Romilly" The House divided-For Mr. Christie's motion 47

Against it The numbers being thus even, the SPEARER gave his casting vote in favour of the Government, and against the motion; there was consequently a maority of one in favour of Ministers. Several hon. Members, thinking the question de-

cided, left the House, and other business was commenced, when Mr. Law arose and said, that though the original motion had been put and lost, the not make a better choice than my Noble and Learned amendment had not been put from the chair. The Speaker acknowledged that such was the case, and put the amendment. Mr. Hums thereupon moved the adjournment of

the debate to Bhursday, on the ground that many hon. Members had left the house under the erroneous impression that the question had been altogether disposed of. The Government made no objection, and the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The Railway Companies Dissolution Bill passed hrough committee. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

The Speaker took the Chair at twelve o'clock. THE LACE FACTORY BILL. On the auestion that the order of the day for the

second reading of this bill be read, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Nottingham, signed by 4,984, operatives in the lace manufacture, in favour of the bill. Lord J. Manners presented a petition to the same effect from 479 master lace manufacturers in Not-

tingham and Derby,

Mr. DUNCOMBE then said, that in asking the House to give its consent to a second reading of the Lace Factorics' Bill, he could assure them that he was not insensible to the difficulties of the task he had underimperatively necessary, if they were to regard the moral and social comfort of that class of persons who were employed in that trade, that something should be done for them, he entered upon the task with less difficience than he would otherwise have felt. In asking the house to permit the bill to be read a second time, he would take leave to submit that the question did not stand in the same position as what was called "the factors question," inasmuch as there had not as yet been any legislative interference at all in to manufactures while they abolished it entirely in the manufacture of lace. The question was not whether there should be a certain number of hours for labour or not, but whether there should be interference or non-interference. The various objections that might be offered to the details of the bill could very easily he altered in committee if the House would consent to the second reading of the bill. All those fac-tories, that were driven by steam or water-pawer, were kept in full work from 12 o'clock on Sunday night till in o'clock on Saturday night, without any recess. In cotton factories there was a prohibiton against the employment of children under nine years of age, as, well as a restriction upon the number of hours that children of a more advanced age should be employed, and what then, he asked, would the House think, when they were told that in lace factories children from six to eight years of age were employed and kept at labour all night. It might be said that their labour was not great; but many of them never saw their beds at all—they were bliged to lie down on the floor of their work-rooms

considered it a mere tricky, shuffling one, not very every two or three hours to wind up their bobbin to several cases of oppression by magistrates and Boards of Guardians, to which public attention has recently been directed,

Sin I Convey open a several cases of oppression by magistrates and then of what use would our colonies be? As to the employed in such a manner. He would also call then of what use would our colonies to the farmer, it was the attention of the House to the immoral influence.

Tariff being any compensation to the farmer, it was the attention of the House to the immoral influence that the transfer of these children, who Sir J. Graham answered, that with regard to one no more a compensation to him than to the crew of a that was exercised of many of these children, who of those cases, occurring at Loughborough, he stated foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in to the house on the foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in to the house on the foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in to the house on the foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in to the foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in to the foundering ship to be told that their neighbours in the facto the house on the former occasion that the warrant another ship, which had struck against a rock, were tories with them. to go out at three or four o'clock ing up their machines, and plunder all the gardens in their neighbourhood. Such a state of things The Duke of Wellington then proposed that the should not be allowed to continue without some cheek being put upon it. Conflicting opinions had been given by several inspectors of factories as to the restriction of labour in lace mills; but Mr. Saunders should be fixed pro forma for Thursday the 28th, with and Mr. Bury had both declared that it would be the understanding that it should then be postponed most desirable that some interference should take place. Objections had been got up to the Bill by the proprietors of factories, whose machines were The Duke of RICHMOND said, that he was prepared driven by power, on the ground that it would be against the Premier, which are so heartily enjoyed but he had intimated to the Poor Law Commisioners by all the Anti-Peelites. The right hon, baronet that it was desirable there should be an inquiry into

and that restrictions should be put upon them both He found that the total number of bobbin-nett and other machines, driven by steam or water power that would be affected by that Bill amounted to 3,100 and that the number of children under thirteen years of age that were employed in these factories engaged in the bobbin-nett trade amounted to 1,300, and above thirteen years there were 500-and in the warp lace trade there were 650 additional, making in all 2,450 Dr. Hutchinson, the senior physician to the general

| Continued to the Eight Page.]

Wiam Henritt

to be consulted at their residence, as above. BRUCE'S SAMABITAN PILLS, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Box, are the most effect tual remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in either Sex, curing in a very short period with ease secresy, and safety, and without the slightest confinement or injury to business. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivailed efficacy in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all ir purities of the blood, being well known throughout t'

United Kingdom. MESSES. BECCE AND Co., through the extent of their practice, having for many years declined giving publicity to their valuable medicines, now come forward, at the carnest solicitation of hundreds of patients, who have been led to the brink of the grave by trusting themselves in the ands of Quacks.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what

they profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death blow to the quackery which has hitherto veiled these diseases; we, therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered -- irgus. Chelmsford, March Jth. 1841.

Gentlemen.-Having heard of your invaluable medicines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all diseases, I was tempted to purchase a small box of your Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a pa tient who had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disease. Having given this patient the box of pills, together with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he presented himself, and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Gen lemen, I will not trouble you with the conversation that Franspired between us; suffice it, that after having taken one large box of your Fills and applied another box of your truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good health! The only way I can account for such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Succific. I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant,

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REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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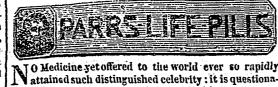
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fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. that flow from it cannot be pure, This is a mass of cyidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus determined, in my opinion, that the following are their the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let progress. any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfound to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im- ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a parted a lasting strength to the body.

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nstead of beneficial. Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are sonal visit is required from a country patient to enable exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the them; they may be used with perfect safety in any means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all others are all others. disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value, John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'I the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need bave no fear of giving them a fair trial.

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to Consumption the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging Costiveness that statements have been made to us by several persons. Colics who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial Coughs effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been fur- Croup rished us by various individuals who have taken them. since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much | *Dropsy of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the Debility from whatever cause statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Deafness further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would Dyspepsia be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow- Erysipelas creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the *Fevers of all kinds most satisfactory result, we perform an act of de-ty only Fluxes in most strongly recommending the use of ther to the Gout public at large. This we feel the more confidence in Hooping Cough doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot Head-nehes do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they Indigestion cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few ears; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected numense benefit in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine which, with Medicines, os. Advice gratis, genuine. Hence the list of receatable names bearing evidence to the high character o. this rewally, and testifying vey and the possibility of doubt the woaderful characthus *, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is singers and public speakers. ter of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and necessary, decided cures whelly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, A wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barciay and Sons, Farring con-street; Sutten, Bow Churchvard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, lls. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are gress of the disease was so much arrested that I was also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Propriet enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly rou. I each box, without which none are genuine.

Just Published,

A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Froilty.

Beware of Imitations.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enjuiry 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; to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, wonderful cure. Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re

sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street: Powell. 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 186, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints kitherto little understood, and

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 of 1 st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho-Caghly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day fhe perspicuous style in which this book is written and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recome and it to a careful perusal."—Era. "Tils work should be read by all who value health and

wish 10 enjoy life, for the truishes therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in it to be a most invaluable remedy. the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle

for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminaskin

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will larger sizes. often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences

which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tensils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisattained such distinguished celebrity: it is questiona- cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-This signal success is not attributable to any system of plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibiliing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen during their more youthful days to be affected with any hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine Church of England, many from distinguished issenting is highly essential, and of the greatest importance. 28 Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. last, though not least, from members of the Medical Pro- than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, described by an eminent physician, who says, "After With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be

gonorrhoes, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinshort space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

> The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one person Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one person Snaith: Goldthorne, Tadeaster: Rogerson, Cooper, Snaith: Goldthorne, Cooper, Cooper, Cooper, Coop

all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spebeg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to cific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by

> TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. OTICE.—The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE

> > Jaundice

*Measles

Fluxes

Rheumatism

the Bladder

Skin Diseases

Tic Doloreux

Thrush

kind

Tumours of all kinds

Worms of all kinds

Ulcers, copic, of the Legs

Female Complaints of every

Liver Complaints

Piles and Fistula

Lumbago and Sciatica

Purgings and all kinds

#Inflammation of all kinds

Asthma **Bowel Complaints** Bilious Disorders Convulsions and all kinds of Scarletina Scrofula, or King's Evil

Fits

Cum multis aliis, too nume-Itch and other eruptions of rous and too delicate to the Skin to be herein enumerated Inflammatory Sore Throats N.B.-Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual

Country Patients corresponded with until CURED, together with Medicines in those complaints not marked

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a

Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment: and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs. immeso severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my diately.—Yours, very respectfully, nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the probeneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845. JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away

WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune, (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. SIR,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it yet I was unable to do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure.

(Signed) GRACE MORO. * * Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer. East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway,

SIR,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim | Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our parish.

(Signed) Joseph Gildon.
The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway,

SIR,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my.practical knowledge, I conceive (Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood,

and invigorate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway,

all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines complaint.

Price 11s., or four bettles in one for 38s., by which 11s. throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing-

not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

"SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong nd unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your Frampton's Pill of Health, which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to other medicine-for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need'-certainly not possessed of superior claims. shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Seid by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com. Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdeplaint, the symptems, age, habits of living, and general kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at | England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob-

> Strand, London," on the Government stamp. EXTRAORDINARY ECONOMY TO TEA DRINKERS.

serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout. 229.

THE DESIRE OF ENGLAND.—The PIQUA PLANT now sold at 3s, 6d. per lb. is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, infinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great num. Rye bers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is Barle most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to Oats the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public

generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence. THE TEST .- The proof of the efficacy and healthful Beans effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee —Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of Peas ... White, 32 to 43, gray .. 33 — 36 reproved to the second the teffect will be second the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee —Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee —Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee —Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee .—Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee .—Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee .—Let a gray that we will be second to the teffect will b Stone and all Affections of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms of indigestion, &c.

THE PROOF .- Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their Linseed .. P etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43 repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant beverage.

The following are reasons why the Piqua Plant is supeior to tea, viz.—

1st. Because it is beneficial to health. 2nd. It does not injure the nerves. 3rd. Children may use it with advantage to health.

4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quarers of a pound of the best gunpowder tea.

6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is dis-

approved of by them. It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended to

TESTIMONIALS. 50, Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1843.

Sir.-The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant I have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to Week several patients suffering from chronic affections of the digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advan-JOHN BRYANT, M.D. tage.—I am, sir, yours, &c. To Mr. Wm. Evans.

18, Louther street, Whitehaven, Sir .- I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has doubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast finding its way among some of the best families in the town, J. BOUSTEAD.

To Mr. Wm. Evans. Dover-road, Southwark. Sir,-I am much pleased with your Piqua Plant; and find that a portion of it mixed in the tea-pot with tea, is a very great improvement to any tea, particularly green tea .- Yours. &c ..

To Mr. Wm. Evans. Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1845. Sir,-I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it an imperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and consequently overpowering langour during the day. Since the use of the infusion, the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am better in health than I have been for many years, and others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person any day you think proper .- I am, sir, your obedient

G. TAHOURDIN. servant. To Mr. Wm. Evans. Sir,-I have great pleasure in making known to the public the extraordinary benefits I have received by using the Piqua Plant as a beverage. I have been severely afflicted with oppression of the lungs, and acute pains! in the head, caused by retention of urine. For this I have taken many of the popular medicines of the day, without receiving any benefit. I hereby declare that I have received more good by taking a strong infusion of the Piqua Plant before going to bed, than from any other thing that I have tried. I can now sleep and eat better than I have done for a long time, caused, I believe, by voiding my urine freely. You are at liberty to make to give any person doubting this the fullest satisfaction .-

New-road end, Barker end, Bradford. WM. OLLEY. Numerous testimonials from physicians, and others, of undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôt.

the land. The economy derived from the use of the Piqua Plant, compared with tea, is as follows:-1lb. of the plant will ge as far as 11b. of tea. Sold wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's, Evans's

pound tinfoil packages. None is genuine unless each package bears the signature of Wm. EVANS. AGENTS FOR LONDON .- Cutter, 114, Strand, near Savoystreet: Johnson, 68, Cornhill: Abott, 115, St. Martin's-

lane : Burgess, Milliner, &c., High-street, Camden Town ; Bennet, 20, King's-road, Chelsen; Green, oilman, St. AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY .- Thornton, chemist, Boar-

lane, Leeds ; Botterill, near Old Brewery, Burnley, Leeds ; Lomax, chemist, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; Houghton, 47, Westgate, Huddersfield ; Frankland, seedsman, Hatton, near Skipton; Cawdell, 68, Queen-street, Hull: Gadsby, Newall-buildings, Manchester; Priestley, chemist, Lord-street, Liverpool; Nott, Nelson-street, Bristolroad, Birminham; Messrs, Ferres and Score, Chemists to the Queen, Union-street, Bristol; Mr. Noble, bookseller, Boston; C. Brown, Market-place, Grimsby; Mr. Bonstead, 18, Lowther-street, Whitehaven; Mr. Pearse, 24, High-street, Sheffield, One Agent wanted in each town and village where

there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No licence required.

P. Mc DOUGALL'S DROPS, for GOUT, RHEUMA-TISM, and all painful Affections of the Joints, which it effectually relieves, in the course of a few hours. Having been already taken in more than 10,000 cases, without one known instance of failure, the following certificates are selected from numerous others, fully demonstrating its beneficial effects:-MR. J. WEBSTER, OF THE THEATRES ROYAL. Sir,-I feel much pleasure in expressing my unquali-

fied apprebation of your excellent Gout Medicine. I have suffered most severely from the gout for upwards of seven years, and have never met with any medicine so speedily efficacious as yours; indeed, I consider it a perfect boon J. WEBSTER.

The following ladies and gentlemen also add their per quarter from last Saturday. Barley also receded la grateful testimony in its favour:-

Messrs. T. Rouse, Grecian Saloon, City-road; Campbell, managing director of ditto; Smeeton, salesman, Newgate Market; Sergeant Brennan, G division of Police; Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd & Co. West Smithfield; cline of 1s per sack. Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street; Bray, of Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner .- Mesdames Delay, Unionstreet, Southwark; Villiars, Denmark-street, Pentonville;

Hobbs, (late of Newgate Market) Bermondsey. beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. Sold by Patrick Mc Dougall enly, in bottles, Is. 12d. and 2s. 9d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwoll .-Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. it will be forwarded free into the country.

Market Intelligence.

THE CORN MARKET.

The arrival of wheat from the northern wheat districts in England during the last week was moderately large, but by land carried samples the show of this article in Mark-lane for sale from the metropolitan and from the home counties was smaller than was generally expected. Still, however. the demand was exceedingly heavy, and a Still, however, the demand was exceedingly heavy, and a considerable part of the supply remained unsold when the gates of the Corn Exchange were closed in the after part of the day against the transactions of further busin although a decline of 2s. per quarter on the finest quality, and of 3s. to 4s. per quarter on inferior descriptions, oc-curred in the value of the small quantity, which was disposed of since the last market day. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 ... 57 to 70 Ditto. red 47 59 ... 53 65 62 Lincoln and York, red 57 white 49 Northumb, and Scotch ... Barley .. Malting 84 extra 37 26 23 Grinding

and Scotch, Angus, 21s od to 25s dd; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d: Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; would be a few weeks back. black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Gulway, 12s 6d to 20s 6d. Ticks, new 32 36 Harrow, small, new .. 34 38 .. 37 43 boilers 40 Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) Buckwheat, or Brank 30

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linseed cakes (per 100a of 31b each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN Shillings per Quarter. Free. In Bond. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 - 59 Ditte ditto ... 54 — 61 ... 44 — 52 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ... 44 — 52 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 Russian, hard -61..42-48Odessa& Taganrog, hard .. 53 - 58 .. 39 - 48 Ditto, soft Canadian, hard 58 Ditto fine Russian, Prussian, &c. Grinding 23 Ditto, distilling 26 Dutch, feed 22 - 25 Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 - 27 .. 20 Russian 24 — 26 .. 19 — 20 Danish & Mecklenburg 24 — 26 .. 18 — 21 .. Ticks, 33 to 38, small .. 36 — 40 .. 28 — 36 35 .. 28 — 30 (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine -34.22-28Canada, 35 to 33, United States 32 .. 30 ••

Per Quarter Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa Rapeseed (free of duty) per last £ Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the £24 26 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7. Prench, per ton £7 0, £7 10 Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 10 £5 13 .. £5 10 £5 15 and 5 per cent. on the duty AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 7th to the 14th of May,

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans Peas s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. Week ending s. d. Mar. 28, 1846.. 54 10 29 3 21 10 33 6 34 11 33 8 April 4, 1846 .. 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 34 9 ending April 11, 1846... 55 1 29 10 22 0 83 10 34 4 23 4 Week ending April 18, 1846. 55 5 30 2 22 1 ending April25, 1846. 55 9 30 7 22 6 33 7 34 10 34 2 ending May 2 1846 ... 56 0 50 9 22 9 33 4 35 1 53 8 Aggregate avernge of the last six weeks ... 55 3 80 0 22 2 33 9 34 11 33 9 Loudon averages (ending May 7, 1846) 61 10 30 10 23 4 36 2 33 3 3 3 3 6 10 Duties. .. SMITHFIELD MARKET.

There was a well-stocked market this morning, and the beasts, particularly the Scots, were in excellent condition. In consequence of the high price of meat in the dead market, the live mart was well supported. The arrival of beasts from Yorkshire, Durham, and other parts of the north of England, amounted to 360; from the eastern counties, of mixed cattle, 1,700; from the western counties and Wales, 250; from Scotland, 358 long horned and polled cattle; from the metropolitan districts, 58 mixed beasts: and the rest were made up from various localities. The tariff stock was somewhat similar; the cattle from Berlin decidedly have the advantage over the produce of Holland: there were introduced into the market this morning from Prussia, 37 as fine beasts as the Continent could afford to transmit. There were also offered for sale 56 oxen and cows from Holland, and four score of sheep

actively. By the quantities of Slb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts 10 Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Course inferior sheep Second quality Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small . . . Suckling enlyes, each Large hogs Neat small porkers 3 10 Quarter-old store pigs, each

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD, FRIDAY.—We have a good arrival of wheat and beaus to this day's market. The great decline in what use you think proper of the above, as I are willing prices in Mark-lane and other markets, during the week, together with the fine weather, and expected liberation of the foreign corn, have combined to cause the business done to be on the most limited scale, and the few sales made are so variable in price, that it is difficult to quote indoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôt.

The plant is patronised by many of the first families in of sales made to day are 3s. to 4s. per quarter below last Friday, but the sellers generally are not disposed to press sales. Barley is nominally as before. Beans, oats, and shelling are each rather lower.

Manchester, Saturday.—At our market this morning

the transactions in wheat were exceedingly limited, and a decline of 6d, to 8d, per 76lbs, must be noted in the Warchouse, No. 18, Stafford-street, Peckham, in quarter- , value of the article. Flour likewise met a slow retail sale | free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, at a reduction of fully 2s. per sack. On oats we reduce our quotations ld. per folls, with a very languid demand. For choice qualities of oatmeal there was a steady inquiry for consumption, and, owing to their extreme scarcity, the previous currency was obtainable for such, HULL, Tuesday .- The stock of free wheat being so very small, we have had literally no business passing in

John-street-road; Trueman, oilman, Millpond street, the article since this day se'anight. At to-day's market we had a large attendance of farmers, but upon hearing ford; Robertson, oilman, Dover-road, Borough; Griffith, to show their samples; however, what little business was 35. Bell-street, Edgeware-road; Rowles, butcher, Isle- done in wheat was at a decline of fully 3s. to 4s. per qr.; 35, Bell-street, Edgeware-road; Rowies, Butterer, Isle-worth-square: Evans's Warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, in bounded wheat we have nothing doing. In Spring corn tained for some little time of a licison between the we have heard of no transactions. In linseed there is parties, and the wife had taken the very proper step almost nothing passing, owing to the slack demand for of dismissing the girl; but during her absence in cakes and most of our crushers having, in consequence, closed their mills. Linseed cakes can be bought easily, but the demand is limited. In rapeseed and rape cakes next to nothing doing. Bones are lower, and some business has been doing at our quotations. Guano is by no neans brisk, and owing to the considerable arrivals from Patagonia in this port, we look for prices receding. BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY.—At this day's market the supply of wheat was short, and it sold readily at a reduction of 2s, to 3s, per qr. Best red realised 7s, 2d, per 62lbs.
Barley dull, but lower prices were not submitted to. Daniel date of the per quarter cheaper, and very few changed hands. Beans fully as dear. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY .- Since this day se'might we have had moderate arrivals of British Grain,

Meal, and Flour, but the imports of foreign produce are to a liberal amount. There has not been much business nasing in the Wheat trade during the week:
WARRINGTON CORN MARKET. WEDNESDAY.—The Market on Wednesday last was but idull, the continued fine weather preventing a large attendance of farmers. The accounts from Mark lane and Liverpool show a reduction in the price of wheat to the amount of 6d to 9d per bushel; our farmers, however, were not willing to sell at this reduction, so there was no business done. The millers have only lowered the price of from 1s. per 'load; say best seconds 38s.; common ditto, 36s.; and meal 34s, 6d, to 35s. per 240lbs. Of Potatoes there was a large supply.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET. TUESDAY .- We had again a arge supply of wheat at market to-day, both from the

per quarter, as the malting season may now be considered quite finished. For Malt we had little or no inquiry, Oats met little attention, and were offered rather cheaper.

Oats met nette attention, and were one to trainer eneaper. Rye scarcely supported its value. In Beans or other grain there was little change. Flour met a duli sale at a de cline of 1s per sack.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE), SATURDAY.—We had a fair supply of all kinds of grain in our market to day. Good samples had a ready sale but inferior only very dull.—Wheat, 5s. to 9s.; oats, 3s. to 4s. 4d.: barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.;

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS, -There was a little more business done at the Cloth Halls on Saturday and Tuesday in fine and middle

BRADFORD.—Wools: There is no disposition to buy combing wools, except for present use; and as the consumption still continues limited the quantity changing hands is only small. The market is only barely supplied, which causes prices to be steadily maintained. Yarns: There is a steady business doing at late prices, but the spinners find it difficult to get advanced prices. for yarns or wool at a reduced price. So long as the high price for wool continues, we fear but little improvement can take place among the unemployed. Pieces: There is hardly so much animation in our goods market to-day as we have observed for two or three weeks previously;

HUDDERSFIELD,-There is little alteration to report in .. 53 57 Ware 59 61 the trade to-day. The general complaint amongst the buy-Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland Cloth Hall and in the warehouses during the week, has

> any increased activity in business, there is certainly a more extensive trade doing by the spinners and manufacturers in the neighbourhood generally, and this causes sales of wool to be made with little difficulty; and prices to keep firm. Hog fleeces, noils, and broke wool, are a little dearer. 49 Hittle dearer.

understand that stocks are unusually light for the season.

is very dull. its branches, though in others there is a slight improve-Mansfield.—The twist net and stocking trades continu to be in a very depressed state.

GLASGOW.—Cotton Yarn: There has been a fair busi.

sheets £13 10s.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 19.) Samuel Whatley, William-street, Lisson-grove, grocer-Henry Elki-gton, Maida-hill East, chemist-Robert Perry,

East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance broker—James John Hance, Liverpool, broker— Thomas Hartley and Robert Ingham, Leeds, stockbrokers - William Wonnacott, Bath, grocer - George Daniel French, Stroud, Gloucestershire, cabinet maker - Thomas Walker, Leeds, tallow chandler-John Cooke, Cheltennam, auctioneer-Thomas Bothams, Nortingham, licensed victualler—John Russell, Kidderminster, coal dealer — John Fletcher Corbett, Worcester, serivener—John Richmond Hayward, Manchester, bookselier-Samuel Dethick

June 12, M. Agate, Horseham, Sussex, grocer, at halfpast one, at the Court of Bankruptey, London—June 12, T. Clarkson, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, uphol-sterer's warehouseman, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London-June 15. T. B. and J. Waller, Ipswich, grocers, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruytey, London-June II. H. Foothead, Fore-street, Cripple. London—June II. II. H. Foothend, Fore-street, Cripple-gate, milliner, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London—June II. W. Ebrey, Aldermanbury, silk dresser, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London—June 9. J. Linnit, Arzyll-place, Regent-street, goldsmith, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey, London—June 9.

June 9. R. Kimpton, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, jeweller, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Landon— June 15. J. Martin, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe manufacturer, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London-June 10. J. Hawkins, Maidenhead, butcher, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London—June 9. J. C. Barratt, Strand, carver, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London-June 12, R. Ensoll, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, draper at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, London-June 9. T. Heppell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastleapon-Tyne-June 9. W. Maud, Liverpool, licensed victs.

plumbers—A, and H. Wyatt, Catherington, Southampton yeomen—W. Muschamp, J. B. Muschamp, and T. Weghill an. Suaderland, drapers-J. Davison, and J. and W. Stead Alcoates hill, Yorkshire, stone merchants—T. Thorno and H. Hoeper, Bristol merchants—H. Wise and J. Restarick, Walford, Hertfordshire, plumbers—J. C. Westbrook and J. Brown, Northampton, printers—R. Davidson and G. Weatherhead, Elder's quay, North Shields, blacksmiths—J. W. Wilson and J. F. Erskine, Liverpool, commission agents—W. C. and C. Bodley, Exeter, ironfounders—W. Sowdon and J. Edwards, Manchester, achieved by the control of the cont cabinet makers - A. S. Levy and J. C. Vaughan, Botolph lane, City, wholesale fruit merchants—G. V. Morewood and Co., New York, merchants—II. Smith and D. Marshall Star-court, Bread-street, City, general agents—W. Foster and J. E. Mansfield, New North-road, Hoxton, grocers—R. Russell and R. Ramsbottom, Salford, Lancashire, builders—J. Brooks, J. Brooks, jun, and J. M. Brooks,

Manchester, calico printers. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Mary Robertson, Jane Thompson, and Isabella Steele,

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFIDAVIT MADE BEFORE THE

Health effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head ache, sickness, dizzincss, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits; while, to those of a full habit and heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fall to be appreciated. Sold by all venders of medicines. Price 1s. 13d. per hox. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Covernment Stamp.

been occasioned in this town, within the last few days, by the flight of a follower of Terpsichore with his servant-maid, leaving a wife and two children in a state of destitution. Suspicion had been enter-London, whither her husband found a pretext to send her, the servant was taken back again, and in the middle of last week the guilty couple fled. To add to the depravity of the act, the husband had collected as much money as possible from his employers, on the plea that he had a large sum to make up, and not content with this, he actually broke open the boxes in which his own children kept their little savings, to the amount of £4 or £5, which he carried off. The total sum with which the deserted wife was lett was is. 6d. Her distress, of course, is great, but as she assisted her unworthy helpmate in his professional labours, and is much respected for her manners and conduct, it is to be hoped that she will succeed in her efforts to support herself and family under these melancholy circumstances. The proflicate, and silly as well as profligate, husband had recently established himself here, and was making £400 a year by his profession. The guilty partner of his flight is, we regret to add, the daughter of

ACCIDENT TO THE WHITEHAVEN MAIL COACH. - On Monday morning' about half-past nine o'clock, as the scent just before coming to the carpet manufactory, Stricklandgate, the front axle-tree gave way, and the coach rolled over on its near side with a tremenduous

qualities of cloths, but in low goods there were less sold than for several weeks past. Prices continue about the same, and the stocks in the Cloth Halls are lower than usual. There have not been many wholesale buyers in the town this week, but there have been numerous drapers from the country. On the whole, a pretty fair amount of business has been done in the warehouses, on comparison with the recent state of business,—Leeds Mercury.

MANCHESTER.—The cloth market has been dull during the whole week, and increasingly so since Tuesday. In this state of things, prices are, of course, rather in favour of buyers, though the quotations are unchanged. Yarns are inanimate; but there is no disposition on the part of sellers to give way in prices. The state of the cotton market tends materially to sustain the firmness of

but this appears to be accounted for by the American merchants waiting for their letters due by the steamer

been much better than was generally anticipated that it HALIFAX .- Although our Piece Hall does not yet exhibit

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—We have had a better demand for pieces to-day, but no improvement in prices. There has been but little change in the wool market for some weeks past: low wools are more scarce, and rather better prices are obtained for them. HECKMONDWIKE. - The blanket market has been well attended this week by merchants, and the manufacturers have obtained, in some instances, a slight advance.

particularly the better goods.

Leicester.—The hosicry trade is a little better. Wools have advanced slightly; yarns are firm; and there are some shipping orders in the market, but the home trade is row dell. NOTTINGHAM. - The trade continues dull in some of

ness done this week, and prices continue without any change, the activity in the cotton market having a tendency, especially in shipping yarns, to maintain full prices.—Cotton Goods: Our market is still quiet, and exhibets little indication of improvement. For general descriptions the demand continues very moderate, and prices keep low. Both merchants and manufacturers nanifest a desposition to act with caution, and seem desirous rather to restrict their operations in the meantime, Iron trade: Prices are as undernoted: Pig iron £3 15s, per ton, bar iron £10, nail rods £11, boiler plates and

Brighton, draper—Thomas William Green Stevens, Bamp-ton, Oxfordshire, hackney master—James Gordon, jun. and Thomas Richard Kay, Newton-heath, Manchester, DIVIDENDS.

E. S. Smith and J. Stanley. Liverpool, merchants, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool-June 9. J. Sugden and W. Camble, Liverpool, merchants, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. J. Gibbons and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. CERTIFICATES.

aller, at cleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. W. Thirkill and W. Leach, Huddersfield, Yorkshire,

Scotland, Deddingstone Coal Company, May 22 and June 12, at twelve at Stevenson's Rooms, Edinburgh.

Lord Mayor, concerning a surprising cure effected by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—James Stanley, living at Long Ditton, made an affidavit before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, on the 14th instant, to the purport that he had been upon crutches and bad for two years, with twenty-six holes in one leg, and fourteen in the other; that he had been in two hospitals, and get no relief; and that after every other means had failed, he has been radically cured by Holloway's Cintment and Pills. IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE .- Frampton's Pill of

SCANDAL AT BRIGHTON.—Considerable scandal has

respectable parents, living in Brighton.

Early in the day the price for Pink-eyes was 14s,: but be Lancaster and Whitehaven mail was leaving Kendal', fore the close of the market they fetched only 11s 8d.; seed on its way to Whitehaven, in making the slight de-Pinkeyes 10s; radicals 8s; (but not many sales) per load farmers and coastwise, and, owing to the serious decline crash, breaking off the seat in front. The passengers in London, there was an extremely dull trade, and the were all thrown off, but providentially escaped with little business transacted was at a reduction of 2s. to 3s a few bruises and other slight injuries.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. FORGET NOT THE FIELD. AIR-" The Lamentation of Aughrin." Forget not the field where they perish'd, The truest, the last of the brave, All gone—and the bright hope we cherish'd Gone with them, and quench'd in their grave Oh! could we from death but recover Those hearts as they bounded before, In the face of high heav'n to fight over That combat for freedom once more;-Could the chain for an instant be riven Which tyranny flung round us then, Oh! 'tis not in man nor in heaven, To let tyranny bind it again! But 'tis past-and though blazon'd in story The name of our victor may be, Accurst is the march of that glory Which treads o'er the hearts of the free. Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumed by one patriot name.

Than the trophics of all who have risen

On liberty's ruins to fame.

Hoetrp.

NO. XVL. ON THE POLISH INSURRECTION. Sobieski! thou art gone; Kosciusko! thou art fallen: But thy spirits are upon. Poland's land tyrants appalling. Oh! shall Poland once more be, A rallying watchword for the free: Or shall she tamely sink beneath Austria and Russia's demon breath No! for in her armed might, All her sons are gathering: Rallying they join the fight, Who would in such a cause be wavering! The block, the gibbet, or the knout, May soak their gore; yet who can doubt Their blood shall still plead for the free, And light the world to liberty. From Cracow the prophetic doom, Of the slave system is spoken, Visions of the future loom; Of tyrants fallen, fetters broken. Of a nation, hand in hand, Owning Man's right to the land Oe'r the earth with thunder voice, Democrats, aid and rejoice. Speed the cause of freedom; heaven Alike in every land and clime, With life's breath spread freedom's leaven Let who will count it a crime. Speed it quick, as lightning glances, When from the thunder cloud it dances. If it be crime to hope for all;

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

ALFRED FENNELL.

Who would not be criminal?

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF THREE DEAD BODIES .-During the last two or three days there has been much excitement in the immediate vicinity of the Camden station of the London and Birmingham two years ago, Messrs. Chaplin and Herne, the railway carriers, received at their warehouse in Liverpool, amongst other packages, a large square box or packing-case, addressed to a Dr. Hunter of London. The carriage was duly paid, and the box was in recal Dr. Hunter could not be found, and the package, sequence of some alterations about to take place in the building, it became necessary to remove the various packages. On coming to the large box, the workmen, by order of the manager of the goods department, opened it to ascertain its contents, On doing so, a most unpleasant odour was emitted, and to the astonishment of all present three dead bodies were presented to their view. They consisted of those of a grown male and female, and a child, and in each case the bodies are so shrivelled up, that the flesh appears to be a perfect horny substance. Information having been forwarded by Messrs. Chaplin and Horne to Liverpool, an investigation has taken place there, but nothing further has been ascertained than the mere entry of the package in their books on the date corresponding with that on the box. On being apprised of the discovery, Tiffin, the constable of the district, immediately forwarded information of the occurrence to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, and circumstances have transpired which have led that functionary to issue a warrant to Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the anatomist, to make a minute examination of the remains, with a view, it is understood, to the Coroner holding an inquest upon

FURTHER PARTICULARS. — On instituting inquiries at the Camden-town station of the London and Birmingham Railway, it was ascertained that no clue had as yet been obtained to the parties who had brought the case containing the remains of three human beings. By the courtesy of Mr. Jones, Messrs. was permitted a view of the remains of the bodies. and to collect the following additional particulars :-The outer case in which the bodies were contained is that of a common packing case, but it was lined with tin, and, until opened, was perfectly air-tight. From all appearances the general impression which prevails is, that the remains are those of American Indians. The man's head, and some portions of the other bidies have, it is said, been removed by Mr. Mills, the Deputy-Coroner, for medical examination; but the scalp of the woman is loose on the top of the mass. and has the hair, which is of a very dark brown, neatly platted. The other parts of the bodies, in consequence of the removal, have fallen to pieces, and become jumbled together in an almost undistinguishable mass. What confirms the belief that they are the remains of American Indians is the fact that they are surrounded by Indian matting, and packed up with a very curious description of grass. The bodies have evidently been buried and exhumed, and there are here and there particles of dry earth attached to them. It appears that a mistake was made in statting that the case containing the bodies had been deposited in Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's warchouse, Camden station but two years. The date, as it appears on the books of the firm, and corresponding with the date on the case, is as follows:-" October, Mr. Wakley, the coroner has not yet issued his war-

described, it is doubted whether he will do so. FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS. - On Wednesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a consi derable alarm was created in the immediate vicinity of the London Docks, by the circulation of a report that a fire had broken out in that establishment. Information having reached the various fire-stations with all possible expedition, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Brigade, started to the scene with the engines from Watling street, Jeffrey and Wellclose-squares, and Farringdon-street stations. The West of England engine, and Mr. Con-Jersey, lying near the wooden jetty of the Docks, had taken fire. It appears that some carpenters had been working in the forehold under the forecastle. breakfast they imprudently left a candle burning in the vessel. Shortly after they had left smoke was to be seen issuing forth in thick volumes from the vessel, which satisfied the authorities that the same was on fire. The engines of the Dock were instantly set to work, and after considerable trouble the flames severely burnt about the hold and under the forecastle. The cargo consisted of sheet-iron and cloverseed, which is severely damaged by water.

Two Children Bernt to Death .- On Wedne evening, Mr. William Payne, City Coroner, held two inquests in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the bodies of children, who had been burnt to death. The first was concerning the death of Sarah Bonney, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at 17, Warwick's place, St. Luke's. The mother of the child said the deceased told her, whilst in the hospital, that she fell asleep on the stairs, and that she left a lighted candle at her side, which must have set fire to her clothing. She died in the above institution from the effects of the injuries received. The second inquiry was touching the death of William Anderson, aged 7 years. Joseph Anderson, of 19, Camden-passage, Islington green, said that the deceased was his son. On the morning of Sunday last, witness heard a loud shrick in his room, and on looking round, saw the deceased running about the room with his clothes on fire. Before witness had time to get up to the child it bounded out of the room and ran down stairs, the flames at the time were ascending over its head. Witness was of opinion that the draught of the chimney had drawn the child's clothing against the grate, The deceased was removed to the above hospital,

heard, too, as if hanging was quite a pleasant and bray. laughable affair—a sort of cheap amusement for the people—they seemed so jovial and jocose about it. While this scene was going on without, everything was preparing within. Shortly before 12 o'clock the sheriff waited upon the unfortunate culprit, who had been in company with Priest Louis in her cell, and announced that all was in readiness. She was then dressed in a long white robe, her arms bound with a black cord, the white cap placed upon her head, and walked, accompanied by the priest, sheriff, keeper of the prison, and officers of the Criminal Court, to the gallows, which was erected upon a platform between the two prisons, fronting on Orleans Street, screened by a double gate. She was perfectly firm, and apparently indifferent to her fate. After praying with the clergyman upon the gallows, the crucifix was placed upon her neck, and a white pocket handkerchief in her left hand,—the rope was adju-ted on her neck by one of the convicts, whose face was blackened, and she took her seat upon the bench erected upon the platform. The gates were then opened and a loud murmur ran through the populace at the sight of the wretched woman. The party on the platform uncovered,—the cap was pulled over the culprit's eyes, and the gallows was slid out so that it projected a few feet into the street. In a few seconds the drop platform fell,—the seat upon which she sat gave way, and she dangled in the air. It was painful, terrible, to see the struggles of the dying woman, neck was not broken by the fall, and she died from on the body of Mary Ann Dixon, a widow, aged 42. strangulation. At the expiration of about twenty minutes she was taken in and pronounced dead by the physician. As she was taken in, and the gates intoxicated. On Sunday morning she washed and been in all ages represented blind, for she looks upon of mind." a black skin and uses the cord of death, when, if the culprit were white, it would be an act neither condemned or punished, if not sanctified by the gospel of

OUTRAGE ON TWO FEMALES.—Benjamin Painter, of the parish of Astley Abbotts, near Bridgnorth, was brought up on Saturday the 9th inst., before W. W. Brown, Esq., on a charge of having committed a rape on the persons of Sarah and Kenzia Higgins, two females of weak intellect, on the 4th of May last. Jemima Higgins, sister of the complainants, stated that on Monday, May 4th. she saw the prisoner Painter skulking about her house. She had occasion to leave home, but on leaving, she gave her sisters precaution to fasten the door if they saw Painter coming to the house. Sarah Higgins stated that Painter entered the house before they saw him, he Railway, in consequence of the unexpected discovery of three human bodies, under the following very singular circumstances. It appears that, about females giving an alarm. After remaining in the house a short time, he commenced on Kezia with great violence also, and after a severe struggle, ho threw her down on the sofa and effected his design. He then left the house, telling them he hoped they galar course brought up by one of the goods trains to would not tell any one about it. When Jemima re-After repeated search, however, the identi- turned home, they informed her of the circumstance, she sent for a woman, Mrs. Hayward, residing in the after being advertised, was removed back to the de- neighbourhood, who examined them and found some pot belonging to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, at the goods department of the Birmingham Railway, Cam- of the prisoner. Painter pleaded guilty of the offence, den-town. At this place it has remained undis-den-town. Within the last few days when in con-tended until within the last few days when in congreat excitement in the neighbourhood of Astley Abbotts, owing to the whole of the parties being of unsound mind.

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. - On Saturday last a most disastrous fire took place at the cotton-factory known as the Black Rock-mill, about one mile from the town of Stalybridge, and two and a half miles from Ashton, which destroyed the whole of the machinery, and left the property a complete mass of ruins. The mill, which formed a sort of half square, was a stone building, four stories in height. The fire was first discovered in the second story on the south side, about three o'clock in the morning. As to the cause of the fire several very singular reports, which will cause some inquiry, are in circulation; no person, however, speaks definitely upon the matter. It is stated by some that a large quantity of greasy waste was left in the warehouse, and that probably it ignited by spontaneous combustion.

CASE OF CHILD MURDER AT NEWCASTLE.—The ad journed inquest on the body of the male child of Isabella Curry, found with its throat cut, in the house of Mr. S. Nesham, surgeon, of Newcastle, was resumed on Monday, at Mr. Pentland's Hotel, Blackett-street, in that town, when Mr. Carr, the surgeon, who had made a post mortem examination of the body, gave evidence which left no doubt on the minds of the jury of the child having been born alive. After a brief deliberation they returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against the mother, Isa-Chaplin and Horne's superintendent, the reporter bella Curry," who was thereupon committed on the coroner's warrant for trial at the ensuing assizes. Immediately after the adjournment of the inquest on Friday, the mother, Curry, was taken into custody.

> FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW .- On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Prince's Head Buckingham-street, upon the body of Catherine Watts, aged 36, late a servant at the Red Lion, Windmill-street. From the evidence of Mr. R. Westley, house-surgeon, it appeared that the deceased was brought to Charing-Cross Hospital on the morning of last Saturday, labouring under compound fracture evidence, that deceased had been hanging clothes on a pole suspended from the window, and it is supposed overreached herself, and fell into the yard below. When she was discovered, blood in torrents was flowing from her mouth, and in half an hour after admission at the hospital she died. Verdict, "That deceased died from a fracture of the brain, but how caused there was no sufficient evidence to satisfy the Jury."

ALLEGED DEATH FROM IMPROPER MEDICAL TREAT MENT.—On Wednesday, a long inquiry took place vern. Lisle street. Leicester-square, respecting the death of Elizabeth Patten Croll, aged eight years, 31, 1842-No, 1,021. Dr. Hunter, London: 12cwt. who, it was alleged, had died from improper medi-21 lbs." The charge was 6s. 9d., which has never cal treatment. It appeared from the evidence, been paid; and although the package was sent to five which was exceedingly voluminous, that the deor six Dr. Hunters in London, none would receive it, | ceased was the daughter of respectable parents, re- of 50%. siding at No. 16, Leicester-street, Leicester-square. rant for holding the inquest, and, in consequence of On Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., the child was the belief that the remains are such as have been seized with vomiting, and complained of a sorethroat. The mother, feeling alarmed, proceeded to the shop of Mr. Keally, a chemist and druggist, carrying on business in Little Newport-street, Newport-market, whom she previously supposed was a surgeon. She described the symptoms under which the child was labouring, and he prescribed for it as street, Kensington. Knew the prisoner, Henry Norman suffering from scarlet fever, for which malady he who, up to the 18th of April last, was also a clerk in Mr. had visited other branches of the family. He sent | Hoof's service. On that day (the 18th of April), about the following Thursday Mr. Keally attended, and saw the child, who was ordered an emetic, and another mixture. The throat was very much swollen norton, were also early in arriving. It was then as-norton, were also early in arriving. It was then as-certained that a vessel, termed the Granville of be applied to the throat, and subsequently sent eight gold and 7l. in silver, and he was to pay the foreman vals on deceased's tongue. The child got considerably worse, when the parents discovered during the morning, and that when they went to that Mr. Keally was not a qualified medical man Mr. Edward Richards, a surgeon, was then called dicine the child had been taking. The deceased remained under his care until Thursday last, when she were extinguished, but not before the vessel was died. Mr. Keally, having been duly cautioned by the Coroner, stated that he had never used mercury in any of the medicines sent to the deceased. He had attended other children connected with the family, and always gave great satisfaction. He acknowledged that he was a chemist and druggist, and was likewise manded, as he had reason to believe that, if time were liver. In each found distinct traces of arsenic, Finding a student of St. Thomas's Hospital. Other evidence given, other charges of a most serious character would having been taken, the Coroner remarked at great | be brought forward against the prisoner. length on the various important points of the case, after which the Jury returned the following verdict, That the deceased died from natural causes; at the same time they expressed their strong disapprobation

> ing to a conclusion.' Barnsley, Fatal Accident .- A man named David Abbot, employed at the Darleymain Colliery, near Barnsley, was working last Tuesday, near the railway, which conveys the coals from the pit to the river where the boats are laden, by some accident, his foot slipped, and he fell onto the rails where two carves of coals passed over him, and nearly severed his head from his body.

Manslaughter at Leicester.—On Thursday last, Charles Jones, a cab-driver, was returning to Leicester with his vehicle and on passing through the Thurmaston, toll-bar, Wheatley, the keeper, demanded Happisburgh, a few miles distant, his wife and four the effects of poison, but how administered there was no

the sentence of the court, for cruelty to her mistress. grasped the thong end of his whip and inflicted a The spectacle was, as all such spectacles are, horrid; severe blow in the centre of Whealtey's forehead, and yet the street in front of the prison was thronged which felled him to the ground, and in a few minutes with the populace, who gathered at an early hour to he expired. The driver of a waggon, who witnessed see a human being launched into eternity. There the transaction, informed the borough police at Leiwere men and boys, and women, too, with infants in cester of the affair, and Jones was traced to a public their arms, who, while they uttered exclamations of house in Belvoir-street, in a stable connected with pity, stood still and gazed. Here and there were which they apprehended him. He was at once concarriages filled with female spectators; and all were veyed to the county police-office to await the result stretching their necks, standing on tiptoe, pushing of a coroner's inquest. Thurmaston toll gate, where and jostling each other, that they might get a good the deed was perpetrated, is about two miles from sight. The coarse joke and brutal laugh might be the town of Leicester, on the road to Melton Mow-

> DESTRUCTION OF MACHINERY. - On Tueseay evening, between 200 and 300 workpeople in the employ of Messrs. Mellors, cotton-spinners, of Ashton, were, for a time, thrown out of employment, consequent upon the breaking into fragments of a large fly-wheel, attached to the steam-engine connected with the extensive spinning and weaving mill adjoining Old-street, It appears that the accident occurred a short time previous to the usual period of leaving work, and was caused by some of the hands in the dressing-room suddenly stopping their machines, thus causing the power to be taken off the engine, which, as a necessary consequence, commenced working at a tremend ous speed. Some idea may be formed of the velocity of the wheel, when we state that it broke in two the strong iron entablature beam of the engine, tore up the engine-house floor, broke through the second floor, and afterwards forced its way through the roof of the building. Most fortunately there are no rooms above the engine-house, as in some establishments. or there is little doubt but the accident would have been attended with far more serious and perhaps fatal consequences. The engineer, a man named John Holland, on hearing the engine going too fast, ran towards the engine-house, and just as he was entering the doorway he was knocked down, but escaped with-

Suicide by a Female. - On Tuesday Mr. Baker for it was several minutes before all was over, as her held an inquest at the White Horse. Bow, Middlesex were closed, a sort of ill-suppressed shout rose from a dressed her nephew and sent him to school, and soon portion of the crowd, and gradually the whole assem- after she was found hanging by a rope from a beam blage broke up and went away. Upon this the in the back kitchen. She was cut down apparently Lexington True American makes the following com- lifeless, and a medical gentleman sent for, who sucment:-"We give in another column the execution | ceeded in partially rallying her; but she remained in of Pauline, as related in the New Orleans Picayune. a comatose state until four o'clock in the afternoon. Here is a woman hung for doing what may be done when she died. The jury after much deliberation, with impunity by the whites to any one of our returned a verdict "That she had destroyed her-3,000,000 of southern blacks. Justice, in vain, has

> DETERMINED SUICIDE BY A CRIPPLE.—About nine o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday a man named Norman Rumblow, forty seven years of age was found dead in his apartment, a back room on the ground floor of No. 3, Jamaica-street, Commercialroad East. The wretched man contrived to effect his death with great determination. He in the first instance fastened a piece of jack-line to one of the iron spikes upon which the canopy of his bedstead rested, and then took two or three hitches round the rail, to secure it from slipping off. Having fastened the noose round his neck, he must have thrown himself forward, and effected his object by strangulation. as he could have regained a firm footing, if he had been so inclined, the height from which he was suspended being no more than four feet. It seems the poor tellow had been for a long time in a desponding state, owing partly to his infirmity, and partly to the fact of his being wholly dependent on his sister, the wife of a sea captain, in whose house he lived, and who was invariably kind to him. When about fourteen years old he sustained serious and complicated injuries by placing his feet against a cask of pork which was rolling on the pavement in Rateliff-highway. The impetus, however, was too great for his resistance, and his back. as well as one of his thighs, was broken. Since then he was compelled to go upon crutches, dragging the injured limb after him and the shock produced such a derangement of the whole system that his mind has ever since been more

SUICIDE IN GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER,-On Tues-This distressing event has occasioned room of the Compter, on the body of Mrs. Jane Roworth, aged thirty-four, who committed suicide in that prison on Sunday morning, A great deal of evidence was then given, and from which it appeared the unfortunate woman was the daughter of a very respectable tradesman in Hounsditch: but had married a baker, very much against her father's wish. They were both frequently intoxicated, by which he lost his situation, and she was taken home by her father. The deceased soon after worked at bonnetmaking for Mr. Gammage, of 11. Charterhousestreet; but here her habits were dissipated. On Saturday she was paid her wages, and, it would seem, by her friends since Tuesday, and probably, the loss of her situation and a periodical complaint in her lead, led to the rash act. Verdict, "Temporary

> A Drunkard's Career .- On Monday Mr. Wakley M.P., held an inquest at the Crown and Anchor, King Street, Seven Dials, on the body of Mr. James portrait painter, whose confirmed habits of dissipation lost him his gown, which he unsuccessfully endeavoured to retrieve, and, from his peculiar taste for drawing, he subsequently became a portrait painter, in which undertaking he thrived for a time, but, in consequence of his continued profligate ways, he ultimately brought on pecuniary embarrassments, and had it not been for the occasional remittances o an opulent brother in Scotland, he must have suffered the utmost want. The deceased was also, naturally a very eccentric character, and for some time past i was difficult to know who he was, although his peculiar ways had attracted the attention of many. He had no regular place of abode, frequently sojourning at a tavern one day, and in a totally different quarter the next; his chief whereabouts, however, was in the neighbourhood of Rathbone Place. He was removed from a coffee house in High Street, St. Giles's, on the night of Friday last, in a most deplorable state of drunkenness, to St. Giles's work iouse, where, notwithstanding his extremely desti tute appearance, upwards of 15s. and some copper were found upon him. During the same night delirium tremens came on, and about ten next morning

THE SELF-ACCUSED THIEF AND MURDERER.

(Saturday) he expired. The jury eventually returned

a verdict of "Natural death."

At Hammersmith Police Court, on Monday, Henry forman, the man who recently accused himself of having committed numerous atrocities too great for belief, was up from Liverpool, where he was apprehended. The greatest curiosity was manifested to behold him, and the Court was in consequence crowded. The offence of which he was first accused was the robbery of Mr. Hoof, builder, in whose service the prisoner was as clerk when he absconded, about three weeks since, with upwards

about five feet six inches high, dark hair and eyes, pale thin face, and took his station quite unconcerned at the serious situation in which he was placed.

A solicitor said he attended on the part of Mr. Hoof, to prosecute in his case. He then called Mr. Wm. Apps Smith, who deposed that he was chief elerk to Mr. Hoof, and lived in Brown's-buildings, High who, up to the 18th of April last, was also a clerk in Mr. eleven o'clock in the forenoon, witness gave the prisoner twenty-five shillings, and jointly with him the other men. Witness had not seen the prisoner since, until he saw him at the bar.

George Arnold deposed that he was foreman over Mr Hoof's men at the Gas factory. On the forenoon of Saten and eleven o'clock. He saw the prisoner in Mr. Hoof's office at Madeley House, Kensington, since which time he had not again seen him until in that Court. The prisoner did not on that day bring witness any money, neither did he pay any of the men at the factory. Mr. Clive here asked Inspector Havill if the case was

quite complete for the depositions to be taken. Inspector Havill said, Mr. Hoof's case was fully complete, but he had to apply that the prisoner might be re-

Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything at that stage of the inquiry. The prisoner said he had nothing at present to say or the subject.

that any person should practice without a legal qua-Mr. Clive then said, sufficient evidence had been lification, and in consequence of the evidence against taken to warrant him in remanding the prisoner for a Mr. Keally, they had the utmost difficulty in com-

MURDERS BY POISON.

NORTH WALSHAM .- Nothing can exceed the sensation and painful alarm that prevails in this portion of the are now being exhumed for the purpose of examination, it being supposed that they have come by their deaths from the same cause.

It appears that Mr. John Ball, living at the village of where it died from the effects of the injuries received. Verdict in each case, "Accidental
death."

Inaston, wheatey, the keeper, demanded to pay, stating grand children having died within a very short period, that he had paid when he went through with his fare but a short time previously. The toll-keeper insisted, and in a very sudden manner, suspicions were excited, and in a very sudden manner, suspicions were excited, and a communication was forwarded to Mr. Pringle, one o'clock.

Execution of a Female Slave.—The slave Pau- and seized the reins to prevent the driver proceeding. of the coroners for the county, who promptly issued his line was executed on the 21st of April, at half-past when Jones dismounted, and alsouffie ensued. Not warrant for holding an inquest, and directed that two of 12 o'clock, at the parish prison, in accordance with succeeding in making Wheatley release the horse, he the bodies should be exhumed. This was accordingly done, and on their being subjected to a post mortem examination by three experienced medical gentlemen of the neighbourhood, they declared that each body contained

> the coroner, and their testimony goes far to implicate several parties in the commission of this dreadful tragedy. Until the facts are more satisfactorily proved, it is considered best for the ends of justice to omit mentioning their names. The parties suspected are known to have purchased arsenic at different places about the time of the deaths of the deceased,

During the last twelve weeks several relatives of Ball have died in a mysterious manner, and the exhumation of their bodies having been determined upon, the inquest is adjourned.

Property is the only thing which could have actuated

the commission of so dreadful a transaction. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The investigation concerning the recent wholesale murders by poisoning in this village, was brought to a close last evening by Mr. Pilgrim, one of the Norfolk County Coroners at the Haresborough-hill House. There are circumstances attached to the affair, which

from its extraordinary and mysterious character, are

necessary to be detailed, prior to entering into the evi-

dence, in order that it might be perfectly understood

The village of Happisburgh is situate on a cliff overhang-

ing the sea, thirty miles from Yarmouth, and fifteen sout

of Cromer. It is better known as Hasborough, from its contiguity to the two famous lighthouses of that name and is probably one of the most picturesque and secluded villages along the coast. The population amounts to not more than 200 or 300. In the parish lived an old couple named Jonathan and Elizabeth Balls, the former 77 and the latter 83. They were supported by parochial relief. The woman had for several years been bedridden. They had three daughters married, who had had a number of fire upon the mob, got them so far quieted that our children, and it is the sudden and suspicious death of member was enabled to escape their clutches.—Fifeseveral of them that gave rise to the rumours of their being poisoned, and hence arose the Coroner's inquiry.

Three years ago an infant nine weeks old, named Ann

ing a child deserved to be severely punished. We Elizabeth Pestle, a grandchild of Balls, died, and was are glad that the people of Boreland Colliery had buried in Hasborough Churchyard, within a few hours. pluck enough to resent the ruffianism of this "inso-The next was a boy, Samuel, of the same parents, whose demise took place under precisely similar circumstances | Fifeshire Journal deserves ducking in a horsepond for as the girl's in last September, and was interred his abuse of the poor people, who we hope will serve by the side of his sister. Three months afterwards two more deaths in the family occurred, namely, Balls' wife and another of the grandchildren, Elizabeth Ann Pestle, and were buried on one day. Although the sudden character of their deaths excited much sensation in the parish, yet nothing of a suspicious feeling seemed to exist. The death of Balls, however, occurring on the 20th ult., after being attacked in a similar way as the other deceased members of the family, many rumours got afloat in the neighbourhood, that his death, like the others, was the result of poison. Notwithstanding these reports the ful rate, frequently bowing down to the ground, and corpse was buried, a large number of villagers attended the funeral. In all these very mysterious cases not the slightest notice of them was forwarded to the Coroner by the parochial authorities; but the public feeling having become so strong on the subject, and numerous communications having been sent to the Coroner, this gentleman at length took the matter up. He issued a summons to the authorities for the disinterment of Jonathan Balls being released, rose in good style, and went off with and Ann Elizabeth Pestle, the little girl, who was buried on the day his wife was, and the empannelling of a Jury to inquire into the cause of their death. At the first meeting of the Jury, the Coroner, in consequence of some private information he had received, to the effect that the deceased's death had really taken place from poison, the extraordinary preservation of both bodies indicating the fact, refused to swear Anne Pestle, the mother of the child, who, it was understood, was the only witness that could really throw any light upon the affair. This course it appears was adopted, from the circumstance of her having some 12 years ago bought arsenic for the purpose of destroying rats. Being desirous of affording afternoon, when the foreman went to execute his ing all the information she could, she stated that her commission, he discovered that the place had in the apport woman, named Mason, living near the Rose child had certainly died suddenly, as well as her father; but meantime been entered, and the desk and cupboard and Crown, Bromley, Middlesex, was safely delishe had not the slightest reason to suppose that they had died from poison. That of her child she attributed to sore throat, and her father to old age. The Jury, on viewing the remains of Balls, were surprised on finding in the coffin two no doubt that the robbery had been committed by is a very hard-working man, employed by Mr. Ratpoker, several pocket-handkerchiefs, and a piece of plum cake in each hand. The inquiry was adjourned, in order to afford a post morten examination of the bodies being family, is preparing to wing his way to the neighbour- to the accounts last evening, were all going on made, and on the Jury reassembling, the Coroner informed them that he should again adjourn the inquiry until Monday (yesterday) with the view of having the other brated Carlist chief of that name, died at Madrid on bodies lying in the churchyard exhumed, and examined, the 2nd. as the medical gentlemen had satisfactorily ascertained that the death of Jonathan Balls, and his grandchild, Ann Elizabeth Pestle, was produced by arsenic, and they had every cause to believe that the rest of the deceased family had been disposed of by the same means, and from what he had heard from other quarters, he feered there were cases of as suspicious a character at East Preston, an adjacent village. This announcement, although it created the deepest sensation amongst the inhabitants, only bore out the truth of their suspicions, and which they had entertained for so long a period. The villagers for miles round crowded the churchyard, and in order to secure the due preservation of the sacred premises, the police

In accordance with the adjournment, Mr. Pilgrim, the Coroner, arrived from Norwich at nine o'clock at the Haresborough-hill House, to prosecute the inquiry. On the Jury being called over, they proceeded to view the bodies, which had been ordered to be exhumed at the

were obliged to be called into requisition.

The Rev. Mr. Birch, the Vicar of the parish, the Churchwardens, and several officers attached to the neighbouring coast guard station, were present during the proceedings.

William Pestle, a labouring man, said-I am the son in-law of the deceased Jonathan Balls. I have seen the bodies exhumed this morning. They are those of Elizabeth Balls, my mother-in-law, Ann Elizabeth and Samuel Postle, my children. My mother has been dead 19 weeks. Was not at her death, but saw her a few days before she died. She appeared to be very quiet, as if asleep. No surgeon attended her, and she had been bedridden for the last four years. There were in the house at the time of her death, my wife, Mary Green, and Elizabeth Peggs, married women; her daughter, Mary Haughter; Sarah Kerrison, the servant, and old Jonathan Balls.

Coroner.-Do you know anything about what they had Witness .- No, Sir; I don't know anything about

Coroner .- "That?" What do you mean by that? Witness .- Why that I den't know anything about the poison they are said to have had. I do not know anything about poison having been purchased by my wife. Have heard her say that thirteen or fourteen years ago she wrote a note for arsenic, and sent it with a little girl, for the purpose of killing rats. My master, Mr. Pye, suggested that poison, but I never saw any of it in the house.

Coroner .- Do you know what became of it ? Witness.-Only that it was laid for rats in the coalhouse. She told me that she had got some as soon as she got it. Never heard of any poison being purchased just before Mrs. Balls's death. The first time I heard anything of it was yesterday fortnight. I was told of it by John Wright about a week after Jonathan Ball's death. He told me that he had been to Mr. Heckley's, a drugformed me. I thought it strange that they should have died so suddenly, but I never thought they were poisoned. My boy Samuel was subject to stoppage, and I considered that was the cause of his death. Did not know that my father's house was infested with rats, but have heard him My master, Mr. Pye, showed me some in the barn that had been poisoned. Never heard my father quarrel with his wife, they seemed to live on the best of terms.

have been exhumed this day. We first examined the incould not be distinguished, and therefore we have been unable to trace poison. It is possible that it may contain it. We have looked for arsenic, and have applied the usual tests, but a more elaborate and prolonged exa mination might detect it. We next examined the boy able state of preservation. We found some small ulcers in the stomach, which were coated with a brilliant yellow matter. These yellow appearances, we suspected, were a decomposition of the white arsenic. We cut out one of these yellow spots, and succeeded in reducing the metallic arsenic from it, and applying other tests, which fore, that it caused death. We then examined the old woman. The stomack was quite empty. We examined some of the coating of the stomac arsenic in such a substance as the liver, leads me to suppose it must have been taken in a large quantity to so absorb, and consequently to produce death. I have no doubt about it.

Mr. R. Clowes, surgeon, of Salham, fully corroborated the testimony of Mr. Frith. The three daughters of Balls, Mrs. Pestle, Green, and

Peggs, were then called in. The Coroner then proceeded to sum up the evidence in a very clear manner. He thought the facts did not fix upon any party so as to warrant them in sending the case finger of suspicion must certainly be pointed to the deceased Jonathan Balls, and he was beyond the reach of the extent! county of Norfolk, consequent on the recent discovery of law. He recommended them to return such a verdict a system of wholesale poisoning, by which six persons are as would enable the officers to have the matter further already known to have perished, and the bodies of others inquired into, should such circumstances arise as required it. It was a ease of great suspicion.

The Jury then found, after half-an-hour's consultation, that the deceased Jonathan Balls, Elizabeth Balls, Samuel Pestle, and Ann Elizabeth Pestle, died from

The inquiry did not terminate until half-past five

General Intelligence.

A "GENT".—At the Marylebone Police office or Monday, a respectable-looking man named James Dickenson, was charged by Brooks, 169 S, who said neighbourneod, they declared that each body contained as much arsenic as would poison the inhabitants of the whole parish.

The coroner, on hearing the result of the medical examination, issued instructions to the parochial officers for the disinterment of the other bodies. This has been earlied into effect, and the cause of their death ascertained to be arsenic. Several witnesses have been examined by the coroner, and their testimony goes far to implicate the sentaged by Brooks, 169 5, who said two o'clock yesterday the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred which led to the discovery of their hiding-place, and prize the town of Nottingham, where an incid be the greatest blackguard there is ?- (To the prisoner): What do you say—I hope you are not a gent?"—Prisoner: I am not Sir, and I think that prisoner was fined 5s., which he directly paid.

Assault on Captain Wenyss, M.P.-We regret

looking assault was made upon the person of our county member, Captain Wemyss, on the evening of Friday last. He was, it appears, riding near Wemyss West Lodge, when his attention was aroused by the right of a boy of about ten years of age trespassing on some seized his horse, others took him by the legs and tried to capsize him, while others threatened him drowned." with stones in their hands, and others again swore with the most horrid oaths that they would knock the brains out of him. Others, still more insolent, told him that he ought to be at his duties in Parliament instead of watching pheasants' eggs and terrify-ing children. At last three of the captain's armed keepers came to his rescue, and, by threatening to let out a newspaper for hire to any person or different shire Journal. [Most likely the captain did not get lent" land-robber. The "insolent" slave of the

him out if they catch him. BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday evening, Mr. C. Green ascended once more with his magnificent bal-Standard Tavern, at Hoxton, although evidently ter, before Mr. Justice Pattieson, and convicted .suffering from the effects of the severe and nearly fatal accident which he met with last week in Suffolk. The weather was most unpropitious for such an exhibition, and so boisterous during the evening, that the balloon heaved and bounded from side to side at a fearsweeping the heads of the spectators, and then reholding the guide lines, were seen with their hands about twenty minutes before eight, when the balloon, bearing the veteran, and his brother, Mr. H. Green,

great velocity towards Hertfordshire. Serious Robbert.—On Monday a robbery of very serious amount was committed upon the premises of Mr. Sawyer, a livery-stablekeeper, in the Curtain-road, Shoreditch. On inquiry, it appeared that he placed a bag containing £69 in bank notes and £40 parent health. Two hours afterwards Mrs. Hinde in gold and silver in a cupboard in his countinghouse, and another bag containing £7 10s. in a desk, | arouse him, she got up and struck a light; but before with directions to his foreman to take the larger amount to the banker's in the course of the day. Medical evidence was given, showing that the de-Both cupboard and desk were locked, as was also the ceased died from natural causes, and a verdict to that counting-house door; but, about two o'clock in the some person well acquainted with the premises. Boz Amongst the Turks.—Charles Dickens has

hood of Constantinople. · Don Antonio Zumalacarreguy, brother of the cele-

THERINE'S DOCKS.—A few days ago, much amusement. was caused in the St. Katherine's Dock by the visit of General Tom Thumb. He was driven to the dock in a cab, and was smuggled in, unknown to the gatekeepers, by him conductor, who, in the first instance, conveyed him on board the large New York packet Ship Prince Albert, when he went through part of his performance, to the great delight of the crew. One of the sailors, however, gave much offence to the General by taking him up and putting him in his pocket. He next visited the packet-ship Westminster. It soon became known that the "General" was in the dock, and people flocked from all quarters to catch a glimse of him. His conductor at last put him under his cloak and proceeded to the principal entrance, where he was stopped by a Custom-house officer, who ordered him to throw his cloak aside. 'Tom Thumb's conductor did so, and exhibited the little fellow, who was allowed to pass

duty free, although certainly a "contraband article not specified in the new tariff." MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. - A few days ago an accident happened to a workman employed in the repairs now been attended with fatal consequences, and it is indeed wonderful how the man escaped injury. He was at the time employed in repairing the ceiling, and was situate immediately in front of the gallery, from which was projecting a bar of iron, when a portion of the scaffolding gave way, and he was immecame in contact with the bar of iron in front of the gallery, which it broke, and also in the pit the poor fellow's head again struck upon and went through a but fortunately, he was not hurt beyond a few bruises,

and is now at work again. THE CHOLERA.—The journals of Eastern Prussia state that this dreadful disease has made its appearance at St. Petersburg. HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY .- Her Majesty's birth-

day this year, in consequence of the near approach of an interesting event, will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 9th of June, instead of the 24th of May .- Morn-WARNING TO NEWSPAPER SCRIBBLERS.—If some of

the numerous writers who are impatient to see their crude and hasty scrawls in the Tribune should happen Journal and discover its applicability to themselves, it would not occasion us the slightest grief :- " Persons who write on both sides of the paper must not complain if they never hear of their manuscripts; it is always inconvenient to publish articles so written. —who write illegibly, incorrectly, and without regard to punctuation, they only waste their paper. were first attacked with sickness, at least so my wife in- will not take the trouble to correct any man's bad English or to spell through any man's illegible writing. Such manuscripts we invariably 'file for insertion -in the stove."-New York Tribune. AMERICAN ITEMS. - The editor of the Sandusky Clarion thus heads the prospectus of his paper, and

standing terms:-- "To such as are unable to take the paper at these prices, we will read it whenever they will assemble in companies of fifty or more, in Clowes in the post-mortem examination of the bodies that state of our office, on a warm day, free, gratis, for nothing! Any of our present subscribers may avail ence, 2 feet 61 inches. themselves of these rates of paying arrearages."-The slave trade appears to be brisk in South Carolina! no less than 349 human beings having been recently advertised for sale in a single paper in Charleston.

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS HAS FADED."-The Era, a sporting newspaper, announces its "retireopinion being "against the continuance of the profession as at present continued." The editor observes:—"With sorrow have we seen the gradual decline of British boxing into English pugilism. Looking upon sparring as a noble manly, and invifriends of boxing have fallen away by reason of its of death. unmitigated ruffianism, its scenes of wrangling vio-lence, and its continual displays of cowardly chican-The winner of this fight (Gill) has been bound bir ery, we leave the suicide—guilty of self-destruction surrying down the current of the world's opinion to be buried in the oblivion of contempt.' GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING .- A New York paper

states that a young artist of Louisville, Kentucky, is engaged on a picture which, when completed, will cover upwards of three lineal miles of canvas! It is, in fact, a panoramic view of the Mississipi and Ohio rivers, commencing with the latter at Petersburgh to its junction with the Mississipi, at Cairo; and then "the great father of waters" from the mouth upon any party so as to warrant them in sending the case of the Missouri to the gulf of Mexico—a continuous line of scenery of mere than three thousand miles in

ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS .- The architects from all parts of the world talk of holding a general concress of architects once every three years, the first to take place at Athens.

LITERARY SECRETS .- Douglas Jerrold is "off' Punch; and the presiding genius of Bradbury and five shillings in silver, and decamped. Nothing Evans's famous periodical is Mr. Thackeray, the Michael Angelo Titmarsh of Fraser. Washington Ir-Tuesday, when, at a skittle ground in Chatham, he ving has just completed a "Life of Mahomet." The unsuspectingly offered the stolen property to the son principal scene of Dickens's new story is laid in the of the prosecutor, and was, in consequence, appro-West of England,

able sensation has been excited in the little villageof Wadworth, near Doncaster, by the elopement of a rich farmer's daughter, in her eighteenth year, with a young man of the neighbourhood, rather in humble circumstances. The "happy pair," it seems, fled to the town of Nottingham, where an incident occurred licence, where his manner, dialect, and bumpkin appearance, led to a suspicion in the mind of the clerk that the man had been guilty of misrepresentation I know the distinction between a "gent" and a On inquiry, it turned out that, with his intended gentleman."—Mr. Rawlinson: I dare say you do spouse, he had only reached Nottingham the previous Sir, and I look upon the word "gent" as one of the evening, instead of having resided there, as he had most blackguard expressions that can be used. The sworn in his affidavit, for fifteen days. A letter was sent to Wadworth, and the grand secret being known, a chaise and pair quickly brought the rich old farvery much to learn that a violent and very dangerous mer to Nottingham, from whence, on Thursday last,

ELOPEMENT. - Within the last few days a consider-

Dissipation and Suicide. - On Saturday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camden-town, on the body of a field where a good number of pheasants were hatching. The child, on spying the captain, jumped over a ledge, when the captain rode after him at full speed and overtook him, and attempted to strike intemperate. On Menday last he absented himself from his work, and nothing more was known of him. him for his trespass. Upon this, between one and from his work, and nothing more was known of him two hundred of the people at Boreland Colliery, men till Wednesday, when he was found floating in the and women, turned out upon the captain, some of St. Pancras docks of the Regent's Canal, near to them with stones and sticks in their hands, and at- Counsellor Agar's mansion. The jury, in the absence tacked him in a most riotous, disgraceful manner; of any direct testimony as to how the deceased came

he conveyed his daughter, to remain for a little time

longer under her paternal roof.

CAUTION AGAINST LENDING NEWSPAPERS FOR HIRE. -This custom having become very prevalent to the serious injury of newspaper proprietors, we recommend to the notice of persons so offending the following clause from the 29th Geo. III., c. 50, sec. 9:—
"No hawker of a newspaper, or other person, shall persons, or from house to house, on pain of forfeiting five pounds."—Bristol Journal.
THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS.—This gentleman, who

figured before the public a few years ago with so much effect as a Chartist speaker, and as an earnest advocate of the separation of the Church from the State (for urging which he was expelled from the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion) is now settled down as a farmer between Ashton and Oldham, and was out Wednesday last sworn in as head-constable of the township in which he resides, before James Joweit. Esq., the magistrate who signed his committment to jail, four or five years since, on the charge of a politiloon, the Albion, from the grounds of the Royal cal offence at Hyde, for which he was tried at Ches-Manchester Times.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MILLER, BART.-Wehave record the death of Sir William Miller, Bart., petter known as Lord Glenlee, who expired on Saturday week last, at Barskiming, Ayrshire. The deceased baronet was in his 90th year. He was a good man, and greatly beloved by his tenantry and neighbours. May his successor tread in his footsteps. THE MASTER BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS OF SHEP PIELD have agreed to close their shops every evening cut and covered with blood. The ascent took place at eight o'clock, for the future, all the year round. Sudden Death.—On Saturday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the City Arms, City-road, on the body of

Mr. Isaac Hinde, a cheese merchant, late of City Garden-row, St. Luke's. The deceased had been an inhabitant of the parish twenty-seven years, and was much respected for his liberality and kindness. heard a rattling in his throat, and being unable to she could afford him any aid he was a corpse. ceased died from natural causes, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

ford, the extensive market-gardener, at Bromley, Middlesex. The medical attendant was Mr. Garleft the Daily News, and, together with his wife and dener, jun. The mother and children, according

> THE PARISIAN PUNCH, "LE CHARIVARI," has been by superior order, prohibited from being read in Vienna; all copies destined for that capital being

seized in the frontier post-offices.
The Swell Mon.—On Saturday morning, as a merchant was leaving the branch bank of England, Liverpool, one of the London swell mob took a pocket-book, containing £260, out of his pocket. Fortunately the thief was discovered, taken into cus tody, and in the course of an hour, was committed for trial

A New Trick.-An impudent fraud, by which

many of the respectable inhabitants of Coventry and

its neighbourhood were completely swindled out of their money, was successfully practised in that city on Friday se'nnight. It appears that a concert, under royal patronage, was advertised to take place in St. Mary's Hall on the evening of the above day. The artists announced were the veteran Braham, Mr. C. Bland, Miss Romer, the Misses Smith, Signor Sivori, and in the whole about fifty performers. Admission was to be by ticket only, 5s. each, to be scheme was a most attractive one, and the tickets in the boax remained at his post until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he left, as it was thought. going on in the Preston theatre, which might have for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements for the performers, having previously taken care to have the music-stands placed for them in a proper position. At the hour named for the doors to be opened, the purchasers of tickets flocked for admission; but there was no one to receive the tickets, and seats. After waiting long past the hour announced

for the commencement of the concert, the audience retired from the hall, much chagrined at their disappointment, and some not a little enraged at havtemporary wooden step in front of the centre box: three actors in this disgraceful affair, the principal tor, and another of the gang is known by the name of Chadwick. The name of the third has not transpired. Two of these worthies, it is stated, formed part of a company of theatricals lately performing at LONDON PRACE SOCIETY .- Last night a crowded meeting of the friends of universal peace was held in

Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-square, Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., the President of the Society, presided. The Rev. John Jerrenson, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that during the past year the principles maintained by the society have since its commencement in 1829. A strenuous effort had been made, within the last few months, in opposition to the threatened embodiment of the militia force of this kingdom. 560,000 tracts had been distributed during the movement; 22,000 letters had Many books and publications had been sent, all of which were in advocacy of the principles of universal peace. During the year, the subscriptions and donaons, with the total receipts, had amounted to 2,344l. 10s., and the expenditure to 1,788l. 0s. 1d.

Exormous Con Figu.-Mr. J. Andrew, of Whithy has been caught along this coast for a great number of years. The following are the particulars: -- Weight, 3 stone, 71 lbs.; length, 4 feet 61 inches; circumfer-

DEATH FROM A PEA:-A boy, two years of age, the son of Charles Stewart M'Fale, who lives at Hazlebottom, was on Tuesday playing with a few peas which his mother had given to him, when he suddenly began to gasp, as if choked. His alarmed mother ran to inform her husband, and a crowd collected. focation, he rode home for his instruments, returned, made an incision in the windpipe, and introduced a silver tube, in order that the child might breathe. It died, however, at half-past seven in the evening. gorating exercise, we have regarded with regret its On the following day Mr. Juckes made a post mortens proved beyond all doubt arsenic. We conclude, there- gradual degredation to the purposes of a disgusting examination of the body, and found a pea firmly pursuit; and well assured as we are, that the best lodged in the larynx. This, of course, was the cause

> The winner of this fight (Gill) has been bound, himself in £30 and two sureties in £40 each, to appear at the next Oxford sessions, to answer a charge of committing a breach of the peace in this last pugilistic conflict

> HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND CURIOUS DETECTION.—Archibald Eisin, a discharged soldier from the Foot Guards, was on Monday brought before the County Magistrates at Rochester, and committed for trial at the next quarter sessions at Maidstone, on a charge of robbing a man named Braddy, on the Dover road, between Sittingbourne and Chatham, on Saturday, the 9th instant. Prosecutor had been to Sitting-bourne to sell cast-off clothes, and about midnight was returning home to Chatham, when he was mit by the prisoner between Newington and Hartlip, who, pretending that he was a policeman belonging to the station in that neighbourhood, searched his bundle, and helped himself to a pair of trowsers and two pair of shoes, he then rifled his pocket of a knife and five shillings in silver, and decamped. Nothing Tuesday, when, at a skittle ground in Chatham, ne

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tingkam Review. Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate-street.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

THE STRUGGLE. THE CONFERENCE.—THE STRIKE.

Nor only from England and Scotland, but from Ireland as well, we continue to receive the most grateful and gratifying thanks for the manner in labour's battle is to be fought, we can come to no other conclusion than that the firmness of her sons will insure the triumph of their order. If the venal, to the unjust cause of capital to the meritorious side can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the by the Dispatch of Sunday last, fellowed by an article sive and unanswered, because unanswerable, speech in the Times of Monday, and which we have printed of Mr. D'ISRAELI.

THOMAS COOPER. THE CHAR'TIST'S elsewhere at full length, we confess that we enter. tain but slight hope of assistance or even justice from the press of England.

It is well, however, that the working classes should hear both sides of the question, and it is with that view that we have reprinted The Times article at length, and, in the absence of all other evidence. upon that article alone we undertake to establish the ing, the working man's side of the question has never innocence of our clients and the justice of their cause, while from its tone we may reasonably deduce their prospect of success. The Times, after a tortuous construction as to what the law would consider conspiracy, and after stating in the outset that the Central Association is an illegal body, is drawn to the confession at last that its objects are legal, but that the confession of their legality, that is their reliance upon legal means, alone constitutes the illegality of the Association. This is reasoning more absurd than ever was before ventured upon by the rawest schoolboy. But, shifting the argument from the Central Association to the sectional strike, The Times selects some things that those on strike have done, and some things that they may yet do, as proof of the illegality of the Central Association.

The writer did not see that we contended for the necessity of the Central National Association for the express purpose of keeping all sectional movements within the strict limits of the law, and thus has the Thunderer unintentionally acknowledged the argumentative, and eloquent; comprehensive, connecessity and the value of the Central Association. while no attempt has been made to show the necessity or the value of a combination of the tyrant masters. There is not a single argument urged against labour's combination that does not tell powerfully against the master's combination, and yet this defender of labour's rights has no difficulty in seeing the beam in labour's eye, while its vision is too obscure to see the mote in that of capital. We presume that few working men will to the conclusion that it is a government feeler-to ascertain how far the strong government with its reckless Home Secretary may experimentalize upon the few remaining rights and privileges of the working classes. Again we remind labour that we were the first to announce the coming of the projected Masters' and Servants' Bill, and that we are now the first to announce the coming of a much more

We have already stated that its advent is only postponed until the objects of the United Trades shall be fully developed in the forthcoming Conference. And it is in order that the delegates should be prepared for such a result, and that they should protect their great leader against the charge of being associated with an illegal body, or a body, though legal in itself, having recourse to illegal means to carry out its objects, that we would impress upon the minds of the delegates the necessity of courage tempered with proper caution—that we would remind every man who rises to speak, that when the battle is transferred to the "cock pit" of the capitalists, where the "MAIN" of labour must be fought. the more unfettered and untrammelled and unassailable their champion is, the more successful will he be in the advecacy of their cause. We learn from lection ready to strengthen their hands.

combination of the men to overcome which they will ultimately be compelled to appeal to the legislature for powers BEYOND THE ORDINARY LAW. As we anticipated, the labour force has neither been apathetic or unwatchful, for it will be seen from the cheering and magnanimous resolution of the members of the Leicester Chartist Cooperative Land Society, that solicitude about a project which it was supposed would numb all political feelings has not prevented them from rendering their mite to aid in labour's struggle; so that what in the outset appeared to be the cause of a single trade, has by the tyranny of the masters been converted into a national labour struggle. The men, as we anticipated, have remained firm. they have boldly performed their duty, and it now remains with their representatives and the governing body to give confidence to the soldiers who have so bravely suffered in the cause of their order.

On Sunday week, the 31st of May Labour's Champion, the member for Finsbury, will arrive at Manchester. On Monday the 1st of June, labour's parliament will be opened under his auspices, and, however lightly the actors in this great drama may look upon their respective parts, we tell them that not only are the eyes of the civilised world upon them, but that upon their deliberations may depend the peace of the world, but certainly the happiness of the labouring classes. From the accounts that we receive from all parts of the kingdom we have reason to anticipate not only a large but independent representation of the Trades, while the importance attached to their proceedings by their enemies and the government will ensure for their cause an amount of circulation which under no other circumstances could they have insured. Having then so long and so boldly resisted the insolent conditions proposed by their tyrant masters, we have only to congratulate the brave sufferers upon the aid now so near at hand, and to assure them, that, however the servile press, supported by their calumniators may burke or misrepresent their feelings, our columns at least shall be devoted to the fullest representation and to the unbiassed criticism of their proceedings. The men have fought a glorious struggle, and again we say to their representatives and governing body, "Upon you depends the issue of this great struggle."

WOE TO THE CONQUEROR!

SIR ROBERT PEEL has conquered that is, so far as triumph over party and conversion from the opinions of a long life of study to the adoption of new fangled notions without reflection can imply conquest, he has conquered. The great conservative party elected him as their chief, they placed him as their sentine! to guard their camp and to watch the movements of their enemies. They robed him in a power never before enjoyed by chief, they strengthened him with a confidence never before conferred upon leader. with unqualified power to stipulate the price of victory, and his terms are

SURRENDER.

Strong in numbers, closely knit in zeal, kneaded had been elected to fight against.

have now received the sanction of the Lower House. we made the distinction between the measures and their propounder. We hailed the settlement of a question, which, more than all others had perplexed upon the mind of the industrious classes, and if we with the great bard we were, nevertheless, comhave not grossly deceived ourselves and egregiously pelled to exclaim, "Though I like to hear the treamiscalculated upon the machinery with which son, I hate the traitor." We have followed the slow and tedious debate in its progress through the several stages, in the hope of discovering labour's share of the minister's triumph, but until the last TIBSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a the corrupt and profligate press of the country night of the struggle we were kept in ignorance. devoted but a tithe of that space which it devotes The speech of Sir Robert Peel upon the last night of the debate was a mere heckling, a childish unchange colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; of the question, the struggle would be short and ravelling of the follies of Mr. Colquioun and Mr. Liveries equally cheap-at the Great Western Emporium, decisive, but when we read such rampant, rabid, Caler, without even a passing comment upon the blustering, swaggering nonsense as that indulged in copious, the full, the statesmanlike, the comprehen-

hustings, and the platform, and the threadbare arguments have been repeated ad nauseam throughout the present controversy, while we assert, broadly and without fear of refutation, that, with the exception of Mr. D'ISRAELI'S speech last Saturday mornbeen even hinted at in the house, while in that speech we recognize an able and convincing confir mation of every shape and form in which for years we have placed the question before our readers, and however the defenders of inconsistency and "so forth" may attempt to evade argument, in a maudlin sympathy for a defenceless minister and an assumed reprobation of glowing and not unmerited sarcasm which towered above their imagination, their ex pression, or their courage, yet we tell them that D'Israell's speech, which we print without the omis sion of a single line or word, will outlive the ribaldry of a prostitute press, the scoff of a degenerate Whig leader, and the sneers of those deserters upon whose subserviency the minister has wrecked his party and his fame. We have heard speeches in the House of Commons; we have read speeches delivered in the House of Commons, but we candidly confess that it never fell to our lot to hear or read such a speech as that upon which we now write. It was terse. clusive, and convincing, and in the present state of parliamentary ignorance of the subject can only be answered by the sad realization of the anticipations

Here are his points :- the Corn Laws, I admit, are a great fiction, but they are a fiction by which the universal traffic of the world has been regulated. and in that traffic labour has been a gainer rather than a loser by the fiction. Under this great mantle have perused the article in the Times without coming are concealed the fiction of your currency, the fiction of your taxation, the fiction of rents, the fiction of and interest, the fiction of prices, the fiction of incomes fixed and fluctuating, THE FICTION OF WAGES, and the fiction of REPRESENTATION itself, partially acquiesced in upon the grounds that labour had its share in the GREAT FICTION. Then mark how the great logician solves the problem relied upon by the free-traders. See how he demolishes the arguments in favour of free trade in corn, deduced from the increased importation of other articles of consumption. Observe the masterly manner in which he assigns to each clime and people the power of extending their produce according to the wants of newly-created consumers, and how he winds up his catalogue of labour's prospects out of the unconnected threads from which economists would weave the veil to obscure the workman's vision. Mark how he distinguishes between the thing pro duced and the thing producing. He shows that the

of the hon. member.

importation of all the articles employing labour and used for the sustenance of labour have been abundantly increased since the duties upon these several articles have been reduced. And then, in answer to the folly of those who have asserted "THAT THE WORLD HAS NO FEARFUL SURPLUS OF the press gang that the combination of the masters CORN TO SEND US," he triumphantly offers the goes bravely on-indeed, there is nothing to impede increase in the importation of TEA FROM CHINA, them in their progress, while there is everything to an article in which there is no competition, and from inspire them with confidence. They have money, as it he shows that the price declined from 2s. 5d. to 9d. the Dispatch triumphantly tells us, to live in idleness | while the importation within the same period inand security, while the men must pine in uncer- creased by millions upon millions of pounds. China tainty. They have law to protect them, and where it has a monopoly of that article, and yet the INappears weak they have law makers of their own se- | CREASED DEMAND insures the increased supply. He next shows, as we have shown a thousand times Nevertheless they evidently see a danger in the over, that the wages of the agricultural labourer are kept up by the fiction of the Corn Laws, and that all other countries capable of growing corn will be invited to the pursuit by the opening of the RICII MARKET, and that, as a matter of course and of necessity, the wages of the English wheat grower will be capriciously regulated by the FLUCTUA-TING STANDARD OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES. English prices of corn, notwithstanding her Corn Laws, have been more equable and less fluctuating than the prices in any other country, and of course the opening of her ports will now subject her to still more lamentable fluctuations, while we are confidently told that FIXEDNESS is the one great de-

sideratum contemplated by free trade. The honourable gentleman shows how the importation of cocoa, tea, coffee, sugar, cotton, and other articles has increased, while we presume economists, who hold out the ideal happiness of plenty, would have told us that it would be impossible for all the world to have met so large an increase in our demand for those articles within so short a period. Who does not recollect the statistical ravings of the Thunderer? Who has forgotten the balm administered to the bleeding wounds of the affrighted aristocracy? Who that does not remember the nursery tales of Printing House Square? They are fresh in the recollection of panting infants and wondering old age. America for six long years could not favour us with 500.000 quarters annually, while the rest of the world was not only an empty granary but a barren wilderness, where mouths, gaping as the Irish, were anxiously expecting relief from any kind and condescending neighbour. We saw either ministerial patronage or League gold, or mayhap both, under the storyteller's mask, and we marvelled how paying impudence ventured upon so bold a speculation as palpable falsehood. Well, despite the Croney's tale of comfort, we have since heard her lamentation over BEND-ING GRANARIES: SHIPS WAITING THE FIAT TO DISCHARGE AT HOME AND TO LOAD ABROAD; Capitalists made nervous by the unsettled state of the question, and not daring to speculate until they could buy upon some SOUND PRINCIPLE of exchange. Our great friend was deaf, or at least dumb, when we as sured him that the prices abroad would not regulate the price at home. That it was not what could be conveniently spared by other countries, but what could be capriciously speculated on by capitalists, that would find its way to the wealthy market, and that a little from each would give us a destructive surplus, which would scare labour from the domestic mart. We laid down the scale by which -with risk, freight, and insurance-corn-growing countries could sell with a profit in our market. We showed that speculation would produce surplus, that surplus would produce low wages and unemployed hands, that unemployed hands would produce crime, expence, heavy poor rates, agitation and fluctuation of prices. We showed that wheat capriciously bought They had fought the battle of the hustings and were abroad must be capriciously sold at home, and alproclaimed viotors, and appointed him plenipotentiary ways to the disadvantage of the home grower, who are somewhat puzzling, and especially so when we manufacturing market, and who, when neglected, as it were in one common leaven of interest, and can be answered, but we have been confirmed. Mr. regulation of labour in factories by legislative linked in an unbroken chain of confidence in their D'Israeli has logically confirmed our every assertion. enactments. There is something more in this unanimously elected chief, they abated much of their He used his inanimate figures well, he might have conduct than meets the eye. What can be individual energy, and like all other troops flushed used his animate figures better. The non-arrival of the cause of it? Do the parties named with victory, they relapsed into quiet apathy; he foreign cattle is not consequent upon religious faith, and others similarly situated, merely look seized the moment of their confidence and handed it proceeds from the facts that at the time we stated, upon the Ten Hours' question as a species of "politithem over an easy prey to the very party whom he namely, that cattle was a commodity of which no cal capital," out of which they can manufacture In our first comment upon those measures which eats, and cannot be stored for speculation; and, as struction if the question got into the hands of an years for its growth, the effect of the cattle tariff could not be felt till the autumn of the present year. which we have brought labour's question to bear the democratic councils as prophetic of good; while Cows that were served by the TARIFF BULL in Hours' members deserted Mr. Duncombe on Wed. assigned for the developement of the Cattle Tariff. In 1842, the Sun and the Chronicle childishly

discussed for years in the House of Commons, on the is a consequence of the panic of 1842, and that cattle the division of Wednesday last. which ought to have been held as stock, were foolishly sold; whereas now, stock is dear, because graziers and feeders are supplying the place of that which they ought not to have sold, and because a superabundant crop of turnips has induced farmers to overhold their sheep.

However, we hail the repeal of the Corn Laws, not for the substantive or the immediate benefit that the change will confer upon the labouring classes, but for the many collateral issues that will arise from the experiment, and which must be adjudicated upon according to the position assumed by labour in the struggle which is assuredly at hand. We hail the change because it will strip ignorance of its prophetic importance; because it will exhibit the real complexion of pale-faced philanthropy; because it will teach the credulous, who have confided in the sophistries of a hollow-hearted, interested, reckless, speculating faction, the folly of supposing that the same parties can feel an equal interest in the well-being of living man, and in the success of his inanimate, unconsuming competitor. We hail the revolution because it must be bloodless, as the disorganisation of party confederation will ensure the union of labour against which ignorance, sophistry, and inconsistency, will struggle in vain. We hail the change because it will knock the last crutch from under limping Whiggery; because it will tear the new mask from off the face of hypocritical Toryism. We hail the change because IT WILL MAKE ONE of the been disunited by the promised benefit from cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do-the exploded trinity of the unity of humbug. And, while we hail the change, we cannot fail to express our admiration of the incomparable speech of Mr. D'ISRAELI. which will go far to prepare the national mind for the result of Ministerial inconsistency—a speech which, we feel tithes and church property, the fiction of debts, loans | convinced, every working man in the kingdom will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW

The Corn Bill and the Tariff have at length escaped from the limbo of the House of Commons and made their appearance in that awful "other place" so often mysteriously alluded to, and in which their strangulation has been predicted, with more or less confidence, by various Protectionist prophets How much of truth there was in these prediction will soon be seen. At present the appearances are by no means of a favourable nature for the minister His net measures for the session have escaped positive mutilation or shipwreck either on the Scylla of Protectionist opposition or the Charybdis of Irish tactics. But the delay caused by both, has impaired the prestige with which they would have been in vested had their introduction to the House of Lords been two months earlier. To be sure. PEEL has maintained his original majority with the addition of one, but the month of May, which was to be witness of a universal famine if the Corn Bill did not pass, has waned into old age without exhibiting such general destitution and disease as the potato-panic mongers at the close of last and the commencement | brighten the factory labourer's stroll in a park, two of the present year unanimously predicted both for Ireland and this country. Had the minister, despising any temporary or factitious aid to be derived from such a source, relied entirely upon the great principles and the wider experience to which he afterwards referred, the position of his measures in the Lords would not be in the slightest degree weakened; but the great stress laid by himself and his lieutenants on the potato failure, and the manner in which we are approaching another crop of that useful root without the realization of the predictions in which they freely indulged, will no doubt put a power into the hands of the Peers which they will not be slow to avail themselves of.

These and other damaging circumstances contri bute to produce a general feeling of doubt as to the fate of the ministerial policy in the Lords. The Duke of RICHMOND announced the most determined opposition, under the leadership of Lord STANLEY. A meeting of Protectionist Peers, very numerously attended, has taken measures for organizing the strength of the party, and bringing it to bear effectively on the divisions. The liberal journals speak dubiously, and the Post triumphantly, of the approaching struggle. It is within the list of probabilities that a resignation for a dissolution, or both, may intervene before the certain victory of the gathers strength from the collision of hostile parties. Each defeat sustained by a political party sends it to secure votes; above all let them adopt as their back to the people for support. The people are be- motto ginning to learn at what price they should give that THE TEN HOURS' BILL AND NO COMsupport, without which no party whatever can long exercise power in this country.

With the exception of the discussion on the Lace Bill, in the Commons on Wednesday, the proceedings in Parliament this week have been of a very dull description. One whole evening was devoted to a debate arising out of the disputed Bridport Election. Upon such subjects, members are afflicted with a cacoethes loquendi, an itch for talking which would be unexplainable if we did not recollect that. however stupid on other matters, they must be all tolerably well versed in the mysteries of a contested clection. No doubt most of them are better acquainted with a tariff of votes than of customs' duties, and it is always pleasanter to talk about what one knows than upon topics of which you are wholly or partially ignorant. "Bribery and corruption," to use the hacknied parliamentary phrase, are however, inherent vices of our present vicious representative system, and disputes between the two great factions, or individual members of either, on such a subject, are simply disgusting because neither of them are in carnest, neither of them feel the system itself to be immoral and degrading, neither of them sincerely desires its reformation.

The only people's questions discussed this week and ast, were the Lace Bill of Mr. Duncombe, and the Ten Hours' Bill of Mr. FIELDEN. The Commons, on a division, threw out Mr. Duncompe's bill by a majority of 85, the government were only saved from being beaten by a majority of 30 or 40 on Mr. FIELDEN'S bill on the previous Wednesday by putting up Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, to speak against time.

These contradictory decisions upon cognate subjects was the labourer; who was the best customer in the find among the majority against Mr. Duncombe's bill the names of WM. BECKETT, J. BROTHERTON, was the most dangerous customer in the political W. F. Cowper. C. Hindley, and others who have market. We have never been answered, we never long prided themselves on being supporters of the country could have a surplus. It is a surplus that spurious popularity, which would be in danger of dewe stated at the time, there not being an existing honest, determined, and successful member like Mr. surplus of a commodity that required at least five Duncombe? We have our suspicions that the solu tion of the anomaly is to be found in some such feel ing. The excuse upon which most of these Ten August, 1842, would not calve till May, 1843, and nesday-namely, the interference with adult labourtheir produce would not be fit for the English market that hon, member distinctly stated his intention to till next autumn, (and barely then), the period we abandon in committee, and there voting against the second reading, is, therefore, without the shadow of a reason. We trust that the operatives in the ma nufacturing districts will carefully watch the moveanswered our arguments, by showing us that because ments of their professed friends at this critical Spanish beasts, imported as an experiment, and sold moment. Power with all its blandishments is busy for £12 10s., could not bear the cost of £4 10s. at work to divide or silence them. The struggle on transit, that we were safe from intruders. But we explained, that while 35 per cent. was a large outlay | the Ten Hours' Question will soon be renewed. The for conveyance of experimentalists, that a suitable deserters, the quibblers, and the absentees on that arrangement for the transit of heavy beasts, worth | occasion must be marked for a suitable reward when from £25 to £40, would reduce the cost of transit to they next make their appearance on the hustings, 5 per cent., against which the English feeder could | We must have no more of such shameful trickery

The question of Free Trade has been elaborately not contend. We showed, that the present scarcity and riding off upon special pleas as that which led to Against this defeat, however, we are happy to

place the Debate of the preceding Wednesday, on the

Ten Hours' Bill, and which a press of other matter

precluded us from noticing last week. Honesty,

talent, eloquence, argument, philosophy, and fact,

were arrayed in an overpowering phalanx in support of the measure. Never was any question so triumphantly argued, or so unanswerably demonstrated. as the necessity, the justice, and the policy of a Ten Hours' Bill, on that occasion. Its opponents were few, and these consisted of miserable tricksters, who wish to play fast and loose with great questions, as mere instruments for serving party and personal interests; blockheads whose natural stupidity has been rendered more intense by the artificial addition of a stupid system of Political Economy, and contemptible but greedy hypocrites, who raised the cry of protection against the reduction of wages, for the purpose of securing to themselves the augmented profits which they believe that free trade measures, in connection with unrestricted labour, are sure to yield them. Of all the cants in this canting world, save us from the cant of hypocrisy. If there is anything more disgusting than another it is to hear men, notorious for their grinding down of wages upon the slightest pretext of bad trade, slack markets, or damaged work, or greater competition among themselves, come forward with elaborate calculations to prove that the workmen will earn so many pence less in the week if their toil is limited to that prescribed mighty class of labour, which, to say the truth, has by nature as the limit of healthy endurance. The operatives unanimously reply to these humane persons. "We are perfectly ready to run the risk of a reduction." But so careful, so tender are these selfelected guardians of the interests of the operatives. that they will not permit them, ignorant short sighted wretches as they are, to have any voice in the matter. "We know best what is good for you," is in effect their answer. "Place confidence in us, as your best friends." Miserable self-deceivers! Do they imagine that they can thus hoodwink the sharp-sighted intelligent operatives of England? No! they are too well acquainted with the actual working of the Fac-

tory System, to be deluded by such a clumsy and

transparent attempt at playing the philanthropist

and poor man's friend.

Among the few opponents of the Bill, a young man named Trelawner made a speech, which was remarkable only for the glib manner in which it was delivered, and the impudence of a person like him venturing to sneer at the opinions of such men as those who have advocated the regulation of labour in factories. Presuming to lecture these mistaken sentimentalists on their ignorance of sound principles. and the true way to promote the welfare of the working classes, this very green young man informed them, that the best way to improve the condition of the operatives, was to establish parks, to widen streets, and ventilate houses. All very good things in their way, no doubt. But of what use, can Mr. TRELAWNEY tell us, would parks be to the poor wretches cooped up in the "rattle boxes." in the heart of Manchester, from half-past five in the morning to half-past seven or eight in the evening? How much of sunlight will there be left after that time, to or three miles away from the mill, even if the exhausting, protracted, and enervating nature of his toil did not of itself produce the desire for rest? Yet this is a specimen of the humbug, out of which these would-be friends of the working classes continue to manufacture a character for enlightened philanthropy! As to wide streets and ventilated houses, all we can say is, that all the widening of streets we have hitherto seen has only tended to crowd the poor more into smaller streets than they had before, because the rents in the new ones were too high for them, and could only suit a higher class of income; and if the factory operative is to live 15 hours in the mill, including the time going to, returning from, and taking meals in it, the ventilation of the dwelling in which he is permitted to spend so small a portion of his waking hours, is of but very

trifling importance. The aspect of the house during the whole debate showed the strong public interest taken in the question. It was very well attended on both sides from the commencement, and towards the time when a division was expected became quite full. Had the government, as we have already stated, not put up Mr. CARDWELL at the last moment to speak against time, they would undoubtedly have been defeated, and we trust that upon the next debate they be so League and PEEL. Be it so. The people's cause in spite of all trickery and manœuvring whatever. Let the delegates be incessant in their endeavours

PROMISE. and ere long this hard-fought contest, prolonged for so many years, will be crowned by a victory, unstained by violence, and sanctified alike by the holiness of its objects, and the nature of the weapons by

To Readers & Correspondents.

which it has been won.

THE NOTORIOUS JACKSON AND NORTHUMBER-LAND MAGISTRATES AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Respected Sir,-I, some time ago, through the medium of the Star, called the attention of the miners and the public to the case of the Biteabout miners, and the oppression and injury which had been practised upon them by their just and merciful master, Mr. Henry Jackson, coal owner, of Bearmoor Colliery, near Wooler. I showed that this same Jackson had not only been robbing the men of one-third of their wages, but that he had placed the men's lives in imminent danger by taking the horse out of the "gin," and thus leaving the poor fellows below in the pit, and that he was daily violating the law, by evading and setting at defiance Lord Ashley's Act :- 5 and 6 Vic. I also stated that the magistrates all refused to grant summonses for the recovery of the men's wages, and 18fused to interfere in the matter, because none of the men were KILLED! Since the publication of the facts the men, being shut out from justice, have sent a memorial to Government, praying them to institute an inquiry into the matter-to punish the guilty partiesand to strike off the commission of the peace, as unworthy to act therein, the Wooler magistrates, providing they were proved to have acted as the memorialists described. It appears that a copy of the memorial has been sent to the magistrates, who have since then expressed their willingness to grant summonses; now they have no objection to interfere! What will the readers of the Star think when I state that, since Sir James Graham has written to them, the magistrates have positively issued a summons against Jackson, without being solicited by the men! Truly a change has com coer the spirit of their dream! After issuing this summons against Jackson, the following notice was served, at the eleventh hour, on the men. "Take notice."—A "Special Meeting" of the magistrates will be held at Ford, on the 5th day of May, 1820, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear your complaint against Henry Jackson, owner of Bearmoor (Bitcabout) Colliery. Robert Waddel, Solicitor, Clerk to the Magistrates. As the men only received this notice a few hours before

the meeting, and as they were not prepared with any one to defend them or conduct their case, they very naturally refused to attend, so that the sapient justices and Jackson had the meeting to themselves. What follows will scarcely be credited; nevertheless, it is no less strange than true. The men write to me as follows :- "The constable read over this notice to us in our houses, we told him we had not applied for the summons, we were not prepared, and should not attend. Jackson attended, and on the constable asking who was to pay him, the magistrates and Waddle said, the men! He said the men had not employed him, but they told the constable to tell Jackson to stop the men's wages to pay him with! and if they (the men) were not contented with it, they had to come to them and they would grant a summons, and tell all about it. So Jackson has stopped our wages to pay their expences, viz., 2s. 6d. from George Hay; 2s. 6d. from Thomas Bruce, and 2s. 6d, from William Hay! &Three working men! In all the annals of the injustice and trickery of the master class, and the "great unpaid," did you ever hear of a trick like this? The magistrates grant a summons without the knowledge of the men, and then order Mister Jackson to stop the men's wages to pay the expences! This is not the only time, by many, that the men's wages have been stopped by Jackson; he fined them 2s. 6d. each for first going to the magistrates to try to obtain summonses against him, and now he fines them 2s. 6d, each for not going! Can insult, wrong, or oppression go further than Jackson has carried it? But having the magistrates

dent.)-EUREUX, MONDAY, MAY 18TH, 1846.-Another

space of ground adjoining this town, called the plain of Bele Bat. The criminal was a young man named

Beaumesnil, aged only 19 years. He had been found guilty of the murder and robbery of an old man named

with him, he concludes he can do anything. We shall see. I have two objects in writing this letter; first, to shew to the world the injustice practised upon these miners; and, secondly, to appeal to the miners of Great Britain for assistance to carry their case into the superior courts, for it is plain they cannot expect justice from magistrates. I hold that the case of the Biteabout miners concerns every miner in the kingdom. If Jackson is to be guiltily allowed to take the horse out of the "gin" and leave his men in the pit, other "owners" may be allowed to blow off the steam and leave their men in the pit too. The miners of the Berwick district are poor, and few in number, and though willing to carry on the trial, have not "alone" the power to do so; but let every miner only subscribe one penny for this purpose, and the thing is done. Then it will be found that the poor man's pennies will beat the rich man's pounds, and that justice will be Birmingham, per W. Thorn.. obtained by a much injured body of men. Subscriptions will be thankfully received, either by Mr. M. Jude Sun Inn, Side, or by William Daniells, No. 4, Castlestreet, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Hoping this appeal will meet with a hearty and ready response, I am, dear Sir, on behalf of the injured miners,

W. DANIELLS, Editor of the Miners Advocate. 4. Castle-street, Newcastle, May 18, 1846. P.S.—All monies, sent for the above purpose, will be acknowledged in the Northern Star and Miners Advocate. GENERAL NEWS .- The great length at which the Trades and other general news has occupied our columns this week, obliges us to reserve many communications, and to withold reply to many correspondents.

THE OLD ODD FELLOW .-- We have received his communication, but most respectfully decline its publication. No small portion of it would subject us to a prosecution for libel a thing for which we have now lost all taste, while the material portions have been repeatedly set before the public. VETERAN PATRIOTS AND EXILES' WIDOWS AND CHIL

DREN'S FUNDS .- Receipts for the week, second instalment from Committee of Cooper Festival, £3. Warwick Chartists, per Mr. French, 2s. 6d. Bilston Char- Westminster - 0 12 0 tists, per Joseph Linney, 4s. Julian Harney, 1s. Mr. Jas. Smith - - -COOPER, Secretary, 134, Blackfriars'-road.

TO THE LONDON CHARTISTS AND FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY -A grand concert, for the benefit of Mrs. Ford (who Heywood, per Wrighas been long suffering under severe indisposition,) will take placeat the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Monday evening, May the 25th, under the direction of the Chartist Executive Committee. We understand that tickets (sixpence each) may be obtained of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, at the above Rooms, and at all the metropolitan Chartist meeting places. LONDON SHOEMAKIES. - A correspondent writes :- In | C. Pynes -

the Resolution given in the sixth page of our last num- G. Taylor ber, concerning the West End Men's Men's body of boot and shoemakers, a typographical mistake has been committed of considerable importance, where the word 'connected" ought to have been "unconnected," as neither of the six sections therein mentioned, belong to the Association, though two others still do. J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. 64d. from Arnold; and 6d. from Mr. Brown, for the forthcoming

BRADFORD ELECTION .- We have received accounts from Joseph Alderson, chairman of the meeting recently held at Bradford for the election of a delegate to the Convention, also from Thomas Terry, Woolcomber, Bowline, from Luke Rawnsley, Stone-mason, Brick-lane; all confirming the decision of Mr. Alderson, that Mr. Hobson had a majority over Mr. Shaw. The whole pur. Mr. O'Connor, Section 2 pose of Mr. Alderson, and our other correspondents, is Mr. Wheeler, accomplished by this announcement; while the demand upon our space, even if necessary, would render the publication of the correspondence at greater length impossible.

THE COOPER FESTIVAL .- The sum of £3 was realised by the above festival, and ordered to be paid over to the Veterans and Widows and Children's Fund. A Manchester Mechanic.—"The Land" won't do.

ME. O'HIGGIN'S PORTRAIT.

SIE, -A few agents have informed us through what publishers their plates can be forwarded, of such I have made a memorandum, but the majority not having done so I suggest, as a saving of expence to the agents | Plymouth in distant parts, that when each parcel is packed and Nottingham .. addressed, they be enclosed in the one going to the most central locality. Also, that all the parcels for Lancashire and Cheshire be forwarded to Mr. Heywood, Manchester; and those for Yorkshire be enclosed (as the agents themselves suggest); Huddersfield and its vicinity, to Mr. Hobson; Bradford and neighbourhood, to Mr. Alderson; Leeds and all parts in the East and North Ridings, to Mr. Pontey; Newcastle, Durham, the Shields, and the Auklands, to Mr. Turnbull, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glasgow, to Mr. Love; Edinburgh, to Mr M'Donald, (Perth and Leith included.) The Sheffield and Barnsley agents would do well if they could state the best and cheapest mode of conveyance. The Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and those agents in the southern counties, as well as those in Ireland and Wales, ought to take the same into consideration, in order to expedite the delivery, and avoid unnecessary expence. Your's &c., WILLIAM RIDER.

Forthcoming Aleetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

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

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane-at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .- Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past seven.

MONDAY EVENING.

Tequested not to separate the money received for Cards and Rules, unless the Rules are sold distinct from the Cards. MONDAY EVENING.

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

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Sunday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Leicester: The members and committee of the Cooperative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Hammersmith, at the Temperance Hall, Bridge Road, at eight o'clock precisely. PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND SOCIETY.

Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Arch deden Lane, at seven o'clock.

Loughboro', every Monday evening at the Talbot Inn, Mill Street, at eight o'clock. Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Tempe

rance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock. Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednes day evening at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill

LEEDS .- On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at halfpast six o'clock, there will be a Discussion, in the Back Room of the Bazaar, on the following question:—"Will the enactment of the Ten Hours' Bill be the means of Lowering Wages." Mr. Brook will

Norwich.—A public Meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, at St. Martins's, at Oak Gates, on Monday, May 25th, to elect a Delegate to represent Norwich in the forthcoming Convention. The Secretary for the Chartist Co-operative Land Society attends every Monday evening at eight o'clock. to enrol members.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. D. Donovan, of Manchester, will Lecture in the School-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the

Bradford.—On Sunday (to-morrow) the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will meet in their Room, Butterworth-buildings, at five o'clock in the evening.

at the same time and place. The Northern Star, Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, and portions of

Mr. Alderson, and the Secretary.

The members of the Land Society will hold a Anymember coming into town with a book, and not de-

holden on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in subject to the like fine. the Room, Bull Close Lane.

South London Chartist Hall.—An adjourned

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAN-CASHIRE MINERS will take place on Whit Monday, June 1st. at the house of Mr. Samuel Hill, Turf

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SECTION No. 1. SHARES. No. 2, Brighton, per W. Ellis Newark-upon-Trent, per Tiverton, per H. Land Bacup, per J. Mawson Crieff, per John M'Leod Wotton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey Georgie Mills, per W. Mucham Georgie Mins, per E Robertson Nottingham, per J. Sweet ... Radcliffe, per D. Wilson Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson .. Leicester, per J. Noon Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson oldhani, per W. Hamer Bradtord Leeds, per W. Brook., Mauchester, per John Murray

£75 6 0 SECTION No. 2. Vo. 2, Brighton, per W. Ellis James Pinlay, Iveston Nottingham, per J. Sweet Norwich, per J. Hurry Stockton-on-Tees, per T. Potter Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson ... Manchester, per J. Murray .. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION NO. 1.

Limehouse - - -Somers Town - . Lower Warley - - 3 Knox of Leicester, 1s. Total £3 8s. 6d.—Thomas Henry Davies - 2 12 0 Butterly - . - 0 14 Prescot - - - 1 12 Coventry -Boulogne- -Rotherham - - - 3 14 9 Bilston £51 9 9 SECTION NO. 2. 0 14 10 J. Davies

Jonathan Carpenter 3 J. Patteson Charles Carpenter 3 4 Prescot - 0 2 Ramsgate, W. Young 0 Norwich Falkirk V. Scott, City of London -Limehouse, per Ford 2 1 Hamstead Mashall, Long Sutton, Mr. W. Cuir -Parker -Westminster Henry Todd W. Nailor -Ipswich F. Capern -£20 7 0 75 6 51 9 Mr. O'Connor, Section 1 £126 15 8 22 18 20 7 0 CARDS AND RULES.

No. 2, Brighton Plymouth Stockton-upon-Tees .. Plymouth Bradford CARDS AND RULES. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Westminster Prescot Limehouse-LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. 0 1 2 Long Sutton, Mr. Wheatley Lane -0 0 4 Ipswich Radcliffe LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. 0 0 3 Long Sutton, -NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. (... 2 PER MR. O'CONNOR.

James Finlay, Iveston George Barlow, Stow-market NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA ASSOCIATION. Hindley, per J. Bowden Nottingham, per J. Sweet

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. MANCHESTER BUILDERS. Mr. Rathbone EXILES' WIDOWS' AND AGED PATRIOTS

NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. Mr.Wells,perRandell 0 2 6 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. W. Tarry, Sheffield 0 0 6 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

N.B-The sum announced in last week's Star, from Dodurst Brow, Hindley, for the Directors Fund, should tave been for the Executive.

All arrears on account of the Directory Fund must be forwarded to the office of the Society, in stamps or otherwise, on or before the first Tuesday in June; and thence-forward the said fund must be sent every three months precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, namely, on the first Tuesday in the months of September, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: December, March, and June. Localities sending cash are

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, MAY 15th. The following were adopted as rules 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th,

SECURITY OF FUNDS. That, as the general fund is the joint property of the society, every section shall be accountable for any defalcation occasioned by the officers it may appoint.

That a General Treasurer be appointed by Conference, (subject to re-election), and in whose report the financial state of the association be duly set forth. The Sub-Treasurer shall not hold more than $\tilde{m{\mathcal{E}}}$ 100 at any one time. In the event of death, resignation, or other casualty, the district Secretaries in which the Treasurer resided, shall be empowered, with the consent of the Chairman of the administrative Committee, and that of the general

All the monies levied for the "Available Fund" shall e paid (at the rate of not less than twopence per week) within the period of three months from the adjournment of this Conference.

All letters containing applications for money, or other business of importance, shall be signed by the district Secretary and the district Committee. The following were likewise adopted as rules 30th, 91st, 32ad, 93rd, 34th, 95th, and 96th.

ALL BRANCHES TO STRIKE AT ONE TIME. That all shops employing different branches of the trade, should one branch strike, the others are to strike

Should any member be detected in giving a false return of his family, or getting support from a shop he did not rally supplied with viands of the first quality, served up Fellow Workmen,—The hour is fast approaching, work for, he shall be fined 10s., and be made to refund in a style that reflected the highest credit on the host when each, and all of us, will have to defend our per day, with meat, drink, and constant employbefore the conclusion of such strike, without the sanction | vice-chair. of the district committee, shall be fined for each offence 5s., the same to be deducted from his family's pay, if

TRAMPING WITHOUT BOOKS. Any member going on tramp without his book shall have his debt enquired into by the secretary of the section that he may join, and he must pay, in addition, such charge as the by-laws of the section may authorize. Such debt to be transmitted to the section or district where it was incurred, the tramp making a deposit The members of the O'Connor Brigade will meet of the amount required for the expence of inquiry.

LOSING OR SELLING BOOKS.

HALIFAX LAND SOCIETY.—A Meeting will be going on tramp within the period above specified, to be NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLACE IN SECTIONS.

That on any section being about to alter the regular Meeting of the Hall Shareholders, and the Theatri- place of its meeting, a notice of the same is in all cases eight o'clock, on Monday evening, the 25th, when cretary, so that no interruption may happen in the pro-all persons holding tickets or cash are requested to per and regular transaction of business. All neglect in The sentiment was drank attend, so that the committee may conclude their this instance to subject the party to a fine of 2s. 6d. for any such offence.

PALSE RETURNS. Tayern, Scholes Wigan; chair to be taken at Eleven lead into any wrong calculations, or entail any loss on o'clock in the Forenoon. There will also be a Prother rightful income of the general fund; and that all such cassion of the Miners of Wigan and the surrounding conduct shall be dealt with by the members of conference of himself and wife.

DIVISION OF BRANCHES, WHEN TO BE ALLOWED.

tion to the general secretary, and who shall sanction the money matters between both parties. CONTRIBUTION TO SECTIONS.

amount of the contribution of its own members, in ac- toast. cordance with their bye-laws. PAYMENT OF OLD SOCIETY DEBTS. That all societies formed under the old system, and Mr. STALLWOOD rose, much applauded, and said it was new modelled on the present, and indebted to any other now many years since he first became acquainted with a

think it necessary to demand such a debt. EMBEZZLEMENT OF MATERIALS.

to make good the amount of such material. SUPERANNUATED MEMBERS. levy, provided he has belonged to the society for five suc- strove to the utmost to advance by those reports the best

the same amount of relief as a superannuated member. POWER OF APPEAL.

A member, in case of any unjust exercise of authority against him by any trade officer, section, or sections, may appeal against the same to the district committee; WALKERDINE, HOLMES, and WILLIAMS; and Mr. WALor, if he pleases, to the administrative committee, whose | KERDINE in return gave-"Our Irish and provincial decision shall be final.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OF GENERAL LAWS. session of the General Laws, for which he is to pay the English provinces.

BREACH OF GENERAL LAWS. section or district where any such offence has been com-

the association be inserted in any of the public journals, prevailed until the closing hour of twelve, when the comas their appearance through such a medium is considered | pany separated, highly delighted with the instruction and injurious to the interests of the association.

The law relative to the mode of election of delegates to Conference was rescinded by a majority, and the follow Each district shall have the power to elect its delegate or delegates to Conference, in the best manner they shall think proper, either by taking the voice of the district.

or by electing them at the district delegate meeting. The members of the annual district meeting and the district secretaries shall be alone eligible for the office. On the motion of Mr. G. WEST (Chatham) it was re solved, "That an official account of the affairs of the society be published monthly, for the information of members, for which the sum of one halfpenny shall be

charged. That the books for tramping, also the seals and stamps, shall be ready for the use of the association by the first day of the ensuing month of July.

A report was next given in of the debts due to, and from, as well as the claims from the several sections

and districts, on the general association. A committee of seven, consisting of the following members—Messrs. Sharland, Goode, Liddle, Sefton, Crump, Sullivan, and Jackson, were appointed to con-

A claim was submitted on behalf of Mr. Noble of Belance with the usage of the trade, but this Conference Messrs. Holmes and Walkerdine, brought up the re-

read at length as arranged by the committee, and, with receipt of, and that, provided the district committee shall 10 1 printed forthwith. The Conference sat long after the usual hour in order to conclude business, at a reasonable weeks, always provided he cannot find employment in hour on Saturday (this day).

SATURDAY.

Many delegates restated to Conference the deplorable condition, in consequence of a low and unequal rate of wages, of their districts. The matter was seriously considered, and it was on mature deliberation, resolved— That all districts having claims of the kind alluded to,

shall send them to the administrative committee, who shall have full power to adjudicate thereon. On the motion of Messrs, Holmes and Walkerdine, it was resolved—

That a purse of £5 value be presented to our treasurer Mr. Tolmin, for the many services he has rendered to the

Mr. Hosford, and carried unanimously, is to be added to the rules of the association— . all the privileges of the general laws, in six weeks from the legal acknowledgment by the general secretary, however, having occasion to leave the locality shall be entitled to tramping support, and that a proper award be

A question was put to the Irish members of Conference, desire to separate, and form a separate and distinct Irish union. The reasons assigned for putting the question was, that reports had got abroad, that in consequence of the extensive agitation for a repeal of the legislative union in that country, they were prejudiced against a union of any sort with Englishmen.

Messrs. WARD and ALLWRIGHT, Belfast, MARR, Clonmel, Hosford and Sullivan, Cork, West, Londonderry, HECTOR, Newry, and DALY, Waterford, emphatically reever anxious the people of Ireland might be for a repeal | England." of the legislative union, the members of that association had no desire to "repeal their union," but on the contrary were very anxious to extend their association, and means for that purpose. would willingly contribute a portion of the expence for another missionary, such as the association employed so

beneficially in the person of Mr. Smyth last year. Mr. HECTOR, Newry, called on the reporter of the Northern Star to give currency to their (the Irish members) reply to the above question, in order that the world existed between the operatives of the two countries.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Secretary, Mr. W. Clark. The present secretary, and Mr. Smythies, late secretary, were proposed as candidates Mr. W. Clark was elected.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE. The following were elected:---

and John Mason. Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Tolmin. Trustee, Mr. John Edward Howard.

Messrs. Sharland and Liddle brought up the report of the committee on claims, debts, &c. The report was received, and on the motion of Mr

Holmes, it was resolved, rules of the association can be admitted by this Con-

The Conference then adjourned until eight o'clock on Monday morning. SHOBMAKERS' FESTIVAL. The delegates to the Shoemakers Conference with seve

ral friends, to the number of forty in all, sat down to a most excellent supper, at the King and Queen Tayern, it has for a long time past, on Saturday evening, May 16th. The tables were libe-

The sentiment was drank with all the honours. farewell.

Mr. Blockley was then called to the chair, and gave—

That in all sections, where the members are both affirmative response to the sentiment he had the honour few remarks may lead you to reflect on your present this morning at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock, on the Men's Men and Women's Men, and the number above to propose. (Loud cheers.) His sentiment was-"Our position, we fervently hope you will join with us in fifty each, it shall be allowed for the parties themselves, guest, Mr. Edmund Stallwood, the able reporter of the our undertaking. if they so please, to become separate sections, on applica- people's journal, the Northern Star." (Great cheering.) Mr. HARROP (London) begged to add his meed of praise same, provided there be an equitable adjustment of to that of the delegate for Oxford; and he might add, he was sure, that of all the members of the Conference also. Mr. BLOCKLEY (Manchester) said, he was sure they That each section be allowed to determine upon the would all unite in giving a hearty concurrence to this

Drank upstanding and uncovered, with three hearty cheers.

society or section, are to be considered as specially man held in high esteem by that trade with which he had answerable for the liquidation of the same from their own now the honour to meet, the late Mr. William Moyleparticular fund, should the lending society or societies (hear, hear) since which time it had been his good fortune to mix much with members of trades' associations, and since he had been the reporter to that journal with which No member shall make away with the materials of any they had pleased so honourably to associate his name, it boots or shoes which he may have received to make up, had been his pleasing duty to attend and report many hood of Wednesbury resumed work on Friday, the under pain of subjecting himself to a penalty of 5s., and trades meetings and several conferences, and nothing could be more grateful to his feelings than to know that in so doing he had won the confidence and thanks of the Any member arriving at the age of fifty to be considered trades--(loud cheers) -and quite sure he was that, howsuperannuated, and shall pay no general contribution or ever feeble his efforts or ability might be, he had always cessive years previously; and in case of strike, he shall interests of the trades, and the glorious cause of demoreceive 10s. per week for himself and wife, and the relief cracy. (Loud cheers.) He was, indeed, happy to find for children. If single, 7s. 6d. per week, if he remain in that his humble efforts in their behalf met with their contown; he shall not, however, be allowed to work. Any fidence, respect, and esteem, and his highest ambition member being incapacitated from tramping shall receive should be to deserve the high encomiums they had so profusely lavished on him. (Great cheering.) Mr. FARRINGTON, Stafford, rose and gave-"Our me-

tropolitan brethren," which was drank with all the honours, and responded to in neat speeches, by Messrs. brethren," with three times three and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. DALY, Waterford, on behalf of Every member of this association is to be put in pos- Ireland, and Mr. Bincu, Northampton, on behalf of the Mr. STEWART, Leeds, then gave "Our past and present

ecretaries, who have conducted the financial business of That no breach of these laws be allowed; and where the Association with so much credit to themselves." no penalty is expressed, the same is to be decided by the | Given with all the honours, and amid rapturous applause. Messrs. Smithes and WM. Clark responded. Several other sentiments of a kindred nature were

given, and the proceedings of the evening were much en-That no correspondence connected with the affairs of livened with numerous songs and recitations. Sociality amusement the evening had afforded. MONDAY.

> The members assembled at eight o'clock this morning, Mr. J. Mason in the chair, and immediately proceeded with the disputed claims. Mr. Ward put in a claim on behalf of Belfast, connected with the late strike and prosecution of the men in that town. The General Secretary was authorised to transmit the case immediately he shall be in receipt of the levy. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to those trades and individuals (unconnected with the shoe trade) who so generously aided the Belfast men in their late perilous struggle.

On the motion of Mr. BLOCKLEY, the General Secretary was instructed to "Issue an order for a sixpenny levy, (being a portion of the available fund), such levy to be returnable to the General Secretary on or before the ensuing eighth day of June next." Mr. CRUMP submitted the claims of the Strong trade,

as regards the "Kendall Strike," The Conference decided that the claim was not in accordance with the rules of the association, but that, considering the special circumstances of the case, this Conference is of opinion that they should be indemnified: on the motion of Mr. Sefton it was resolved, that the amount of indemnification shall be £20. The following was proposed as a rule, fast, and on the motion of Messrs. Williams and and that it be added to the general rules of the associa-M'Carthy, it was resolved, "That this Conference is of tion :- "Where strikes are unavoidable through emopinion that the Belfast decision was strictly in accord- ployers discharging men for belonging to the association in consequence of their refusing to sign documents or give nevertheless recommends to the Belfast committee, to pledges injurious to the association, such strikes shall award Mr. Noble some compensation for the loss he has be supported by the association, and the requisite levy sustained, in upholding the rights and interests of the shall be called for, and transmitted, precisely the same as for strikes against a reduction of wages, and further, that any member of the association, being discharged for port on the laws as adopted by Conference, which were maintaining the wages which he may have been in the some slight emendation, was adopted and ordered to be be satisfied, that the case of such individual is a justifiable firmly, and with heart and hand oppose that power claim, he shall be entitled to the strike support for eight

> Mr. D. Sullivan made a claim on behalf of Sheffield, with a view to the equalization of wages in that town, which, at the suggestion of the president was withdrawn and referred to the Administrative Committee. Mr. FARRINGTON submitted a claim on behalf of Staf-

ford, which the Conference decided they could not entertain. It was then resolved, unanimously, "That the towns in the Liverpool district, for which Mr. P. Blockley has made application, and all other towns similarly situate with their district towns, be hereby relieved from their pecuniary obligations with respect thereto." "That the Hammer-in-Hand Section be hereby recommended to send a delegate to the Manchester district." Ordered, that the General Secretary do communicate with The following, proposed by Mr. Mason, seconded by Bristol, respecting her reinstatement in the association." "That all debts due by the respective districts, to the association, shall be liqudated on or before six months Any section joining the association shall be entitled to hence, dating from the 25th day of the present month." Mr. Sefton said he had a pledge to the effect that he should have an opportunity to renew his motion resnotified to him by the district secretary; any member, pecting the Builder's strike. When it was known that the plasterers of Birkenhead alone had subscribed 10l. to the men of Belfast, he thought their claim would be readily made of the expences of the association, in proportion to admitted, he therefore had much pleasure in submitting the period they have been connected with it, during the the following resolution

"That this Conference hereby pledges itself to cause the situation of the Building Trades now on strike at -whether the Irish members of the association had a Birkenhead, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, in consequence of their manly conduct in refusing to sign a enslaving document put forth by their tyrannical employers, (with a view to their immediate relief,) to be brought before the several districts and sections, and that all subscriptions for that purpose be forwarded to the general secretary without delay."

The motion was seconded and carried by acclamation. On the motion of Messrs. HECTOR and Goode it was resolved :—"That a missionary be appointed to explain pudiated the alleged desire for separation, and said, how- the objects of this association in Ircland, and the west of

On the motion of Messrs, Holmes and Blockley a voluntary subscription was agreed to, in order to raise

Mr. J. WEST was elected missionary. A vote of thanks was then given by acclamation "to the Editors and Reporters of the Northern Star for their assiduity and attention to the interest of the Trades in might be made acquainted with the good feeling that dent of Conference, and the sitting was adjourned sine die. The members returned to their constituents with much ncreased hopes of success.

Trades' Movements.

THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM .-Metropolis: Charles McCarthy. Ireland: Arthur The miners of the above two important mining Ward. Provinces; Peter Blockley, Alexander McIntyre, counties, appear to be moving in unity again. Rampant oppression; repeated reduction of wages; open shameless robbery, in the shape of "laid out" and "set out" coals—these things, with continual fines and stoppages, practised by coal owners and their "Jacks in office," on the unfortunate miners, seem at last to have convinced the latter THAT UNION ALONE CAN SAVE THEM. Large and spirited meetings That none but claims that are in accordance with the have lately been held at the following collieries, which were addressed by Messrs. W. Daniells and B. Embleton :-viz., Quarrington Hill, Cassop, Wingate, Kelloe, Castle Edin, Thornley, Gosforth, West Cramlington, Leaton Delayel, East Cramlington, &c. Messrs. Hammond and Holgate have also recently addressed several good meetings in the Wear district, and on the whole the cause of union looks better than or have recourse to other counties for a supply of

TO THE FRAMESMITHS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES .-

whatever sum he has fraudulently received. That on and hostess. On the removal of the cloth, Mr. John property (labour), by a united effort of action. The ment. The poor deluded creatures having been gulany member going on strike and returning to the town Mason was called to the chair, and Mr. Blockley to the The CHAIRMAN said—The assemblage of such a Concentred in one grand and indissoluble mass. The christian and purely philanthropic John Fletcher, ference as theirs, in which men of intellect from all parts of the country, even from the most distant parts of Ireland, were congregated, was a proof that we lived in a the want of provisions. We conceive it would be to from head quarters, requiring them to work by the new era—(hear, hear)—and when the measures that Conference had adopted were considered, it was, indeed, a to defend ourselves against the rapine of interested to the men formerly employed. The new hands proof of the "march of mind." (Cheers.) So many capitalists. The law gives us power to say, we shall were astounded, and refused to work any longer exdelegates from Ireland, freely and heartily co-operating not invest our property (labour) without our free will cept upon the terms for which they engaged. This with the English delegates for one object—the mutual and consent, unless a per centage is paid upon it to symptom of a refractory nature, on the part of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation our satisfaction by agreement; but when that agree— Welshmen, was not anticipated by Mr. Pearson, the country without our free will and consent, unless a per centage is paid upon it to symptom of a refractory nature, on the part of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation our satisfaction by agreement; but when that agree— Welshmen, was not anticipated by Mr. Pearson, and the consent of the part of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation our satisfaction by agreement; but when that agree— Welshmen, was not anticipated by Mr. Pearson, and the consent of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation of the consent of the consent of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation of the consent of the consent of the benefit of all, was indeed a proof that they, the operation of the consent of th tives, could rise above mere petty prejudices and nationment is made, we are bound by the laws to complete and orders were instantly given for them to quit Mr. O Connor. Other popular friends have been allities and act as become the projudices and nation ment is made, we are bound by the laws to complete and orders were instantly given for them to quit Mr. O Connor. Other popular friends have been allities and act as become the projudices and nation. alities, and act as became the members of the great, comthe contract. Under these circumstances, we their houses, only two hours being ready in the time ought to be wary of our engagements. We must so doing, some of them not being ready in the time (Pontefract), Captain Wood, and Mr. Roberts (the brathern of loud shores I have been proposed at torney Gangral II a few days bills will other Instructive Works, are read every Sunday evening. Rules of the Land Society to be had of Mr. Alderson, and the Secretary.

The members of the Land Society will hold a member of the Land Society will hold a members of the Land Society to be wary of our engagements. We must so doing, some of them not being ready in the time, lood, and Mr. Rooserts (the proposition of them are not being ready in the time, lood, and Mr. Rooserts (the proposition of them are not being ready in the time, lood, and Mr. Rooserts (the proposition of the must study acknowledging at men as ought to be wary of our engagements. We must so doing, some of them not being ready in the time, lood, and Mr. Rooserts (the proposition of them who had wages be placarded, stating the time, place, and all particulars. The demonstration will be so arranged, as the members of the ready of the area of the area of the members of the ready of the area of the area of the ready in the time, place, and all particulars. The demonstration will be so arranged, as the members of the ready of the area of the ready of the ready of the ready in the time, place, and all particulars. The demonstration will be so arranged, as the ready of the ready in the time, place, and all particulars. The demonstration will be so arranged, as the ready of the ready o delegates)—but the aristocracy, and the government of being compelled to submit to reduction after reduction ing six each day, while deductions of 4s. each were to be an honour to the cause, and a credit to the men Camp Meeting, at Undercliffe, near the Robin Hood In, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several Chartists will address the meeting, and explain the objects of the association

Any member coming into town with a book, and not decomposite to the government or being compelled to submit to reduction after reduc member drawing a book and keeping it by him without out which they never would obtain justice, either political keep us from a poor law union house. The frameor social. Mr. Mason then passed a high eulogium on smiths of Leicester, having tasted of the sweets of containing the whole of the facts mentioned above the past and present secretaries and treasurer, who, by unity, without injury to the master or the community, this letter is new in the possession of the County their judicious, patriotic, and manly conduct in times of danger and difficulty, had saved the association from annihilation. (Loud cheers.) The Chairman concluded by that union) call upon the framesmiths of all places, to cal Committee, will meet in the Hall, at half-past to be sent, a week (if possible) before, to the district se. giving—"Prosperity to the National Mutual Association rally round the standard of union, in order to maintain made by masters and their agents with a greater day in Mr. Inglis's Hall, when, from the report of one uniform list of wages. When we see capital re- | degree of caution? how long will working men suffer sisting against poverty, we are in duty bound as citizens themselves to be deluded, laugued at, and trampled six months amounted to the sum of £3,259 and odd, Mr. Mason now being compelled to retire, took his of a free state, to concentrate our energies and our on by unprincipled traffickers, and live in a state of or upwards of £125 per week. A dividend of sixpowers, against the abuses which may be imposed grovelling subserviency to the caprice of tyrants, who upon us. Men of all towns, we implore you to constick at nothing, however disreputable, to accomplish £10 5s. 10d. added to the surplus fund. That no secretary, section, or district, make, allow, or connive at any false or imperfect returns, such as might lead into any wrong calculations, or entail any loss on the rightful income of the general fund; and that all such conduct shall be dealt with by the module shall be shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the module shall be dealt with by the shall be dealt with b cassion of the Miners of Wigan and the surrounding districts, after which the various lodges will dine together and addresses will be given by W. P. Roberts, and other gentlemen.

The pose such penalty or penalties as the case or cases may district as the case or cases may district.

The pose such penalty or penalties as the case or cases may district as the case or cases may district as the members of his trade. We further trust that their employers are accomplished.

The pose such penalty or penalties and much opposition on themselves; that with by the members of conference to find they are assisting to keep others out of employment

The following were also adopted as rules 3 38, 39, 40, and indeed to whom they were all indebted. When he each trade will assist other trades in their difficulties, mentioned the reporter of the Northern Star, he was sure for which purpose our small body in Leicester, have there was not one present whose heart would not beat an transmitted to the General Secretary. Hoping these of those revolting sights of man-killing took place

MICHAEL BILLINGS, on behalf of the trade. RETURN TO WORK OF THE WHEELWRIGHTS AND SMITHS .- The late dispute between the master wheelwrights and smiths respecting the hours of menced at five o'clock in the morning, and by halflabour is now at an end, they having come to an to be agreed betwixt every master and his own men what number of hours they shall work per day, as that is not stated in the agreement; every master, therefore, will be at liberty to fix the hours of labour per day, to the satisfaction of himself and the men in his employ. We are glad to find that these parties have agreed, and sincerely hope that other trades will follow their example.—Manchester Guardian.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERS .- The colliers who have been for some time on strike in the neighbourmasters having agreed to give the wages which they paid before the turn-out. The Darlston colliers still demand.—Birmingham Gazette. BIRMINGHAM TRADES .- A public meeting of the

mittee of Trades, was holden in the Public Office, val of an impost of a ten per cent. discount upontheir labour. Mr. WALTER THORNE, tin-plate worker, having

been called to the chair, stated the object that had assembled them together, and called upon Mr. PRATT, who, in simple, yet forcible language, exhibited the evils induced by the discount system on Mr. Brookes gave a brief statement, explanatory

of the present condition of the rule makers, and concluded by urging upon those present the necessity of establishing a better understanding between the employer and employed. Mr. Miles moved the first resolution :- "That it

is the opinion of this meeting, after hearing the statements of the rule makers, that their position is one that merits the attention and demands the sympathy of the operatives of this town, inasmuch as we view the system of discount upon labour to be as inconsistent with justice as it is injurious in its apolication.

Mr. WHYLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Thompson proposed the second resolution:

That this meeting being of opinion that strikes are, at the best, but of a questionable character, do recommend the trades of the town, as yet unconnected with the Central Committee of Trades, to consider how far such committee is calculated to aid them in the adjustment of their grievances, without creating a severance of that good feeling which ought to exist between the employer and employed." Mr. M'GEE seconded the resolution, which was

carried unanimously. After thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated, with a full determination to assist the rule

makers in their struggle. THE BUILDING TRADES STRIKE,-MEETING OF CARPENTERS AT LEICESTER,—At a meeting of the Leicester carpenters and joiners, held at the sign of the Pelican, Gallowstree Gate, Leicester, it was resolved unanimously to support the men on strike at Manchester, until they can resume work upon terms alike honourable to themselves and to the trades which they belong to. The meeting was both spirited and united in their determination both to support the strike and the paper that supports our interests. You will freceive orders from Mr. Astill from ten subscribers for your bright Star of Freedom, regular, as well as two temporary orders.-Shall we conquer, or shall we yield? The mandate has gone forth from the giant capital-"everthrow, overthrow; and it now remains for the sons of Labour to unite which, if once triumphant, would doom themselves and children to the most abject slavery. The sum of 21. 14s. 5d. was collected at the meeting. STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERS, DARLASTON.—The Miners'

Men's favour. You will oblige us by inserting the following receipts, as per collecting books.—William Edward, 14s 7d; Moses Butler, 8s 14d; T. Gibons, Bs 6d; S. Bowen, 6d; J. Rickes, 8s 6d; Mrs. Ray, s 6d; J. Lunn, 12s; W. Ditchfield, 1l 4s. 22d; T. Newbreg, 7s 6d; J. Whitehouse, 15s 03d; T. Parker, 4s; Frances Fuge, 11 13s; Wm. Heath, 9s; G. Heath, 5s 6d: Isaac Plats, 4s 6d: J. Meeks, 16s 6d: T. Sivorns, 1s 4d; T. Barker, 10s 82d; Israel Corbett, 2s 6d; Joseph Foster, 9s 6d; C. Stripe, 10s 41d; Joseph Harris, 15s 3d; Emanuel Dain, 18s 4d; r. Jones, 1l 2s; J. Grice, 9s 52d: James Mays, 1s 6d; G. Belcher, 13s 11d; T. Devenport, 17s; S. Smalls, 5, 9½d; W. Mathews, 17s; J. Hemmins, 16s 6½d; T. Harris, 17s; J. Gibson, 10s 8½d; Vernon Adams, 1s 6d; Richard Clay, 12s 6½d; J Wild, 11s 10d; Paul Page, 17s 3½d; J. Wheeler 6d; T. Harris, jun., 2d; D. Foster, 5s 71d; J. Whitehall, 12s 6d; J. Halden, 10s 10d; J. Davis, 12s 8ad; G. Reynolds, 8s; Richard Power, 5d; T Johnson, 6s; William Cotterill, 7s; J. Meek, 9s5d Robert Bebington, 1s. 6d.; H. Clark, 14s; J. Dowen, 10s 9d; J. Hemyer, 15s 9d; J. Firkin, 15s 7d; J. Simkin, 15s 4d; J. Boum, 18s 8d; J. Ball, 13s 6d; B. Owen, 7s 5½d; J. Smith, 13s 11½d; Allan Ramsel, 19s 14d; P. J. Ball, 13s 14d; Allan Ramsel, 19s 14d; P. J. Ball, 13s 14d; P. J. 12s 10d; Richard Jones, 11s 11d; William Hawker, 10s 6d; C. Hodson, 9s 2d; J. Sheldon, 2s Sd; J. Burgess, 7s; J. Cope, 10s 1d; J. Giles, 4s 41d; S. Buckley, 3s; C. Sancy, 8s 6d; J. Wood, 7s 9½; J. Price, 1s; James Sherrin, 9s; B. Hasledine, 10s 7d; W. Kelling, 10s 6d; total, £37 0s 12d.—We return our sincere thanks to the subscribers. MANCHESTER COTTON CARD GRINDERS .- On Thurs-

day night, May 19th, the Cotton Card Grinders and Strippers of Manchester and Salford, held a general meeting of their body, in the Old Manor Court-room. Martin Dodd was called to the chair, and after a few remarks relative to the objects of the meeting, called upon Mr. Thomas Davis, who delivered a short address upon the advantages of union. After which J. Hollingworth Jones moved, and Peter King seconded, "That we the Card Grinders and Strippers of Manchester and Salford, do hereby declare, that we consider our body justly entitled to the Ten Hours' Bill; and that no reduction of our wages ought to take place; as we are now, and have hitherto, received less wages than any other body of factory workers. But under any circumstances we are in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill." The resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by John Smith and seconded by James Clark, "That we the Cotton Card Grinders and Strippers of Manchester and Salford; express our approval of the glorious struggle which the building trades are now making to improve and better their condition." Passed unani

The meeting voted £2 to the Labourers' Associa-

tion. DISGUSTING TYRANNY AND CRUELTY OF A LANCASHIRE Coal King.—A short time since Mr. Pearson, agent to John Fletcher, Esq., Coal Proprietor, visited Flintshire for the purpose of procuring men to fill the places of those who had been driven from their employment for daring to ask for a slight advance of Chartists of Oldham." wages, he (Pearson) succeeded in obtaining a great hoods, such as, "That owing to the fact of women "That the secretary again correspond with the being excluded from the pits in Lancashire, great numbers of men had left the county and gone to work in Staffordshire, thereby causing such a paucity of men." He also assured them, there was no such thing as dissension existing betwixt the masters and their workmen, and as a proof offered them 4s. 6d. counties, and the whole of England, must ere long be planted to the Eden provided for them by the truly

Sieurbassey. The erecting of the guillotine compast seven o'clock, was declared fit for the work of amicable adjustment, and agreed that in future they destruction. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed. shall work 59 hours per week. But it still remains and exactly at that hour the prison gates were opened, and the cavalcade, headed by two gendarmes with drawn swords, commenced its march. The culprit was drawn in an open cart, commonly called a dung cart, drawn by a black horse, and led by the assistant executioner. The unhappy criminal was attended by a priest. The assassin was a stout, well built man, and appeared in good condition, fle was tied to the cart with cords round his legs. His arms were pinned behind him. He was without a shirt, with the exception of a flannel one. He had a white cloth thrown over his shoulders, and appeared by his looks to be feeling but little anguish of mind, often smiling and looking round him; in fact, he seemed hold out, and are supported by contributions from more at ease than many of the spectators. Four the colliers of Dudley. In consequence of this par- more gendarmes brought up the rear, and in tial turn-out, the ironmasters of the neighbourhood that order the procession reached the fatal spot in which it has taken place have resolved to blow at ten minutes past eight o'clock. Arriving at out a number of their furnaces, so as to keep the the foot of the platform, he mounted the ladder stocks at the lowest point required by the current with a firm step, and after embracing the priest and crucifix, walked to the fatal board. He cast one look at the knife, and in another moment trades of Birmingham, called by the Central Com- was no more. The executioner took the head of the victim by the hair, and threw it into a long hamper, Moor-street, for the purpose of considering the case in which the body lay. After the gendarmes had of the operative rule makers, who, it appears, have crossed their swords and kissed the blades, the cart been for the last five weeks struggling for the remo- moved away in the same order with the lifeless body, to a corner of the cemetery, where it was interred in unconsecrated ground. This is the fourth execution I have witnessed in France, but I never saw one meet his end like this man. There were about 600 people present, who seemed to manifest no horror at so

> out disguise, and seemed quite cool and indifferent. When will such brutal exhibitions end? REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers in all parts of the metropolis have reduced the price of bread—the best, one half-penny, namely, from 9d to 81d. The reduction in price on that of a second or household quality amounted in some localities to one penny, and in others to only half that sum.

shocking a sight. Even the executioners were with-

Chartist Intelligence.

OLDHAM.

On Sunday last, Mr. W. Dixon delivered a very instructive lecture on "The State of Parties; the aspect of Trades' Unions; and the prospect of a de-termined fight between Labour and Capital." The lecture was listened to with great attention and gave LEICESTER. The following Resolution was adopted at our share-

holders meeting, on Sunday evening:-"That we the members of the Chartist Land Association of Leicester, sympathising with the sufferings of the working men of Manchester, now on strike, do endeavour to assist them by opening a subscription for their relief, to remain open for weekly contributions until the termination of the strike. The amount collected on Sunday night was 4s. 6d.

GREENOCK.

The petition against the Irish Coercion Bill, pre

riously reported in the Star, has been forwarded to Walter Bain, Esq., M.P. for the burgh, for presentation. There are attached to it 4900 signatures. PRESTON. The Chartists of Preston have obtained \$640 signatures against the Irish Coercion Bill. The sheets

have been forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in three separate parcels, each headed by a petition, and will be presented, it is hoped, by D. O'Connell, MANCHESTER. We are anxious, through the medium of your valuable journal, to lay before the public a notice of one of the most spirited meetings that has taken place here for some time. The meeting, which was

held on Tuesday evening at the Railway Inn, Deans-Strike in this neighbourhood has terminated in the gate, was well conducted throughout, and the speeches most excellent. Mr. James Kelsey was called to the chair. A circular had been previously sent to every society in the town requesting the officers of each to attend, of whom more than 100were present. The first resolution was proposed by "That this meeting views, with deep concern, the conduct of a portion of the master builders of this and other towns in reference to a declaration put forth by them, that each man in their employ must

> meeting is of opinion that, if the building trades be compelled to accede to such an unreasonable demand, a similar attack will soon be made on other branches of the industrial community." Seconded by Mr. Lloyd and carried unanimously. Second resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlinson, mechanic:-

sign a document pled ing himself not to belong to

any general trades' society whatever, and that this

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that labour should be protected and that the sole means in the possession of the working classes of this country for the protection of the same is a well regulated system of Trade's Unions, and that well regulated Trade's Unions are both reasonable and necessary as well for regulating the price of labour as to keep in check unprincipled employers." Seconded by Mr. Gow, and adopted unanimously.

Third resolution, moved by Mr. Fear:-"That this meeting considers the course pursued by the master builders in attempting to force their men, by starvation, to sign the odious document, is unjust and contrary to all law and precedent, and ought to be met by the most unfaltering opposition, and that the men, together with their families, are entitled to our warmest sympathy and support, to which this meeting pledges itself so long as the present struggle may last. Seconded by Mr. Little

and unanimously agreed to. Fourth resolution, moved by Mr. Hulme:—
"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a public meeting of the tradesmen of Manchester and Salford should be called as early as possible, for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions; and through that meeting an appeal to the public be

Seconded by Mr. Gash, tailor .- Agreed to.

Fifth resolution :- "That a vote of thanks and sympathy be recorded to the men who have so nobly struggled up to this period against the document." LANCASHIRE, A South Lancashire Delegate Meeting was held in Heywood, on Sunday last, May 17th, Mr. Nuttall, of Manchester, in the chair. The minutes of the

last meeting having been confirmed, and the financial business having been settled (Mr. Win. Hamer handed in 6s. 9d. for Oldham.) the following resolutions were passed :-"That an Observation Committee be appointed consisting of five persons, with power invested in them to call district delegate meetings when it shall

seem to them necessary.' "That the committee be chosen by and from the "That the statedtime of holding the county meet-

delay, the long promised plan for the effectual raising of an election fund." "That a branch meeting be held in South Lancashire for the purpose of forwarding the Chartist principles in this division of the county.

Executive, and impress upon them to issue, without

"That the camp meeting be held in Middleton on Sunday, June 14th." "That the arrangements of the camp meeting be left to the observation committee." "That there be one from each locality chosen, to assist the committee in drawing up the resolutions

to be presented for the adoption of the meeting.' JAMES WILLIAMS, Sec. LEEDS.

It is intended to have a grand demonstration in furtherance of the principles of democracy, on either Whit-Monday or Tuesday in this town, in the Music Hall. A soiree is to be held, at which the popular Champions of the People's Rights have already promised to attend, viz., Mr. Duncombe, M.P., and

THE CORRCION BILL.—We have transmitted the petition against the Coercion Bill to Mr. Duncombe with 4884 names attached

HAWICK. Co-operation .- The half-yearly meeting of the

the auditors, it appeared that the sales for the last efforts of even the poorest class of working men

expectation of such a visit. MILLOCRATS AND LAWYERS.—About fourteen days most rapturous applause.

ago, a weaver in the employ of the Messrs. Laidlows took a piece into the warehouse, which was pronounced faulty, and his whole wages were stopped. The man offered to refer the piece to two men mutually chosen, but every compromise was indignantly rejected by the masters; they would not give him a farthing for working the piece, but insultingly offered him 53, if he would leave the place. In these onered mm 33. If the would leave the place. In the circumstances, the man applied to the chief magistrate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace, who told him trate, who is also a justice of the peace. he could do nothing for him. He then tried some of the lawyers, but the most he got from them was ad-Vice to summons his employers to the Sheriff Small Debt Court for his wages. As this court would not sit for about seven weeks, some of the weavers consulted together, and sent a man to Jedburgh, ten miles, to a lawyer there, who was supposed not to be so much under the influence of the manufacturers, and who, on the case being stated to him, furnished the men with an Act of Parliament, and gave them directions how to proceed. Accordingly the matter was again brought before our worthy chief magis-trate, who found it his duty new to interfere. The referres appointed under the act decided that the was again brought before our world that magistrate, who found it his duty new to interfere. The referres appointed under the act decided that the Messys. Landaws should pay the man £1 2s. 6d. for weaving the piece, and all expenses. This case, started, asked, who will sell those noisy Chartists weaving the piece, and all expenses. This case. among many others, may show the men the necessity of uniting for mutual protection. LIMEHOUSE

We understand that the men of Limehouse desire to elect Mr. E. Jones, "the new Poet," as their Delegate to the forthcoming Convention, and have convened a public Meeting at Brunswick-hall, Ropemaker's-fields, Limehouse, on Monday, May 25th, at 8 c'clock. Mr. Jones is invited to be present.

At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, after the usual business had been transacted, the conversation turned upon the recent conduct of Bairstow. and a general feeling of satisfaction was expressed that circumstances had at last induced him to pull off the mask, which he had so long worn, and exhibit to the world the horns and cloven foot, and that we had obtained a fair chance of being rid of him altogether. The mischief which he has perpetrated here is indescribable; besides the divisions, misunderstandings, public quarrels, and private bad feelings between brethren which he has engendered and fostered, and the public odium which he has brought upon Chartism, we have not yet discovered the extent of monetary defalcation in which we are the sufferers. At the conclusion of the conversation, it was moved by Mr. S. White and seconded by Mr. Whittington, "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to our gallant youths. Messrs. Hargraves, Nixon, and Nuttall, for their bold and patriotic conduct at the Manchester humbug meeting, in defence of our immortal Charter, to the utter discomfigure, confusion, and thorough rout of the venal, unprincipled, bribe-purchased knot of traitors, who have long been sowing dissensions in our camp under false colours, and have at length ex-

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.

hibited themselves in their own unmistakeable cha-

Mr. Marriott on Sunday evening last, delivered a very excellent lecture on "The Literature, Politics, and great utility of the Northern Star." The worthy lecturer was listened to throughout with marked attention, after which some little discussion ensued, in which the Dispatch, and other retailing-of-horrorrags, received a castigation richly merited, all bearing residing in this district, took place on Sunday evening last, Mr. Dron in the chair: the following resolutions were after considerable discussion, carried-That we deem it advisable for the directors to purchase

That we recommend the directors to issue a monthly magazine (the price to be about threepence), containing practical information on agriculture; the proceedings of the society, and the monthly and quarterly accounts, and that we particularly request our brother shareholders in all other districts, to take this resolution into their con-

The meeting then adjourned until Sunday evening next, when a tresh committee will have to be chosen, and other important business transacted: it is hoped that all shareholders belonging to this district will attend. The committee will meet at half-past five o'clock precisely.

sideration, and forward their decisions to the directors.

KENSINGTON.

THE LAND .- The Royal Kent Theatre, Kensington, was filled to overflowing on Monday evening, May 18, for the purpose of hearing the principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society explained by the directors of that society.

Mr. Henry Ross was unanimously called to the chair, who said the meeting had been convened by the Chartist body, who had come to the conclusion that the only means of relieving the now surfeited manufacturing labour market was by giving the operatives an opportunity of employing themselves beneficially on the land. (Hear, hear.) Everything sprung from the land, the luxuries enjoyed by the rich, and the coarser sort of food," necessaries consumed by the working classes. He would now call on Mr. Stallwood to move the first resolution. Mr. Stallwood in a neat, brief speech, moved the resolution, as follows—
"That this meeting is of opinion, that it is highly

desirable that a district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society should be established for Kensington and its vicinity, and this meeting hereby pledges itself individually and collectively to support the same

Mr. Doyle, in seconding the motion, said he hoped none had come there prejudiced against their principles, but that all would listen calmly, hear each speaker, and judge for themselves. At the present time, ingenuity and industry was exercised by, but not for the advantage of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) Lord John Manners had declared in the House of Commons the other night, "that the industrious millions did not enjoy a fair share of that wealth which their ingenuity and labour produced" (hear, hear); whilst at the same time he declared "that the manufacturers had become merchant princes, at the expence of the irksome toil of women and children, who they (the masters) demanded should continue their twelve hours a day labour in the heated atmosphere of a factory to increase those mountains of wealth possessed by the merchant Yes, and those masters had just formed themselves into an unholy alliance, for the purpose of destroying the trades unions of the workmen, and still further reducing the miserable pittance doled out to them as wages; the best preventive he saw for this was the obtaining of the land. The lands of England were not sterile, but capable of producing more than enough for all, and what we require is, that the people should be put in possession of their rightful inheritance-the soil. (Loud cheers.) Sure he was, that no man desired to become an inmate of the poor law bastile, to be separated from his wife and family, but they did desire and were determined to have the means of labouring, and also of enjoying

the fruits of their labour. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. P. M'Grath said, it was the duty of the workjoyed by all, as that great authority, "holy writ," declared "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" and we are the Lord's people. (Loud He was happy to know that a great movement was at this moment going on in America, in favour of this great question, and which the "landless men" had taken up with a spirit of intelligence and zeal which must cause it to eventuate in success. American cry would be taken up and reiterated from

working millions. (Loud cheers.) Their society interest.

and as a most effectual check on the other shop- would enable the operatives who might feel disposed to go on the land, and at the same time confer a benefit on those who preferred remaining at the tion of a considerable number of individuals in this loom, the anvil, the shuttle, or the last, by taking place now, and has done so for a considerable time away the surplus hands, and consequently increasing past, and if any of the executive take a turn into the demand for their labour, and the wages of these Scotland this summer, and give a lecture on the subject in this town, we have not the smallest hesitation to join a miserable skeleton of a society, but a thing in saying that a branch of the association will be of substance, possessing, as it does, ten thousand formed at once, as a number appear to be waiting in members, and a capital of £9,000, which is daily increasing. Mr. M'Grath resumed his seat amid the

> Mr. T. CLARK said the Government of this country at present represented Land and Money, he hoped hortly to see it represent talent and honesty. (Loud cheers.) We found, at the present time, that a certain fat animal was struggling and obtaining a tenth of all, (laughter), whilst we were desirous of having a much larger share of pigs for ourselves, (Hear, hear), by turning a certain portion of Tinkers and would do, he had been in Worcestershire, where the people had pieces of Land allotted to them, and he found that in a parish where this was the case not a single pauper was to be found who was able and willing to work-nay, there was but one, a man who was upwards of eighty years of age, and very decrepid. (Loud cheers.) At the present moment their appeared to be a surplus of labour in every species of handicraft, in this "Great Metropolis;" and whils this was the case labour would be cheap: (Hear, hear); hence it was the duty of all to become their Land; but when George Robins put up Landed Estates he cared not who he knocked them down to. He did not ask who the bidders were, it might be Richard Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, or Feargus O'Connor, for aught he cared. Mr. Clark next ably described the factory system, and all its attendant horrors, and described the Capitalists as the Molaches who not solve the capitalists as the Molaches who not solve the capitalists. lochs who not only swallowed up men, but their wives and children also; and said, we frequently hear of Missionaries going over to convert the blacks, but what a blessing would it be if they could convert the Factory Masters into the meek and mild prac-tices ascribed to Jesus Christ. (Great cheering.) When he was in the agricultural districts he found persons who objected to their plan, because said they, "it will make men too independent," and fur-ther, "that men who had allotments of Land, when they (the employers) asked them to go out and cultivate their land, or to get in their harvest, said, do it yourselves, we have our own crops to cultivate, or our own harvest to get in." (Loud laughter, and great applause.) In order to show what the Land would produce, Mr. C. quoted from the "Small Farms " of Mr. O'Connor, and the works of the late William Cobbett; and concluded his speech with a thrilling peroration, calling on the Working Millions, to emancipate themselves from misery and degredation, and work out their own salvation through the means of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; and resumed his seat amidst the loudest cheering.

> The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Several shares were taken up; a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. M'Grath, was given by acclamation to the Chairman, and the meeting

A numerous and highly respectable meeting as-sembled in the theatre of the Teatotal Hall, York Street, on Tuesday evening, May the 19th, to hear the principle of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society expounded. Mr. C. Doyle was unanimously called to the chair, and said he had just returned from the Chartist Estate at Herringsgate, and was happy to announce that the trees were being felled and preparation made for the erection of the cottages. In a house at which he dined, he was informed by the landlord, that a gentleman who lived in the rags, received a casugation richly metrico, an observation of the testiment to the value of our Star. A meeting of the that Feargus O'Connor had intended to buy the Chartist Co-operative Land Societies Shareholders estate with the view of locating working menthereon, he would have paid a £1,000 extra, rather than it should have been done. (Hear, hear.) He (the chairman) regretted to inform them, that it was utterly impossible that Mr. O'Connor could be present that evening, as he was practically superintending affairs at Herringsgate Farm—and so imperative did Mr. O'Connor consider that duty to be, that to use his own words, "a forty horse power should not draw him hence;" however, Mr. O'Connor had desired him to state, that at an early day he would attend the hall, and endeavour to make up for the disappointment that higher duties, at the present time, com-pelled him to make. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Doyle then made an excellent speech, and illustrated the working of the Land Society, by the operation of the "Workman's own shop," so recently opened at 151, Drury Lane, and said, that if any man did not go to that shop for his shoes, he was neither a good trades unionist, or a good Chartist. (Great cheering.) He called on Mr. Clark to address them. Mr. Clark said this was the first anniversary of their society, this day twelve months it was ushered into existence, and through it they had become a part and parcel of the landed aristocracy. (Laughter) and cheers.) Yes, indeed they were brother landowners with Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel

-(renewed laughter and applause)—and if this principle only extended itself, as it was doing, depend on it, the Weekly Dispatch would cease to issue diatribes against the trades unions of the country, and he really thought that trades unionist who read the leading article in the Dispatch of Sunday last, would disindeed any house that would take it in. (Great ting the capitalists in their attempt to suppress Hear, hear), and when he was at Birmingham recently, he was informed that Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and one of the members for Hull, had formed a deputation to Sir James Graham, and asked him to procure the passing of a law for the abo-lition of trades unions. (Hear, hear.) But, my masters will think it worth their while to undertake such dirty missions, as the men will then have something to fall back upon.

Mr. M'Grath ably addressed the meeting, after which A GENTLEMAN, in the body of the meeting, sugges

ted the propriety of displacing that opponent of Trade Unions and Working Men, "The Weekly Dispatch," and putting in its place that supporter of Trades Unions and Working Men, "The Northern The CHAIRMAN said, the suggestion just made was

attended to. (Cheers.) A Working Man, from the body of the meeting. said that there was a difficulty in getting the Star. and thought, if men were sent about with vans it would facilitate the matter.
Mr. Stallwood said, if working men would

call loud enough for "The Northern Star," and give their orders, the newsmen would supply it, as there was as much profit on the Star as on other journals, as much as there was on sixpenny papers. (Hear,

A vote of thanks was given, by acclamation, to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. Mr. A. Wardrop, our able and indefatigable in Queensberry-square; and, to monster audiences, assist in working out their own redemption. (Hear, dirty little shopocratic vermin, who manage or half, what right had they to expect others to move all, the addresses so delivered, with suitable introfor them. (Hear, hear.) The Land was the main ductions, are in course of being published in pamph-No. 2, is expected speedily to follow. Yesternight, one end of the globe to the other, until such time every resistance to the rate; and the other demand-Loud cheers.) And their plan possessed a double advantage; for not only would it confer social benefits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits, but also political power; and he trusted the fits an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments. The fits an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation between a couple of the battle going on in arguments there is an altercation trade, what I will not now notice further, that it will injure all interest. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, the first result of the change will be the effect. Why, t fits, but also political power, and no trusted the an altereation between a country. I need not ask elective franchise would never be undervalued by the they would be apt to regard the latter with more litical economists, where we should bind up all those actions with China of any house in this country. I fairly feet on the cotton trade, which is met by hostile what so many ask, and what so many ask, and what so many ask in vain—I

SPEECH OF B. D'ISRAELI, Esq. M. P., AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL lemen sitting on these beaches and professing opinions varied and prolonged discussions of this question which matter discussed—both parties take refuge in the pride present Corn Laws is to raise the price of the neceshear.) I do not claim for myself, nor I believe need I the purchasing powers of that community. (Cheers.) claim for those around me, such a power of argument, such a force of conviction, that we have not felt it our ness I call in court is a great authority, it is a work cirto the house; and, if we have found that arguments have federation, the power of which is knowledge, written by beed introduced that we could not satisfy ourselves we a gentleman who was once a member of this house, and could answer, and of which we felt the force, we have not I believe would have been so now, if I had not had the attempted to maintain the opinions that we could not pleasure of beating him at the first election I won-Secretary of State that it is not peculiar to us. I fancy because it acts artificially, on an average raising the price of this measure and have been maintained by hon. gen. 20,000,000. Another economist, equally celebrated. and tlemen opposite—I speak now of hon gentlemen opposite more successful, a free trader, has fallen foul of the authobecause I wish that we may all remember who are the rity of this work, and has shown the gallant calculator originators of these ideas—I think that opinions have been at different times ably maintained by gentlemen and those consumed by the agricultural body and their in that category of adandonment to which the Secretary from the amount to which the people are taxed, and that, of State referred. I might begin with the cry of cheap therefore, the burden is only 9,000,000L or 10,000,000L! in this important session, when we might expect that have exercised a great influential opinion in the country, bread was universally abandoned by all parties. It treme case; but that is the only true way of testing the up !") Well, that is given up also, it seems. We have extreme applications. He says "I do not admit your the evidence of the best valuers of tithes under the Tithe conclusions—no land shall be thrown out of cultivation Communication Act-the evidence of the most skilful | but what we say is this, you are creating an artificial twenty-eight bushels of wheat. We have also reports on between a territorial class and the handloom weavers. I have here, and it is at the service of any gentleman who then that law cannot be maintained. But there is an elemay wish to peruse it, the statistical report of the Agri- ment of calculation which we call in here; and that is from which I find that the average produce is fourteen necessarily be such as to render it impossible in the greatbushels of wheat per acre in that important state. It er part of this country to cultivate wheat, or other grains. does not appear, therefore, that these laws have been with a profit. (Hear, hear,) You must acknowledge produced more per acre than any other country. labour. (Hear.) We will meet you with fact. I protest (Cheers.) Then that is the third opinion which has against your answering us with assumption. been given up. Another opinion has also prevailed, that hear.) I am not going to trouble the house our population has been increasing in a greater ratio than with visiting all those perts we are familiar our production. That too has been given up. You with, and all those countries from which we may belikely came down and told up that our population was increasing to draw corn. The hon, member for Somersetshire said at the rate of 1,000 per day, or 365,000 per year, and you there would be, in Russia, an annual surplus of 28.000.000. immediately assumed that it was impossible with our and the information was received with a sympathetic food has gone on gradually becoming less. If you take employed by government to analyse and draw up the divide them into three portions of fifteen years each, you | these tariffs on the table of the house. (Hear.) The inwill find the price much less in each than in the preceding return. (Hear, hear.) So that while your popula- and from these and other sources much was to be learned tion has been increasing, your means of production have Another point I noticed which struck me also-and these hostile tariffs of other nations. I believe that has been given up, because it is now totally clear that whatever policy we pursue, the great agricultural countries will but which are markets that I believe would greatly influnot be influenced by it. (Hear, hear.) I don't say that ence prices in this country. There is one market that has is very important, because the new reciprocity is indepenpart was, that freight itself is a protection to the land that consists of 36,000 square miles of the richest soil in of England. That opinion was prevalent for a long the world—the soil of a garden which you may go over time, and the hon. member for Stockport, whose speeches | for hundreds of miles and not find a stone in it from one I always read with great pleasure, when addressing an | foot to seven in depth. There are considerable morasses, influential assembly out of doors, said, "Why should the | no doubt, and you may, perhaps, take off one-third for the tected by an average freight of 10s. 6d," That sentiment miles of the most fertile soil in the world, under the influthose foreign ports, the most contiguous to us, from which | not long ago, from one of the greatest corn merchants at | was a cattle-raising country. The very circumstance of grace himself by longer supporting that paper, or we shall recive our chief supplies. (Cheers.) Now as to Sissek, the first corn market in Hungary, and he says, the prevalence in those countries of the Roman Catholic the opinion I have expressed, that the present corn law | that on an average of the last five years, the price of the | religion, which interferes so much with the consumption that, of clearing the course before we enter on the merits finest in the world, which in the Dantzic market ranks trades unions, and reduce the workman's wages, of the question. With regard to fluctuations of price, we with the finest Dantzic wheat, was 18s. 6d., and that you maintain in answer to you, that the present, and even the may send it from this town of Sissek to Carlstadt, by the England has been less than in any country in the world. (Cheers.) I wish to speak on this point with brevity, but the fact is incontrovertible. In no country in Europe friends, when our land plan gets into full swing no or America, in the richest or the poorest, have the princi- a regular trade with England, and I will send you, from on a large scale, foreign corn, the produce of foreign lapal necessaries of life been subject to less fluctuation than in England. Now, Mr. Secretary Gladstone moved | port of a merchant of Hungary. But do you mean to say for returns which were important from their character, in the principal capitals of the United States. Now I Now, I would take the markets of Hungary. take the one of those capitals which would tell most corn might be sent from the two chief ports of the and cannot therefore be affected as a general rule by the a very excellent one, and he hoped it would be English market. It is a great mercantile and maritime provinces, but only eight of them were English. It is a state, and the trade in corn is free, being subject merely to an import duty of 9s. 8d. per quarter. In the first five free trade was advocated, this, the greatest commercial years, from 1834 to 1840, we had no importation of corn at all from America. We had a gaeat importation in those ports. But a gentleman writing to a house in 1839 and 1840, and though we had not much from Phila- England, ... I will give his name to the right hon, gentledelphia, we had some, and that importation tended to man, and I think it will astound him, for it is Mr. Sandiminish the limits of the fluctuation of prices. In those ders, of Liverpool (hear), says,-"I will undertake, by During the septennial period the extreme difference be- I will double that quantity next year." That same gentween the highest and the lowest prices of wheat was 270 | tleman, that same Mr. Sanders, who has given in his adper cent. in Philadelphia, and 227 per cent. in England. I besion to the right hon, baronet, to-night, in the manu-This return gives the weekly prices, and as it might be script letter which I have read-but which I trust the lecturer, has, for want of nobler game, been flying at considered that local and particular circumstances might right hon, baronet has not read, because, immediately after the local authorities of late, in great style. Once a affect the weekly averages, we will apply the same com- he gives in his adhesion to the policy of the right hou. week, at least, he mounts the Chartist platform parison to the average annual prices. From 1880 to 1888 baronet, I find he says that the banking bill of last year the difference between the highest and lowest annual must ruin the country-(hear, hear)-that same Mr. hear.) And if they did not move in their own be- rather mismanage our principal affairs. Nor is this (Hear, hear.) There are analogous returns of every measures of the Government pass, he will undertake at that of Philadelphia, which, as I have said, is the least be doubled and sent to England at reduced prices. stay of the working man's hope; it was the gift of let fashion. In this way the evils resulting from the favourable to our views of all the American cites. I am (Hear.) Now, under the head of "unenumerated mar-food to his creatures; and its blessings should be en- dishonest silence of the local press on these disdishonest silence of the local press on these dis- perfectly aware it may be said that these markets are dis- kets," that do not form a subject of discussion in this moral effect mightily increased. No. 1, of "Peeps the article of rye. My noble friend the member for Lynn, greatly on this country—I will mention Egypt, and I behind the Curtain" has already appeared; and has shown that in the instance of rye, which is the ordi- will mention Sicily. My opinion is, that in exact propor-

of it—whatever the changes in public opinion upon the out cheap bread. I do believe that the effect of the How shall I prove this proposition? The first witpreserve. But if this rule applies to us—if it applies to mean Colonel Thompson. (Hear, hear.) It is proved in ne party in the discussion—I think I can show the his Catechism that the corn law is a tax on the community that some opinions have been held by leading advocates of wheat 10s. a quarter, and thus is equal to a tax of -a Cabinet minister told us that the clap-trap of cheap | and then this tax will be saved. This is, I admit, an exseemed to be "the fugitive cry of a dying faction." The truth of a thing. Suppose England imports 50,000,000 non, member for Stockport has also announced that quarters, and that that saves 10,000,000 or 20,000.000 of that cry of "cheap bread" was never one of his. That, taxation,-you cannot deny that England in such a case then, has been given up; and I believe, also, other points has also lost the amount of the wages of labour that with it. It is no longer maintained that the present Corn
Law has been the cause of producing great fluctuations
in price. (Cheers.) Yet that opinion had once great
authority in the country—has been brought into the discussion in this house, and if it had been alluded to as the other items of necessary expenditure. (Hear.) I know it is now admitted that neither the present nor the late extreme point of view. The hon, member for Stockport | Bengal sugar was 47s. to 52s.; in 1842 it was 45s. to 57s. have been told that these Corn Laws are the bane of agri- knows very well that there is no chance of changing any culture. (A voice on the Opposition benches, "given law in England if you were to come forward with those the table of the house from official sources that in Russia | If you say there is a corn law kept up to give revenue to The population has been increasing, and yet the price of New the only authority for that calculation is an officer formation in this case is supplied by your own blue-books gone on increasing in a greater ratio. (Cheers.) the attention of the house to the great resources of the area of the Volga, nor to the valley of the Mississippi, opinions go to form the public sentiment—is, that our | though I have evidence to show that it is calculated to existing agricultural policy has been the occasion of the | produce an indefinite quantity of grain-all this has been already repeatedly stated; but what I want to bring before the house are the markets that are never mentioned, dent of all considerations of tariff. (Cheers and laughter gary. (Hear.) I shall be excused, perhaps, for entering I doubt whether freight would be any protection what- mention that in Croatia there were raised a million and a of Europe is a corn-growing country, and was a cornperson who gives me this information is a practical man opinions by acting upon them. He says, "Only give me Sissek, 500,000 quarters the first year." That is the reremarkable fact that while commerce was thriving and sonding period in England, it was only 33 per cent. 30s.; and if you will secure me a certain, a sure market, whilst in England the difference was only 69 per cent. 1,000,000 quarters of wheat at 28s, a-quarter, and if the corn port and corn market, and the result is similar to the end of this year that that 1,000,000 of quarters shall dary food of the continent, and which is seldom im- tion as your demand for wheat and the various kinds of Mr. W. addressed a very large gathering in the square. Subjects: "The Corn Bill; the Irish Coer- have a return of the prices of rye at Warsaw and Dawtzic." This is the opinion I entertain. I believe it the Commons, followed by two petitions, both ad- the fluctuating scale, but at Warsaw, they are noted as an article can be progressively produced to an indefinite

laugh.) Yes, sophistries; but these called arguments contradiction which I received. Now, what was the answer it, what will be the result? That you will find employer are the things that have agitated nations and converted a I received? "I hand you enclosed the prices of sound ment for some 300,000 persons by so doing. But if if Ministry. (Hear, hear.) It is all very well to say, that congou tea, the kind most consumed in this country, from machinery improves at the rate it has done, the changeje Mr. D'Isbarli. — Sir, the Secretary of State, in his speech on the first night of the discussion, reminded gen
Millisty. (110at, 115 all very well to say, the kind most consumed in this county, from which you will observe there has been a great fall in price will probably employ only 150,000 additional hands. There there has been the fall? Why, in 1831, it tendency of this measure, therefore, is inevitable, and there as 2s. 2d. a pound, and in 1846 it is 9d. (Hear, hear.)

Millisty. (110at, 115 all very well to say, the kind most consumed in this county, from will observe there has been a great fall in price will probably employ only 150,000 additional hands. There was 2s. 2d. a pound, and in 1846 it is 9d. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. D'Isbarti. — Sir, the Secretary of State, in his all very well to say, the kind most consumed in this county, from which you will observe there has been a great fall in price will probably employ only 150,000 additional hands. There is no so 2s. 2d. a pound, and in 1846 it is 9d. (Hear, hear.) bear on a great economical question. That public But I know very well that it may be said the price of will take place, and that misery, and ultimately, politically favourable to the protection of native industry, that in the cording to our belief, is perilling the destiny of a great power of the East India Company kept the supply limited; may be done by the agriculturist, by the employment of varied and prolonged discussions of this question which have taken place of late years, we had abandoned many of the opinions we formerly professed, and given up many one of these fallacies is resuscitated by myself. Notwithof the dogmas by which we were formerly actuated. I standing the high authority of the Secretary-at-War, of the dogmas by which we were formerly actuated. I standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally, I believe, looks standing the inferential adhesion to his 2s. 1½d.; in 1834, 1s. 9d; and in the man lends capital to another he naturally adhesion to his 2s. 1½d. result of all discussion. Nor can I understand what is the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion is the use of public discussion if, whatever the termination the use of public discussion is the use of publ state of China, which is interesting, because it shows the he lends his money. Well then, now I suppose it will be artificial prices it produced :- First, it was 2s. 5d., then said men will be more ready to lend their money to the that they have not changed their opinion with reference to any single topic that had been under debate. (Hear, 94d., and, in 1846, it is 9d.; and, during that time, diminishing the probability of the landowners effecting the importation of tea has increased by millions upon loans on their estates, but you are giving the capitalist millions of pounds. (Hear, hear.) The next instance I the means of making secure investment of his capital in such a force of conviction, that we have not left it our all states addressed culated under the influence of that great commercial consists with attention to the arguments addressed culated under the influence of that great commercial consists which would be favourable to our cause, other countries. Look at the relation which will subsist -a most legitimate one, -a production which bears more under this measure, between him and his foreign correanalogy to that of corn than any other—and that is spondent at Hamburgh. He has no longer to fear the 350,000,000lb, to 597,000,000lb,- (loud cheers) - while durtion from 282,000,000 lb. to 432,000,000 lb. Well, now, the opinions of Ministers would be well matured and con- have come, and which they have avowed? They say it is Sir, it appears to me a perfect demonstration as exactly in proportion to the demand will the price of the to sugar, that I might fairly have omitted it, and have others treble, the amount that any foreign agriculturist said that sugar does not prove the case, and may fairly be produces from the same breadth of land. Therefore, left out of the catalogue. But it occurred to me to see what has been the price of sugar since the East Indian the English manufacturer, I can absolutely prove trade was put on an equality with the other, and the that he wastes less and produces with more effect. admitted, and would certainly have been cheered. Yet view, but you cannot test a principle without taking an price of Bengal sugar at the end of the year 1841 :--- brown Corn Law, which is a stronger instance, has been pro- did not, in his address, press the views laid down in the in 1843, 47s. to 55s.; in 1844, 39s. to 49s.; in 1845. 38s. to ductive of any great alteration in price. Well, then, we Corn Law Catechism. He is a practical man, and he 42s.: and in 1846, 37s. to 42s. It commenced, in 1841, to be 49s. to 52s., and at the end, in 1846, it had fallen to 37s. to 42s. (Hear, hear.) Again, in 1841, there were im. ported into England 24,000 tons of this sugar, and that has land agents in the country—that an acre of land produces | price for the benefit of a class." Now I see no difference | kind, for in the first year the price was from 69s. to 74s. and in France fifteen bushels per acre. (Hear, hear.) that law the people will be better fed and better employed have mentioned. What is the case with coffee ? I must of the produce of sixty-nine counties in the year 1845, labour. We can show that then the price of corn must perfectly impossibly to form an opinion upon that part of our trade. Now let us take Ceylon coffee, the importafruits, since the alteration of the law, and this principle the forty-five years previous to the current year, and tariffs. I believe the right hon, gentleman himself laid may be clearly observed and invariably demonstrated in debate as can be conceived. Why is corn an exception to this principle? Is it because corn is produced in every country and under every climate of the world? What is at 5s. a quarter. Then with respect to the price at which it could be sold here, the question is merely one of locomotion; but, taking the best opinions, I consider that be sold here. At any rate, the cost of the carriage hither from the Protectionists.) Another opinion that at public here upon matters known to the house, but which it is of is the only barrier that we have as to the price at which meetings and in debates of the house has acted a great | importance to have clearly before us. Hungary is a plain | it could be sold for when the corn laws are repealed. Beimportation of foreign cattle the agriculturists had all this fear of being overwhelmed with the increased supply farmers be afraid of competition? Why, they are pro- area of those morasses; this would leave 24,000 square from the continent, and their fears have not been realized; and why, therefore, should they fear an enormous was repeated in this house, and that also, if it had been ence of a climate most admirably adapted to the growth importation of corn from the continent? But, I should repeated a year ago, everybody would have believed, and of corn. I have had returns sent me of the quantity of say, there is as slight an analogy between the cases as it would certainly have been cheered in this house. Sir, grain grown in Hungary the year before last; and I may can easily be conceived. In the first place, the continent ever, even from Odessa. Why it is just as expensive to half of quarters. Then, it may be said, how are we to growing country long before England was a corn-growing ship corn from one port in England to another, as from get corn from Hungary? Why, Sir, I received a letter, country. In the next place, the continent of Europe never cheering.) It appeared to him to be aiding and abet has not caused the price to fluctuate. It is a happy way finest Hungarian corn, which I must remind you is the of meat, has operated to discourage the rearing of cattle. at Sissek, and he is ready to prove the accuracy of his displacing the labour of England that produces corn only bour. What will be the consequence? As I believe the prices after the change will range from 30s to 35s. a quarand still more from that of the person who introduced | your market? When the demand is steady the market is | that the consequence will be what I shall proceed to exthem to our notice. One of these is a return from the steady; but I can show you what the effect would be plain. I believe that an imaginary line may be drawn, The Government, but that it will apply not merely to Engcause that state seldom grows sufficient for its own use, a return 1 hold in my hand, there were 1,350 vessels when the right hon. gentleman is reminded of his words,

tion of which has immensely increased. I will only take | tion has not also produced the Lincolnshire labourer with the first and last year. In 1840 Ceylon coffee, per bag, double the wages? I do not say that this is an arguthe bane of agriculture—(cheers)—since England has that such a result will cause a great displacement of was 90s. to 91s. In 1846 it is 44s. to 47s. (Hear, hear.) ment, but it is a suggestive question, which I will follow In the first year there were imported 33,000 bags. Last up, and will explain. Mr. Huskisson forcibly illustrated year the number imported was 133,000. (Hear, hear.) it. When Mr. Huskisson first settled in Sussex his at-Then, take the case of Mysore coffee, not grown in our tention was necessarily drawn to the extreme pauperism own possessions. In the first year the price was 77s. to of that county; and, after giving to the subject the great-82s, per cask; last year it was 36s, to 48s. Whilst in the est possible consideration. Mr. Huskisson said that he first year there were imported only 48,000 casks, and in traced this pauperism to the fact, that Sussex was forthe last year it has increased to 63,350 casks. I am sorry merly the seat of the great iron manufacture, and that to trouble the house with these details. I refer to them the agricultural population had never absorbed the manupresent means of production to feed us. We have shown cheer from the other side of the house, while the right that hon, gentlemen may have the opportunity of investage facturing. This appears to have been the case with the you that the price of wheat has been regularly declining. hon, gentlemen (Sir J. Graham) heard it with a doubt. tigating this important principle. Look to the case of western counties of England, and do not therefore accuse there is in corn to make it an exception to the general Lincolnshire is to agriculture what Lancashire is to marule ? (Hear, hear.) I want that question to be answered. | nufactures __ (cheers) __ and I will rest our case on the on this important question. (Hear.) I will not direct (Hear, hear.) I think it as fair a question to ask in state of Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire is a new county; the country which cannot produce corn? In Persia, as produced and is supported by manufactures. (Hear.) has been found very recently, corn is produced at present | I have often thought of that celebrated tower which looks economy and put him in that celebrated niche, he would see, looking towards the north, those interminable wolds, stretching almost to the Humber, which within the memory of man was the domain of the rabbit, and which is fore, however, I venture to enter upon an estimate of the | now producing exuberant crops; or, looking over Linconsequences of abelishing the present system, I will say | coln-heath, he would see land where, within the memory tent, all creating and sustaining a numerous and prosperous and a contented population. (Cheers.) But then makes Lincolnshire so productive, and that it is not proexpense of transporting articles so heavy as cattle is the great manufacturing town of Birmingham, the capilate Corn Law did not occasion any fluctuation in price. river Save, at a cost of 4d. the English quarter, and from another point of distinction; and altogether I think the tal of the iron manufacture, than Lincoln is to Lanca-On the contrary, we have proved that the fluctuation in Carlstadt to the port of Fiume for Is. 8d. a quarter. The analogy is as imperfect as it can be. The conclusion, shire or to Yorkshire. See, then, what Lincolnshire has then, to which I arrive is, that by this measure you are produced under protection-protection tested under the year 1834 to 1840 inclusive, of the weekly prices of wheat with an increased demand and an increased supply. as was done by the right hon, baronet at the head of the made at Newark-market, where he asked, "What has protection done for you?" Why, the market of Newark land. Then the right hon. Home Secretary gets up and is supplied with the corn of Lincoln-heath, which can against us-Philadelphia. This is a capital which is one Danube, and here I might observe that it is a very says that England is not an agricultural country, but has only be raised by the annual application of artificial maof the most opulent in the Atlantic states. I take it be- curious circumstance that in the year 1842, as appears by become a manufacturing and commercial country; and nures, though it is the finest corn in the world, and is laden in those two ports with the produce of the Danubian he replies, "I said not exclusively." But surely the towns. (Hear, hear.) What, then, has protection done? commerce of England is not of yesterday. The commerce of England is much more ancient than that of any other country in Europe. It is perfectly new to tell us that England has been a strictly agricultural country hitherto, but that now there is to be a change, and she is to be to talk of Canada, and to speak with levity and with ina manufacturing country. I believe that England is not difference whether it is annexed to the American States, as great a commercial country at present as she has or remains as a possession of England. Canada has all been at a previous period of our history. (Hear, hear, years, from 1834 to 1840, the average annual difference | my correspondents, to secure wheat from Hungary at the | and a laugh.) I do not of course mean that England does | She is calculated to be the Russia of the North American between the highest and the lowest prices of wheat in price of 18s. a-quarter, free on board; and I will lay down not conduct at present a greater amount of commercial continent if she be not annexed to states the ties of which Philadelphia was 47 per cent., while, during the correst this year, in an English port, 200,000 quarters, at 28s. to transactions than at any former period, but my meaning are far from indissoluble. The hon. gentleman last is, that in preportion to her population and capital, and night, answering my noble friend (Lord G. Bentinck) in proportion to the population of the world, her com. merce is not so important as it was at former periods; those periods, I mean, when we had all the commerce of the Levant and the Turkey trade, and when we had the to encourage a smuggling trade even if we could get no commerce of the Spanish Main. I believe that at those periods the profits of commerce were greater; and with reference to the existing capital of the country, that the capital employed in commerce bore a larger proportion of the colonies; neither will I touch upon the case of ing classes, individually and collectively, to aid and for the size of the burgh, exposes the misdoings of the price of wheat at Philadelphia amounted to 121 per cent., Sanders then offers to enter into a contract to supply than at present. But England is henceforth to be a Ireland: it is too terrible a subject, even upon the manufacturing country, we are told. Let us test this as- showing of the noble lord whose conversion has sertion. It is said that we have been every day becoming been so much a matter of triumph to the Ministerial benches; he has announced this measure as fatal to the more and more of a manufacting country; but if you look to the general arrangement of labour in England, you small farmers-(hear, hear)-and, when we know that will find that England is less of a manufacturing country | Ireland is a nation of small farmers-(hear, hear)-we than it has been. (A laugh.) I say that, without doubt, the may fairly anticipate the result. But, there is one reason closures, are in a great measure obviated, and their turbed by our Corn Laws, but this cannot be alleged of house, I will mention Spain, which I am sure would act manufacturing industry of this country was more scattered with respect to Ireland given by the hon, member for (a laugh)-over the country 100 years ago than at present. Stockport (Mr. Cobden) in a speech recently made in this The hon, gentleman takes up a word; one cannot always house, and in other places, with considerable effect, which select one's words; I mean to say that the manufacturing I cannot help noticing, as it comes from a quarter so inindustry of the country was more dispersed; that there fluential. He says that "in any argument in favour of were more counties in which manufactures flourished 100 the corn laws, of all the countries I should never have cion Bill; and the Short Time Measure' now before At Dantzic, the people, we are told, are all in favour of may be laid down as a principle of commerce that where years ago than at this moment. For instance, throughout thought that Ireland would have been brought forward the West of England we had manufactures, and very in support of protection." Why, Sir, this is a saucy and (Much cheering.) And he fervently hoped that the dressed to the Commissioner of police, on requesting being the advocates of free trade; the price of ryc, in extent, precisely as the demand increases the price of ryc, in extent precisely as the demand increases the price of ryc, in extent precisely as the demand increases the price of ryc, in extent precisely as the demand increases the price of ryc, in e them to dissolve, as an illegal body, and threatening these two markets, from 1834 to 1839, is now before me, minishes. (Hear.) I am perfectly aware that that is manufactures of this country bore then agreater proportion it any proof? Does the hon, member mean to say, "Here and I find that the difference in the annual price in exactly contrary to the opinions professed by hon. gentleas a "landless" man was unknown. We find that ing the instant dismissal of superintendant Jones, Warsaw sometimes amounted to 149 per cent, —this was men opposite, and to the opinions taken up by her Man that it bore agreater importance in Europe sistence, and living on potatoes?" Then how are they to the ingenuity of working men constructs railways, in the city devoted to free trade; whereas in Dantzic, jesty's ministers as the basis of their present policy. We invents machines, projects new modes of transit, and force. Both petitions were passed by acclamation; asted upon by all the agencies of commerce, the difference had it announced from the hustings, that exactly as you years ago, which are now obsolete in many counties, or only special and it announced from the hustings, that exactly as you brings distant countries nearer to each other; yet, but the topics being of a strictly local nature, the was only 65 per cent. (Hear.) In all the great Prassian import 1,000,000 quarters from the continental markets most partially pursued. But you have had, unquestion- England? ("Hear, hear," and some interruption.) alas! their own condition deteriorates. (Hear, details will hardly interest the readers of a national corn markets the difference between the annual price of prices abroad will raise 10s. a-quarter. That was an ably, a gigantic development of manufacturing skill in a want to know what will be the state of Ireland if this alas! their own condition deteriorates. (Hear, hear.) We find that land is monopolised; that the fruits of your labour are monopolised; that the fields, and the birds of the sar, the fields, and the birds of the sar are monopolised; that the same period is 100 per cent,; therefore we nounced by a great authority—it was the ccho of members of the markets the deficit to say, that measure have the effect on the markets which I anticipate the fields of the same period is 100 per cent,; therefore we nounced by a great authority—it was the ccho of members of the same period is 100 per cent,; therefore we nounced by a great authority—it was the ccho of members of the same period is 100 per cent,; therefore we nounced by a great authority—it was the ccho of members of the same period is 100 per cent,; therefore we nounced by a great authority—it was the ccho of aye, and that even you, also, possess a monopoly of into a complete fix. Through superior talent and ences I have deduced are inferences drawn from what that we should be most proud; but generally speaking that even you may indulge in all the vagaries of political ecothe woes, tolis, miseries, and wretchedness of this information, coupled with an eight or nine years' took place under the influence of the late law should not lower prices, but by equalizing them we should lopement of industry has been confined to one course, and wretchedness of this information, coupled with an eight or nine years' took place under the influence of the late law should not lower prices, but by equalizing them we should lopement of industry has been confined to one course, and wretchedness of this information, coupled with an eight or nine years' took place under the influence of the late law along them we should not lower prices, but by equalizing them we should not lower prices. the woes, toils, miseries, and wretchedness of this information, coupled with an eight of fine effect these life. (Great applause.) Trade, we are told, has im- training in the Chartist camp, our friend, Wardrop, much more tending to fluctuation than the present, for put the people of the continental countries on the same but then the Minister comes and tells us that England is measures will have on labour in the united kingdom of life. (Great applause.) Trade, we are told, has implication of the Chartist camp, our friend, was an excellent system, proved; yet, paradoxical as it may appear, your conjugated as it may appear to the conj of this, the directors of the Chartist Co-operative ing a committee meet in the Temperance ing a committee meet in the Temperance ing a committee meet in the Temperance in th of this, the directors of the Chartist Co-operative ing a committee meet in the Temperature flow to a manufacturing the wheat and the oats? You tell us that Land Society put forth their plan, as the only safe decide upon the time, place, and manner of present—much more to fluctuation than the one we now live under. When the arrangement of the union, but I think it not wholly impossible capital will enter Ireland, and that manufactures will be and effective remedy for alleviating the social condition of the masses—(hear, hear)—the principles of which I now proceed to explain. Mr. M Grath then entered most lucidly into a starting past in the time, place, and maintain its character as an agricultural country—whether the population employed to the masses—(hear, hear)—the principles of which I now proceed to explain. Mr. M Grath then entered most lucidation time time, place, and maintain its character as an agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the therefore, I had taken the experience of the present agricultural country—whether the population employed to the transition of the transition of the heptarchy—(a laugh)—if the transition of the masses—that are purely agricultural country—whether the established there. How long will it be first? (Loud to the transition of the masses—that are purely agricultural country—whether the population employed to the transition of the masses—that are purely agricultural country—whether the population entered the transition of the masses—the transition of the transition of the transition of the masses—the transition of the masses—the present that the transition of the transition of the transition of the masses—the present that t one county there has been a peculiar developement in one iron manufacture may be revived in Sussex, or the drooptened to with breathless attention. He next proceeded with his wonted clearness and cloquence to
Should the committee, as in all likelihood it will, fix
been abandoned by gentler en opposite, as well as by us.

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Coeded with his branch of industry can afford? Suppositing this branch of industry can afford? Suppositing this pranch of industry can afford? Supposition the afford of industry can afford? Supposition the afford of industry can afford? Supposition the afford of industry can a demonstrate how easy was the attainment of the upon a soirce, such a course will be the means of the saying demonstrate how easy was the attainment of the land, and what a slight effort and small sacrifice would produce the requisite capital to purchase an estate. He did not see when other parties co-operated for their advantage why the working classes should not take a leaf out of their book, and also coshould not take should not take a lear out of their order selves; and the public, general as well as democratic, what are we to do with those opinions, those exhausted dicted in a manner very unsatisfactory. I will do it very present financial arrangements, on the cotton trade, what I will not now notice further, that it will injure all inte-

cotton. I must remind the house that the right hon, operation of the sliding scale; he goes at once to his baronet ought to know something of the subject. He London banker, and he gets his capital to lend to the contradicted my statement respecting tea, and said upon foreigner. In fact, you will at the same time, by this law, a subsequent night that, by the accounts received from be diminishing the security which the landowner has to Canton, the price was rising, as if that had anything to offer the capitalist; and offering to the English capitalist a do with the argument. There must be an undulation of better investment for his money abroad. So much for the prices. But here is the article of cotton. The price of capital: then we are told about skill; but that is so indecotton per lb. was, in 1836, 10 d.; in 1837, 8 d.; in 1838, finite a thing that it is almost impossible to enter on a 81d.; in 1839, 62d.; in 1840, 62d.; in 1841, 52d.; in 1842, discussion upon it. But the agriculturist, I think I can 54d.; in 1843, 55d.; in 1844, 45d.; in 1845, 44d. (Hear, show, far from being backward in this respect, is more been at different times ably maintained by gentlemen and those consumed by the agricultural body and their hear.) But let me remind the house, that during those 10 advanced than the manufacturer; that he produces opposite which are no longer insisted on, and which are horses, &c., all which may be looked upon as deducting years, in which I have traced this progressive fall of prices more, wastes less, and that he is more industrious than the importation of cotton into England has risen from any manufacturer. Generally speaking, I think I can show, that there is every reason for considering the bread. (Cheers from the Protectionists). We had a but I will adhere to the first calculation. Now, what is ing the same time all other manufacturing countries, in- English agriculturist to be more intelligent and more Minister of the Crown-a member of the Cabinet-even | the conclusion to which this school of economists, who | cluding the United States, have increased their consump- | effective than the English manufacturer, and I mean to prove that by the evidence of a member of the Anti-Corn Law League. What is the evidence of Mr. Greg-that sidered, seeing that we have at least four cabinets a week better for England not to raise a single quarter of grain, regards the principle that while there is no natural or ar- evidence which most hon. members are aware of, and tificial course to check the production of an article, that which all have heard of? He says, speaking of the manufacturers, "Competition is so severe that I almost doubt article diminish. I know very well that the article I am | the possibility of the English manufacturer maintaining now going to call attention to is one extremely difficult to his ground against the foreign manufacturer." But no one deal with, and I might have evaded the difficulty because | can say that of the English agriculturist. ("Hear, hear, there is such irregularity, such an anomaly with regard and a laugh.) He produces in some cases double, and in

with respect to the English farmer, as compared with

existing opinion twelve months ago, it would have been you will say I am quoting a case in an extreme point of demand has increased for that article. Now, this is the (Hear, hear.) Well, I know there is an argument, or rather an appeal, which tells much in these dis-cussions, and which influences opinions both out of this house and in this house, when you bring forward the condition of the English labourer in particular localities. My hon, friend the member for Shaftesbury (Mr. Sheridan), who has done himself great credit for the energy which he has devoted to this subject, has introduced the increased to 62,000 tons. (Hear.) I might observe that the state of the Dorsetshire labourer into this debate : now, case would have been much better if I had taken the best the condition of the Dorsetshire labourer is one of the reasons why I give my support to these laws. (Hear, and it has progressively fallen in the last year of importa- hear.) It is very easy to say, "Here is a man who, comtation to 52s. and 56s. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the case pared with the generality of the civilized world, is in a the table of the house from official sources that in Russia | If you say there is a corn law kept up to give revenue to tation to one and the table of the house from official sources that in Russia | If you say there is a corn law kept up to give revenue to tation to one and take the following and that by putting an end to of sugar is in perfect harmony with the ruling principle I depressed and miserable condition, and protection has the average produce of wheat per acre is sixteen bushels, any class in this country, and that by putting an end to of sugar is in perfect harmony with the ruling principle I depressed and miserable condition, and protection has the average produce of wheat per acre is sixteen bushels, any class in this country, and that by putting an end to of sugar is in perfect harmony with the ruling principle I depressed and miserable condition, and protection has been acred to be a corn law kept up to give revenue to take the first and the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the first and the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to take the corn law kept up to give revenue to give the corn law kept up to give revenue to give the corn law kept up to give revenue to give revenue to give revenue to give the corn law kept up to give revenue to give reven apply my rule again. I will take the East India coffee. that protection has had nothing to do with that condition, The state of our relations with our West India colonies I shall be ready this night to go into the same lobby with cultural Society of New York, in which returns are prices | that there will in such a case be a great displacement of | is of so anomalous a character as to commerce that it is | her Majesty's government. I have asked the house before, and I repeat, if protection has produced the Dorsetshire labourer with his 7s. a week, how is it that protec-

> population has never been absorbed in the agricultural. there were no ancient manufactures there; the population of Lincolnshire has been produced and is supported by the land, as the population of Lancashire has been over Lincolnshire, that if my gallant friend, whose family have represented the city of Lincoln almost since the days of the Stuarts, would take the arch-fiend of political

of living man, there was a lighthouse to guide the traveller on his path-(cheers)-and which-my gallant friend will bear witness to the truth of what I am saying-("hear, hear," from Colonel Sibthorp)-was let to a warrener, at 2s. 6d, an acre, and on which now the finest corn is produced; or he might look towards the east, and, averting his eyes from the wolds and the heath, view the fens down to the sea, an immense number of small fens, all drained by the steam engine. (Cheers.) Looking towards the east and the west, and over the Wildmere-marsh, he would see great tracts, one of 60,000 acres in extent, and another of 90,000 acres in ex-

tection; but the frontiers of Wiltshire are nearer to most auspicious circumstances, as in Lancashire manu-And when you find that the inhabitants of the western counties are in a state of misery and depression, do not say that their misery is owing to protection, which is, perhaps, the only reason why they exist at all. Nothing astounded me more than a speech of the noble lord the member for Falkirk (Lord Lincoln), which he recently

sent from Newark into the markets of all the great If your protection had never existed, you would have yet left to you those wild wolds, those heathy fens, and those plashy marshes. (Cheers.) You cannot, however, decide this question without looking at the colonies. It is idle the elements of a great country and of a great trade.

talked of the commerce of Canada as nothing but the means of smuggling into the United States. My argument is that we ought to keep Canada; not that I want other; but I want to know what will be the condition of England if all the transatlantic continent shall belong to one power? (I will not, however, dwell upon the case

arguments, that have turned out to be sophistries. (A expressed to them the assertion I made, and the sort of tariffs in every part of the world? Suppose you double need not ask what is the state of the circumstances of

and their eloquence than for their knowledge of human am not one of those who have ever speken disrespectfull low-subjects. Although I disapprove of their doctrines, a private station, yet proud of their own energy, banded themselves together for the purpose of accomplishing a great, and, what appeared to them a laudable object. Although they seemed to me to take only a onesided view of the question with which they undertook to deal, yet I never could forget that they were engaged in the promotion of a great cause, and I should be the last to say that they are not entitled to the public respect. Corn Law League be pernicious-if its doctrines be deieterious-if they lead to confusion-if they be adverse to country who thought all this, and who thinking it preby active organization, by intellectual power, and who just and right, what hope would there be for the country whose ability they placed confidence, and whose integrity (The hon. member resumed his seat amidst applause they never for a moment doubted, and finding him, they found with him those who not only accepted the trust of guiding this great party, but eagerly sought for the possession of that trust. (Loud cheers) The following body—they who were represented by these elected chiefs. or these rather who assumed to be leaders—the represented body, I say, naturally slept at their posts; it was not for us to come forward. But even if we had come forward we did not possess the organization which is calculated to impart that confidence to others which would enable us to meet hostility; instead of that we trusted to others. (Much cheering.) We trusted that others who accepted and challenged the position of our leaders would tect our interests and carry out our views. But what happens? The right hon, baronet told his friends during the present session that he had on previous occasions given them very many significant hints. He told us that even so far back as last year, Lord Grey had found him out (loud cheering) : and the right hon, baronet seemed

surprised to find that people could have been so long mistaken in him. But these observations do not apply to me. I was not quite so late as others in making the discovery. Two years ago he rose and appealed to me as a Protectionist; but I thought then, and I said so too, that protection was, in 1844, pretty nearly in the same state that Protestantism was in the year 1828-some of my friends were at that time quite indignant at my saying any thing of the sort, but they are now good enough to acknowledge that this instead of being a calumny was only a prophecy, and the right hon, baronet may now congratulate himself on the complete success with which he has entirely dereived his party. (Cheers.) Even the noble lerd the member for Lynn, in a moment of frank conversation. assurred me that he trusted in the right hon, baronet, ecause he believed that he could make the best bargain for the Protectionists: and he assured me further that it was not until the last moment that he entertained the least doubt respecting the intentions of the right hou. bart. He thought our leader, as he then was supposed to be, was about the important work of making the best bargain that under the circumstances could be hoped for; but in time there seemed to be some ground for suspicion, and doubts arese as to whether or not he was likely to aka tha heet barrooin. Ha hangurable gentienie think that he has made the best possible bargain for us (Che=rs.) Suddenly the absolute truth came out, and the discovery of it seemed to confound every one who sits in this part of the house, if I except the humblest of the was regarded as a social revolution; and what were the circumstances under which it was made? Were hon, gentlemen called together; was there any thing like an assemblage of the members of both houses, or of cither house of Parliament? No, the announcement was made in the columns of a nabile fournal—there it was made for the first time. It is well known that that journal is careful never to insert latelligence of importance except upon the highest authority. (Cusers.) The effect of this annoucement upon foreign Courts and upon foreign Ministers was indeed remarkable. I happened to be abread at the time, and I can bear witness to the effects which it produced. Foreign potentates sent to English than that there was not a word of truth in the statement. (Hear, hear.) Members of the government were found calling upon other newspapers, and prevailing on them to prilent fabrication (Hear, hear) ; after many negotiations the omnipotent minerity of the Cabinet prevailed, but not until several Machiavellian manœuvres had been tried, and Cabinet after Cabinet had been formed and reformed and then, after all this the right hon, baronet acts as if we had deserted him. (Hear.) Who can forget his tone -who can forget his indignant glance. · Vectabor humeris tunc ego in micis eques Meœque terra cedit insolentiæ ;" which is to say that a protection Minister means to govern England with the aid of the Anti-Corn Law League, and as for the country gentlemen, they may snap their fingers.

(Cheers and laughter.) But it appeared to me even then that the right hon, gentleman had no cause to complain of his party. It is very true, that on a subsequent occasion 240 gentlemen recorded their sense of his conduct; but he might have remembered that a considerable sec tion of them were converted and obtained at the last tour. (Hear, hear.) Why, what a compliment it was to a Minister, not only to vote for him, but to vote against their own opinions and in favour of opinions which he had always drilled them to oppose! (Rear, hear.) It was a scene, I believe, unprecedented in the House of Commons. Indeed, I recollect nothing equal to it, mless it be the conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne. That is the only historical incident which bears any resemblance to that illustrious occasion. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) The Saxons turned from the banks of the Rhine, determined to resist by every means the nts of the army of the great Cæsar ; but when the emperor himself appeared in person, instead of conquering them, he converted them. And how did he convert them? Why, he converted them in battalions, and baptized them in platoous. It was utterly impossible to bring them in from a state of reprobation to a state of race with a celerity sufficiently quick. (Loud cheers.) Whea I saw his 112 followers, rank and file, I was irresistibly reminded in a moment of the incident on the banks of the Rhine. And now I must say a word in vindication of the right hon, baronet. (Laughter.) I think that great injustice has been done to him throughout the debate; that a justifiable misconception has universally prevailed respecting the right hon, gentleman. He has been accused of a long meditated deception, of a desire worthy of a great state-man-even of an unprincipled one acquit the right hon, gentleman of any such intention, and the Minister who now fills a great space in the Parliamentary history of this country, I see that between 30 and 40 Pears, from the days of Herner down to the days of the life has been a great appropriation clause. (Renewed intellects. Open the index of Beatson, and from the days of the Conqueror down to the termination of last reign You will find no statesman who has committed petty larcany on so great scale. (Cheers.) I believe, therefore that when the right hon, gentleman undertook our cause On either side of the house he was perfectly sincere in his advocacy. But as in the course of the discussion the con ventionalities he had imbibed crumbled away from his grasp, feeling no creative power to sustain him with new arguments-feeling no spontaneous sentiment to force upon him conviction; the right hon, gentleman was reduced at last to defending the noblest cause, based on the highest principles, the right hon, gentleman, faithful to the law of his nature, embraced the new doctrines, the more vigorous, life-like, popular doctrines of free-trade, just as he had embraced the doctrines of Horner; just as he had embraced the doctrine of every leading man in this country for the last 30 or 40 years, with the exception of the doctrine of Parliamentary reform, which the man tells us he does not feel humiliated. It is impossible for any one to know what are the feelings of another; feeling depends in a great measure upon temperatument; to feel humiliated. (Loud cheers.) In place of the selfcomplacency of a great nation—in place of the justifiable pride of Englishmen in one who from his position has Citizens, it is felt, as Dean Swift said of another Minister, that he is a gentleman who has the perpetual misfortune

ment wisely rejected. (Hear. hear.)

tion to this house, a gentleman well known to the house,

this country which render such a measure as this neces- it, but, to use the phrase of the hour, I supposed it was ens countinued well-being, and which authorizes a great and comprehensive plan. (Laughter.) "Oh," gery would change as is now proposed. If we are a commer- he replied, "we know all about it; it is not his plan at cal and manufacturing people, and if commerce is all, it is Popkins's plan." (Roars of laughter.) And, flourishing, why should not manufactures be prosperous ! Sir, is England to be governed and convulsed for Pop-Iknow it has been said, and may be said again, what kins's plan? Will he go to the country with it? Will signifies agriculture in a country essentially commercial he appeal to the people upon such a plan? Will he apand manufacturing? But now I come to the parties peal to that ancient and famous England which was once who are likely to put these questions, and who have been governed by statesmen such as Burleigh and Walsingopposed to us in the course of this struggle. I find a ham, Bolingbroke and Walpole, Chatham and Canning body of men eminent for their elequence, distinguished will he appeal to England on a fantastic scheme of some for their energy, and more distinguished for their energy presumptuous pedant? I will not believe it. (Cheers.) I have that confidence in the common sense and common nature or their acquaintance with political science. I spirit of my countrymen to believe that they will no longer endure the huckstering tyranny of the treasury of that body of men; I see in them a great commercial bench, or of the political pedlar who bought his party in confederation, exercising a great influence over their fel- the cheapest market and sold them in the dearest. (Laughter and cheers.) I know that there are men who yet the same liberty of speech to which all other tellme that the time is gone by when we may appeal to men are entitled, must not be denied to them. the high and honourable impulses that were once the Although I disapprove of their doctrines, I admire mainstay and main element of the English character. I the men who, possessing their ability, and who, filling know that we appeal to a people who have been debauched by public gambling, and who have been stimulated and encouraged by an inefficient and shortsighted Ministry. I know that the public mind has been filled to intoxication with schemes by which the people might become rich, without the interference of industry and toil. I know, too, that all confidence in public men is lost. (Hear, hear.) But I have faith in the primitive enduring element of English character. (Cheers.) It men generally. They are not, we believe, ob-This country exists by free discussion. If any man sup- may be that now, in the midnight of their intoxication, poses that opinion can be put down otherwise than by they will not heed me, but I tell them that there will be free discussion, he makes a very great mistake, and he an awak ning, and in the spring tide of their frenzy I contributes to the invasion of our liberties. If the Anti- warn them of the end of trouble, That dark and inevitable hour will arrive, and perhaps they will then recur to has been called a combination between several perthose principles which made England great, and which, the interests of a free country—if there be a party in this in my opinion, alone can keep Eugland great; and it may chance that they will remember, not with unkindpared to resist that vast confederation by similar energy, ness, those who, betrayed and deserted themselves, were neither ashamed nor afraid to struggle for the good old also devoted themselves to that which they believed to be cause; the cause associated with principles the most popular, sentiments the most entirely national : the cause if they did possess an able advocate; but finding one in of labour, the cause of the people, the cause of England.

> COTTON MANUFACTURES .- (From the Manchester Examiner.)—The following is an account "of the total quantities and declared value of cotton manufactures, entered by the yard, exported from the both inclusive:"

which lasted fully two minutes.)

COLU INCIU	110.				
		Quantity		Declared Value	l
		Yards.		£	
1814	•••	192,340,825	•••	16,489,750	
1815	•	2:2,884,029		19,158,172	
1816	***	189,263,731		12,309,079	
1817	***	236,987,669	•••	13,475,534	
1818	•••	255,831,695	•••	15,708.183	
1819	•••	202,514,682	•••	11.714,507	
1820	•••	250,956,541	•••	13,209,000	
1821	•••	266,495,901		13,192,90 1	
1822	***	304,479,691	•••	13.853,954	
1823	. • • •	301,816,254		12.980,644	
1824		3 11 ,651,133	•••	14,448,255	
1825	•••	336.466,698	•••	14,233,010	
1826	•••	267,060,534	•••	9.866,623	
1827	•••	365,492,804	•••	12,948,035	
1828	•••	363,328,431		12,485,249	
1829	•••	402,517,197	•••	12,516,247	
1830	•••	411,578,498	•••	14,119,970	
1831	•••	421,285,303	•••	12.163,513	
1832	•••	461,045,503	•••	11.500,630	
1833	•••	496,352,096	•••	12,451,060	
1834		555,705,809	•••	14,127,352	
1835	•••	557,515,701	•••	15,181,143	
183 <i>6</i>		637,667,627	•••	17,183,167	
1837	•••	591,979,663	***	12,727,989	
1838		690,077,622	•••	15,554,783	
1839	•••	731,450,123	•••	16,378,445	
1\$ 1 0	•••	790,631,997	•••	16,302,220	
181	•••	751,125,624	•••	14,985,810	
1842		734,098,809	•••	12,887,220	
1843	***	918,640,205	111	15,168,464	
1844	•••	1,046,670,823	••• -	17,612,146	
1845	•••	1,091,686,069	•••	18,029,808	
		EMIGRATION.			(
Vauvoo ar	e fairl	y en route for C	alifori	nia. They ha	,

river, about 150 miles west of Nauvoo. A Locofoco paper has been established at Nanvoo since their departure, and contains some very interesting items of intelligence concerning the progress of the expedition, and the general prospects of the country. It states, on the authority of a gentleman traveiling to be legal. that the party is in good health, and the grand carahas been materially retarded by the want of fodder for their live stock; the grass not having fairly started, reduced them to the necessity of labouring for the farmers on the route, to supply the deficiency. They travel in detached companies, from five to ten miles apart, and, in point of order, resemble a military expedition. The editor of the Hancock Exale. the paper referred to, says that he visisted the camp before it broke up. It was in the rigorous weather of February, and the tents were blockaded by snowtritts; yet the scene seemed cheerful and animated. would suffer most severely before reaching their destination. It was the intention of at least some of the companies to halt in the valley of the Sweetwater river, and put in a crop for the subsistence of them-

selves and others who may fellow. Numbers were on their way from the easiern states to join the expedition. The same paper says, that in the whole town of Nauvoo it would be impossible to purchase a drop of ardent spirit! No drinking, cambling, or any similar vice had ever been introduced there, though, as a new class of emigrants was pouring in to take paniments of "civilization." The Temple was for sale, and a wealthy bachelor gentleman from the south had arrived, with the intention of purchasing it. His object, it is said, is to convert the Temple into an asylum for destitute widows and orphans, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the rents of the same.

Shipwrecks.—During the last few days the following serious losses have been made known at Lloyd's, the information involving the total wreck of three American traders, and the destruction of a large ship, supposed to be an Indiaman, by fire. Foremost on the list is the wreck of the Trinidad. while on passage to Liverpool, from St. Andrew's where she belouged. She had a general cargo on board, and had every prospect of a quick passage, when suddenly she sprung a leak, which the crev found impossible to stop, and they took to the rigging, where they remained for three days, when they were taken off by the schooner Pink, and taken to The ship is supposed to have foundered recorded is that of the Catherine, a large and valuable American, Captain Dill, master, also bound to Liverpool from Halifax. She had thirty-six persons on board, all of whom had a most miraculous escape. the ship having foundered in 46 deg. N. lat. and 48 deg. W. long. They were picked up in the boats by the ship Braeus, on board of which they received "e greatest hospitality. The third American trader lost is the Rosa, with 1,036 bales of cotton on board She left Mobile on the 7th ult, for Barcelona, and 1.0 so for this reason, that when I examine the career of two days afterwards a fearful gale drove her ashore within a few miles of the port, where she became a for Llanelly, have both been wrecked in St. George's Bay. On the night of the 22nd ult. a ship, appa-Cheers and laughter.) He has been the burglar of others | rently an Indiaman, was seen on fire in 35 deg. N lat. 39 deg. W. long. Her masts had fallen over board, and her deck appeared burnt through, and when last seen she was burnt down to the water's edge. The vessel bringing the intelligence (the Crescent, of Newcastle), put about in search of the unfortunate

crew, but could see nothing of them Cumberland, has some out-buildings which are very of these gentlemen entered a place where two geese were sitting, doubtless on the look out for young goslings, but he met with a warmer reception than he tiveness of real injury-in short, a general wreck of had anticipated; the geese engaged the lawless intruder, and, after a desperate struggle succeeded in tection which should never be absent from the breast burking him. The inselent wretch was awfully muti-

lated, for the geese continued nibbling him for vexa-

tion long after he had breathed his last. was caused by an overdose of opium mixed with some The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength was living with its mother and father, a ladies' shoe- employing this strength and dexterity in what man-

which was given. Shortly after it was taken, decontrived to occupy the highest rank amongst his fellow- ceased was attacked with convulsions, while the portant truth that we would impress upon the minds surface of its face and body became black. Mr. Hooper, a surgeon, soon attended to deceased, and to be mistaken; and even now in this, the last scene of applied the stomach pump and administered other the drama, when the party whom he unintentionally be- remedies, but without effect, and it died the following trayed and unintentionally annihilated-even now at the day. The coroner said he wished that Mr. Day was last scene, the right hon, gentleman, faithful to the law of present, in order that he might caution him against his being, is going to pass a project, which I believe it is selling such a material, and he directed Meadows, the matter of notoriety is not of his own invention; one him, that in the event of a similar case being inveswhich may have been somewhat modified, but tigated by him, he might, in charging the jury, hold which I believe, was in substance offered him responsible for the death. The jury returned a to another Government and by that Governverdict to the effect, "That death was probably The caused by a narcotic poison, which had been incau-tiously administered." first day after the right hon, gentleman made his exposi-

THE EXPENSES of the Empress of Russia during and learned in all the political secrets behind the scenes, mer me, and said. "What do you think of your chief's her sojourn in Italy, are estimated at £40,000 per Plan ?" I said I did not know exactly what to say about | month.

STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES. (From the Times of Monday.)

The strike of the building trades in the north of England is still kept up with a vigour which shows the organized power of the workmen and the firm determination of their masters. In Liverpool and all the great manufacturing towns (except Birmingham, where matters have been very recently settled by an amicable compromise) the hand of labour is staid by an enforced idleness, and the development of the teeming resources of the empire arrested by an obstruction which seems of sufficient force to resist all ordinary impulses and incapable of removal except by the extraordinary powers of the State. We mentioned, not long ago, the existence of a great central association of the workmen of the United Kingdom, to which the local societies are only secondary and subordinate. It is our purpose now to treat more fully of this congress of the trades, to describe its organization and its aim, and to inquire how far the professed objects of its institution can be carried out without violating the laws of the

state of the law as it affects combinations of work-

would seem hardly to be capable of definition. It

sons to effect a purpose hurtful to some individual, or to particular classes of the community, or to the and philanthropic man and woman in Dundee." public at large. It has also been said to consist of Moved by Mr. Archibald Mc Donald of Aberdeen an agreement either for an unlawful purpose, or to and seconded by Thomas Whitten, "That the the particular relations between masters and men, by dictating to the former what persons they shall employ, or in what manner they shall carry on their United Kingdom, in each year from 1814 to 1845, business, or by compelling the latter to leave their. employers, or not to hire themselves, or to become members of the combination, then it is plain they are nothing less than conspiracies. So much as this has been repeatedly asserted in the House of Commons, where the assertion was stamped by the high authority of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the present Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. It is needless, however, to pursue this branch of the subject further, for whatever the common law may be, the statute law is clear beyond a doubt. The 6th of George IV., c. 129, reciting that these "combinations are injurious to trade and commerce, dangerous to the tranquillity of the country, and especially prejudical to the interests of all who are concerned in them, and that it is expedient to make provision as well for the security and personal freeom of individual workmen in the disposal of their skill and labour, as for the security of the property and persons of masters and employers," enacts, that 'if any pe son shall by violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavou to force" workmen to leave their employment, or to return work unfinished, or not to accept employment, or to belong to an association, or to contribute to a common fund, or to pay a fine for refusing to comply with rules made to obtain an advance or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working, or to decrease or alter the quantity of work. or to regulate the mode of carrying on business; or if any person, by such violence, &c., as above described, shall endeavour to force masters to make any alteration in carrying on their business, or to limit the number of their apprentices or workmen; such person shall be liable to imprisonment upon conviction before two justices of the peace. But meetings of the sole purpose of consulting upon and determining all left their old residence, and at the last accounts | sent" shall demand for their work, or the hours were just crossing the head waters of the Chariton during which they shall work, and agreements among the persons present for fixing wages, or prices, or hours, shall not be subject to any prosecution er penalty, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. In like manner meetings and agreements

of mysters for similar purposes e converso are declared Let us apply this statute to the "Association of which has its throne in the once lordly purlieus of Bloomsbury, and of which the rules and regulations. drawn up in August of last year, are now before us First the occasion of the institution is declared to be that the industrious classes do not recieve a fair object is confessedly by organisation to multiply the powers of each trade, "by enabling it to fight its individual battles with the whole strength of the assothing in it, however, opposed to the language of the and who are elected for a year. There is also a cenexecutive power." It consists of a president, vicepresident, and eleven other members, all elected by the delegates, five from the London trades, who are "carry out the routine business of the association," and six from the provincial trades. The presidents need not be members of a Trade Union, and they must always belong to a London district. Among the duties of a central committee we find his—" by mediation, arbitration, and legal proceedings, to protect the interests and promote the wellbeing of the associated trades, in all cases of trade disputes and difficulties." The words in italies would seem to stamp this branch of the proceedings with an illegal character; at the best, they p'ace the committee on the very verge, and if put in action, would certainly carry it beyond the law. Fourthly, the funds are raised by a contribution from each member of a zenny a month, which, if we reckon the members at half a million, a very moderate estimate would place an annual sum of nearly £25,000 at the disposal of the London board.

It must be confessed that there is nothing in the constitution of this federal republic which can be deemed to contravene the express previsions of the statute of George IV. But there are other associations, parts of the great union, which are less moderate in their views, or less prudent in their lan-Among the declared objects of the "United Building Trades' Mutual Protection Society of Man chester, Salford, and their vicinities" will be found the following:-"The prevention of non-unionists encreaching on their respective employments"-in cases of dispute between workmen and employer to call the complaining trade, or any other trade, or the whole of the trades, from the employer or his sub-contractors"—in the event of a strike taking place to "get tramps out of the town that have come to work in the place of the men on "strike"—to btain the names of men who work whilst a strike i pending, ''in opposition to the rules of the society, and to circulate them throughout the country-t adopt such means as "may be deemed practicable to induce non-unionists "to join the society." There is little doubt that every one of the purposes above set forth is illegal under the statute, and it would, therefore, appear a matter of no great difficulty to suppress this Manchester association by

On the whole it will hardly be denied that these combinations, whether of employers or employed, rious to the welfare of society. Whilst they last they foster discontent, create poverty, give a rein to a rancour and distrust, a remembrance of mutual ill, the bitterness of fancied oppression and the vindic-| something like bare justice to the customers. A Colld Killed by An Oplate. On Saturday af- lated. We go the whole length with Adam Smith, idleness on the high road to poverty, and too probably tottering on the brink of crime. Let them not! say the word and their masters will re employ them. Returning sense may come too late. It may be that summoning officer, to call upon him, and to state to when they offer themselves for work no work will be given to them. Capital is like the stream which when you dam its natural current will find itself other channels and still flow on. This is a fact and no conjecture, and many late accounts attest it. It is a serious matter for these misguided workmen. When it is brought home to them with all the attendant horrors of poverty and disgrace, they will look

binations, as their truest friends.

DUNDEE FACTORY GIRLS.

DUNDEE, MAY 11.—The Committee which was appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants, to conduct the inquiry into the legal treatment of the six factory girls, by the Messrs. Baxters and our civil authorities, delivered their report this evening before a densely crowded meeting, in Bell's Street Hall. Mr. Kidd was called to the chair. He opened the business by giving a brief and very able outline of the voluminous matter, which was afterwards laid before the meeting by Mr. Mc Crae, who read a long list of correspondence between himself and persons holding high and responsible situations under the British government. It would seem quite evident, if we hold by the Lord Advocate's affirmation, "that no similar treatment | the Russian empire, and to show, as we shall do, the of factory workers or others, shall again be allowed in Scotland," that the present case has been grossly illegal, therefore the meeting resolved to sue all the

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:—Moved by Mr. John Mc Crae, and It is necessary in the first place to explain the this meeting repudiate any participation in the sen-timents contained in the petition of Baxter and Brothers, presented to the British Parliament. And noxious to the common law, unless they amount to sirmly deny that it represents the feelings of the titioners of nations severed this connection, and what is termed conspiracy. Now, conspiracy has public at large, and is at variance with that of handed Finland over to the Russian robber. A letter been defined in various ways, so various that it Dundee. Many of the statements in that petition are grossly false, and this meeting looks upon it as a puny effort to cover a deed, which has met with the strongest condemnation from every candid, humane,

effect a lawful purpose by unlawful means. The first warmest thanks of the meeting are due, and now of these descriptions is obviously too loose and gene- tendered to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for the kind ral; it might be made to embrace every society that services which he has rendered to the inhabitants of ever was formed. The second, which is the more cor- Dundee in taking up the case of the six factory girls, the Muscovite tyrants!' Oscar I. for ever!'" rect, may or may not include the combinations and in particular for his bold and uncompromising in question. Where they are strictly confined to a advocacy of their cause in the House of Commons simple agreement among the individuals composing notwithstanding the many efforts which appear to them to demand a certain rate of wages and not to have been made to induce him to abandon those poor work for less, it will not include them. But if their and helpless persons to the mercy of avarice and objects are extended further, and pretend to affect wealth, which was exerted to stifle all knowledge of wealth, which was exerted to stifle all knowledge of their wrongs, and which are now before the country. and laid bare among their fellow factory slaves. And fifteen or twenty years of servitude as common solalso, that this meeting tender a vote of gratitude, diers in the Caucasus, in reward for their patriotism. which is richly due to all those honourable members who supported Mr. Duncombe, while urging upon the house to urge a full and particular inquiry in this extraordinary case."

N.B.—The enthusiasm which prevailed when the foregoing resolution was put from the chair, was ex-traordinary in the extreme. Fifteen hundred hands were instantly upraised as if by magic, but this of itself did not satisfy, for three thundering cheers followed, which seemed to shake the substantial building within which the meeting was congregated. Moved by Mr. Gow and seconded by Mr. Wm. Scott. Flesher, "That this meeting approves, and will support carrying the case before the Court of Siecle:-Session, also that a committee be instantly appointed to carry the same into effect, with a view to its speedy termination; and also, as no doubts exist of a triumphant victory, this meeting binds itself to aid the committee with the necessary expense in donations and subscriptions.

The meeting then elected a committee to carry forward the business, after which it gave a unanimous | to suffer that dreadful punishment. Countess Orloff, the vote of thanks to the old committee, and all thos who had lent their aid to stem the torrent of might against justice and right; and closed the evening's | Government. proceedings with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Kidd, for his manly warmth of feeling in behalf of the sons and daughters of toil, and likewise, for his Correspondent.

ARBROATH SHOE MAKERS STRIKE.

FRESH DISCLOSURES OF CONSPIRACY. TYRANNY, AND great mass of the people! OPPRESSION OF THE MASTERS.—Mr. Editor,—In my | Since the above was written, we have read a state- his family to any corporal punishment it pleases them to forth their "drill sergeant," to ride from town to death of a Polish lady, Madame Krosnowska, a wibeat off the journeymen, who found it necessary to leave the town in quest of employment. said this. I did not think it would be possible for the masters to find adherents to crush their men, through | male aristocracy say to these new specimens of the inthe want of work and the necessaries of life, to succumb to their masters, but true it is, they have done so, and not in a solitary instance, for the contagion has become very general. The whole of the principle shops in Dundce, are refusing to give work to the men of Edinburgh and Arbroath, and with one solitary and honorable exception, it is said, Montrose is alike infected with the postilence. It is confidently reported that Forfar, Kirrimuir, and Brechin, are likewise one in the holy covenant, and have subscribed the oh shame! to England that any one of her daughnon-intrusion act of grace against the devoted ters could be found to consort with this womanourneymen. Arbrouth are two loather dealers, and these hold the conscience of a large number of masters in very firm This last sentence savours strongly of where; consequently any sign of unwillingness to ingly far to extinguish their existence as masters, and this fully accounts for the infection having spread s the composition of the association is by delegater rapidly. But what seems to have created no little from the various Trades' Unions throughout the mirth in town is, the curious circumstance of a good "Corks" (masters) having suffered PECTS, AND FEELINGS OF BOTH. number of little their names to be appended to a handbill, setting tral committee to which is intrusted "the general forth humiliating terms, which they call upon their men to submit to, and resume work, when true it is, that few or none of them ever could muster trade or the German and Caucasian provinces, are slaves, seccash to employ or pay anybody, and when a "hack" pair was per chance made by way of favour, the wages the imperious will of a despot who may take from were seldom immediately forthcoming. The masters have put forth two advertisements, both of which are couched in artful language to mislead the public, falsehood in order to shield themselves from the they are not their own masters, are, at least, the bitterest public indignation. In the first instance they say "that they (meaning the union men) have determinedly refused to hand them a copy, or even read the rules by which they, the masters, were in future to be governed." The union men did offer to explain, and read over to the masters such portions as affected them, and James Walker, when he made this proposition, made by order of a general meeting was treated by Mr. Brown with everything but common civility. But does not everybody know that such a course was stepping somewhat far to oblige them, and that the rules were not framed with the be understood, when we speak of Russian serfintention to guide the masters, but their workmen. May it in return be asked, what law in the constitution of our country authorises them to embody a rule for the government of their business as employers. to hunt the men down throughout Forfarshire, and former times in the countries of western Europe. the adjoining counties? In their second bill, which appears to have been drawn out with more care, as it ers the garb of legal formality, there are a variety of false conclusions and mean strictures set before the public. It affirms that the journeymen have formed themselves into an "illegal combination," and they nsinuate that such combination will be injurious to the public interest, while they know full well that the society of journeymen looks to the public interest by not allowing the masters to palm upon the people inferior work at a high price, and contrary to the and happier than the slaves of Eastern Europe. We British law, and in opposition to what is meant for the public's good, they have had the barefaced imundence to tell the world that their hole-and-corne meetings are strictly legal, while that of their workmen held with open doors where they could enter are illegal. The masters are now struggling for what a child may easily discern to be base-for indeed they have explained the fact themselves. It is this, as stated in their advertisement in the Arbroath Guide. They say, "We want to maintain our authority in the management of our own business." Now the true meaning of this is, to have it in their power to mix coarse and fine workmen together to do their work, and then they will "manage," having also both immediately and consequentially highly inju- ing profit. Their second bill requests the men upon Singular Combar.—Mr. James, of Plumpton, seditions and designing spirits, feiter the liberal public and destroy the "customary" (bespoke) trade, which has hitherto owed its superiority over the sale

trade. Even after they are over, there is left behind to the combination of the workmen, who have struggled hard to enforce wages to enable them to do The editor of the Arbroath Guide has devoted a very considerable space, detailing what he considers the law of the case; and has taken special care in either of master or man. We do not dispute the the course of his reasoning to try and work the pubright of workmen to combine for purposes of defence. lie mind into the belief that the journeymen are give evidence against his master, under penalty of capital It is a sacred right, and should never have been vio wrong. This editor must return to school before he punishment, in any but the two following cases,—viz: duty of their superiors to report." will be able to convince any one "that, if a work-Whigs wisely kept as their own, and did not allow to grow the right to sufficient maturity to fall into the mouth of the right of Mary Anne Birch, three weeks old, whose death of Mary person support the proposition, that a man has a people, he is practically safe. The law itself is therefore. syrup. It appeared from the evidence that deceased and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from right to reap the benefit of a society who never confeeling depends in a great measure upon temperatement; "as itting with its mother and lather, a ladies show the includent in the labours to like neighbour, of this sage editor says "yes;" for he labours to pends upon the ideosyneracy of the individual; it depends upon the ideosyneracy of the individual; it depends upon the organization of the animal that feels. Tuesday preceding, as it was very cross, the mother is a plain violation of his most sacred property. Caughter.) But I tell the right hon, gentleman, that was advised to give it some "stuff out of the barrel," "Without injury to his neighbour," however, this to strike a man out of the banefits arising from the although he may not feel humilized, the country ought a preparation of opium mixed with syrup, to compose must be done; for it happens unfortunately that in funds of the society, while that man was pocketit. She sent a person for it to Mr. Day, chemist, effect these combinations always do work injury to ing the fruits which they had created. So far has Kingsland Road, who prescribed half a tea spoonful, others, and not to others only, but in a far greater he joined the non-intrusion principle, and I am not degree to the parties themselves. This is the imagery at his late conversion; but when he dishonestly clubs with the masters, by affirming that ekean of the deluded workmen who are now loitering in and dear made boots and shoes should be mixed in one batch, and vended to the public as genuiue customary work," the Society of Journeymen, 1 think too confidently that the time of labour is only trust, will lack faith to follow him. In the meanremoved a little distance, that they have merely to time a determined spirit still prevails among the few men who, as yet, cling to their homes upon a scanty fare; but those will soon remove, and leave the drill-sergeant" and his co conspirators to manage their business according to the opinion of "legal ad-

visers," and the Arbroath Guide A CORRESPONDENT.

PEDESTRIANISM. -On Tucsday the half-mile race for £10, between Reily and Anderton, was decided upon us, who now denounce the whole system of com- at Camberwell, and won by the latter, who covered the distance in two minutes and a quarter.

Foreign Movements.

(And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

gross injustice of that act of "annexation" which made Finland a portion of the Russian empire. We parties who had been engaged in the condemnation and punishment of these girls, before the Court of though not of the same stock and race as the Poles, entertain no affection for their paternal Tsar-on the contrary, if they may not exist as an independent seconded by Robert Stivens, boiler maker, "That people, they would be too happy to transfer their allegiance to the Swedish Government. Previous to 1815, Finland was united to Sweden; but the parsian functionaries, and broke the windows with stones, crying out-'Poland for ever!' 'Down with This letter adds, that a great number of the students have been arrested, and will be tried by courtmartial. For the sake of the noble students we regret this demonstration, as in all probability they will suffer perhaps the knout and Siberia, or at least Russian despotism in the countries annexed to the

> long enthralled nations to rise. The voice of humanity cries loudly for the overthrow of the accursed tyranny of the Tsars. Lately

THE KNOUT .- "Madame de Kalerdgi, who rereceived the knout at Warsaw for having, according to propaganda of Paris, is a niece of M. de Nesselrode. But it is not owing to a correspondence with the propaganda, but because she aided the escape of Count Dombrouski, the husband of one of her intimate friends, that she had aunt of the minister, was whipped for having received fifteen roubles annually; he is bound to keep the roads persons in her house who were ill disposed towards the

M. NESSELRODE is a Minister of the empire, and one of the most powerful of the Russian grandees, and yet his relations, and these relations Women, have been subjected to the horrid torture of the knout! If a Russian, of the station occupied by NESSELRODE, cannot save his family from these cruel

ment in the Réforme, narrating the flogging to dow, twenty-six years of age, for the crime of corresponding with the Polish exiles in Paris!

What will England's Queen, and England's fefernal acts of the dear delightful miscreant who gladdened the hearts of policemen, flunkies, Ascot racing blackguards, and creatures calling themselves women, or rather "Ladies," by his liberal distribution of monies, snuff-boxes, and condescending smiles? We might pardon the admiration felt by flunkies and blacklegs for their hero, but shame! toriuring monster whose accursed presence should never have been permitted to blight the soil of

The second chapter of the Work before us is deroted to the Slave population, showing the

IDENTITY BETWEEN THE TERMS SLAVE AND SERP, IN RUSSIA-DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN THE EMPEROR'S

Properly speaking, the entire of the inhabitants of the Russian empire, including Poland, Finland, and ing that their every action and word is subject to them their property, their personal liberty, and their lives, if he will. But there are distinctions of class amongst these unhappy people, some of whom, if masters of others. The unhappy victims of this double despotism—the universally-recognised slave class-form an immense multitude. Taking the whole empire, forty-five out of every sixty-three individuals are in a state of absolute serfdom; but, taking the Muscovite population only, we find it almost wholly in that deplorable condition. "The proportion of slaves which it contains, exceeds thirtyfour out of every thirty-six of its number." It must dom, and apply the word "serf" to Russian slaves. that that serfdom is a state infinitely more degrading than any system of servitude known by that name in The condition of the English serf in the days of Norman tyranny, though little to be envied, never fell to that utter abasement of mind and body which is the condition of the Russian serf of the present day. Even the worst abominations of negro slavery have but rarely approached those of Russian serfdom's and in all but exceptionary cases, the negroes of Cuba and Carolina are better cared for, less cruelly used, will here give a few extracts from the work before us, proving the above assertions :—

CONDITION OF THE PRIVATE SLAVES.

character of their many masters. The vices, the personal inhumanity, the avarice, the necessities, the inattention of the slave, According to law, a slave proprietor can be punished for putting his serf to death, but only by inearceration in a monastery, even if he had burned him petrated before now ;-let us hope, for the sake of those of a slave against his master. It owes its origin to an ukase issued in 1767, by the Empress Catherine, which says :- " If a serf, forgetful of the obedience he owes his lord, make any complaint against him, particularly to imperial majesty, both the author of the petition and he presenting it shall be amenable to the punishment which the laws award." This punishment is the infliction of the knout, and exile to Siberia. This ukase has been confirmed by another issued by the Emperor Nicholas in 1828, with a slight modification; so that as the law nov stands, (article 577 of that division of the Russian code which treats on serfdom,) it forbids the serf to accuse or 1. Treason against the Crown. 2. Concealment of the number of his slaves liable to the imperial poll-tax. As long, therefore, as a master confines his cruelties to

his own slaves, without interfering with those of other contradictory clause; but if it could even be put into execution, the most barbarous murder of a slave does not receive the punishment due to capital offences, which in Russia is exile to Siberia, and the infliction of the knont. The law thus, in its very theory, does not pretend to give the slave the protection which five-and-thirty years ago was practically extended to the West India negro by the legislature of Great Britain. During the administration of Spencer Perceval, on the 8th of May, 1811, the Honour able A. W. Hodge, a member of his Britannic Majesty's Council at Tortola, was executed for the murder of one of his negroes by excessive flogging.

Besides this, the proprietor, where a certain distance removed from a police station, can punish without other legal limitation than the responsibility which falls uper him if his victim dies within three days; and at all times he has a right to send his serf, male and female, and or any age, as often as he pleases, not for trial, but for correction, to the police authorities, without incurring the

Practically, therefore, the private serf is life and limb at the disposal of his master, as completely as slaves have ever been in any country. He can be sold or hired out like a beast of burthen. The law now wills that a certain portion of land must be sold with him, but land the coast of Africa, and sold in the markets of the new is of mere nominal value. The master may remove one world."

or all his peasants for life from one estate to anothere though thousands of miles apart. In purchasing a slaver he has, therefore, only to go through the formality of rece ceiving from the former proprietor a few acres with him; of which he soon forgets the possession, and from which he may remove the slave, separating him for ever from his family, and dooming him to perpetual banishment

The slave, male or female, cannot marry without the permission of the lord :- the law stipulates that they shall not be forced to marry against their inclinations, but does not offer to protect them; and the means of coercion in the power of the masters are so efficient, that resistance to their wishes is unknown. A soured old maid may sometimes be seen, forcing all the handsomest t In the course of our review of this work it will be girls in the village to wed the most repulsive objects; at our duty to notice the state of the Finnish portion of another, an experimental agriculturist will range his according to some fanciful theory which he believes will tend most rapidly to the reproduction of the spacies. No further respect is paid to the feelings of the father or of the husband, of the daughter or the wife; and there are no purposes, the most infamous, to which the slave is not always liable to be devoted, and frequently applied. The master may at any time send his male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier,-and some he must constantly choose for

Of course, the unhappy condition of the slaves is not without exceptions; but these exceptions are always dependent upon the individual character of the master. A humane and enlightened master will, from Helsingford, of April 20th, says :- "Two nights of course, treat his slaves in the spirit of justice and back, between eleven and twelve o'clock, this town | kindness; but the experience of all time declares was thrown into confusion by the appearance of 500 how uncertain are the chances of happiness under a or 600 young men, chiefly students of the University, despotism, national or private. A body of serfs, enwho promenaded the streets singing national songs. joying comparative happiness under a humane mas-They stopped before the houses occupied by the Rus. ter, are always liable to be handed over to a tyrannical and cruel lord, either by the death of their master or the sale of the estate to which they are attached. Hence, it is obvious that instances of the good treatment of individual slaves, or slaves belonging to a particular property, prove nothing in favour of the system above shown to be barbarous and revolting in the extreme.

We now proceed to extract illustrations of the CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR'S SLAVES,

The imperial serf is not either liable to the same extensive privations which the private serf endures, nor to But whilst we mourn the victims of Russian bar- the same extent of capricious cruelty of which he is at barity we must not forget, that this demonstration times the victim. He can more readily obtain leave to is another proof of the hatred existing towards the move about the empire; and he enjoys some of the advantages,-of belonging to an extensive and wealthy proprietor, but then it is of an absentee proprietor, who Muscovite empire; another presage of the fall of Muscovite empire; another presage of the fall of has abandoned the administration of his overgrown that empire when the moment shall come for the estates to overseers and agents. This comparative exemption from utter misery and unendurable tyronny, which the Crown serf to some extent enjoys, is not, however, without exception The vast and corrupt body which administers this prodigious estate, is sometimes we read the following revolting statement in the guilty of incredible barbarity and injustice; and the imperial serfs are sometimes decimated by hunger, as well as those belonging to private individuals, -and to an extent of which the writer of these volumes was not aware, the Augsburg Gazette, kept up a correspondence with the even when he published the "Revelutions of Russia." Though it is true that in cases of famine relief is always afforded from the imperial treasury to this population, the sums intended for that purpose seldom reach their destination. * * The imperial serf is taxed at the stipulated sum of

in order, and to contribute a portion of his labour to works of public utility; and he receives from the Crown for his support ten deintines of land to cultivate. He is bound to feed the troops quartered upon him, and to afford means of conveyance for the public service, and is ostensibly awarded payment for the same. Practically, however, he is so much at the mercy of the vastestablishment of officials comprised in the administration of the imperial domains, that the annual tax extends to double and treble its avowed amount; he cannot stir humiliations, what must be the abject state of the from the place of his birth without the dearly purchased permission of these rapacious agents, and he is liable with pleasure, What he most dreads, however, and what is consequently used as the readiest means of extortion, is being selected for the army, or for the government works. The disgust and horror entertained by the lower order of Muscovites for the military profession, which after a certain period of service frees them from slavery, is so profound and deeply rooted, that it is only fully to be accounted for, by the innate aversion of this pacific people to everything warlike. Uninviting as may be the prospect of the saldier, it is still strange to see the tenacity with which the peasantry will cling to the most wretched mode of life rather than be enlisted; but their dread of serving in the public works or the manufactories

> When the traveller is shown the mines and canals, or the vast imperial manufactories and iron works,—when he sees the stupendous docks in the ports of the Black Sea of the imperial domain. It is considered that as they are the emperor's property, they are bound to do the work he wishes done, without remuneration; and they consequently receive only the coarse rations necessary for their support, and the almost nominal one of the soldier. So far from any encouragement being held out for the zeal they may show, or the proficiency they may attain, they see by experience that the more the workman is valued, the longer and the harder is the toil at which he is kept, and the less chance of ever being dismissed to his village; whilst, on the other hand, as it is the habit of the slave to conceal his dexterity, the awkwardness he may show is always supposed to be feigued, and it is only after a long course of cruel treatment that it is

of the Crown, is perfectly natural,

The robberies practised on private serfs by their lords, and the additional punishment imposed upon the Crown serfs in the public works in proportion to the ability exhibited by them, has "rendered it a maxim of a traditional wisdom amongst the slaves of both classes, obstinately to conceal their acquirements as much as possible." The overseers of the serf, aware of this, have recourse to flogging on all occasions when any want of ability real or feigned is exhibited by the serfs. The author of this work cites instances of Englishmen and other foreigners being employed in the public works at heavy salaries from their supposed extraordinary proficiency as workmen, whereas these foreign workmen have known that some of the slaves were as elever as themselves, but this the slaves would never confess as they well knew that if their abilities were once known instead of being rewarded the result would be a retention till a later age in the government fac-

disseminate the idea throughout Europe that they desired the emancipation of the serfs, but were prevented fulfilling their generous desires by the tyran nical obstinacy of the nobles. This is not true. It is true no doubt that the past and present policy of the Crown is to remove the private serfs from the power of their lords, and this policy is acted upon whenever a proprietor falls into disgrace and is punished by the forfeiture of his lands, or when serfs mortgaged to the Crown become forfeited by their owners. But these serfs on being transferred to the Crown are not set at liberty, on the contrary they are added to the twenty-one millions and a half of serfs belonging to the Emperor. Nicholas is the chief slave proprietor in the empire,-" holding upwards of twenty-one out of every forty-five serfs within it!"

The Tsars have laboured not unsuccessfully to

The serfs are immersed in the lowest depths of ignorance, and indeed, the policy of the present Emperor, as regards all classes of the empire, is designedly retrogressive. The nobility are not allowed to travel. Nicuolas has by ukase "prohibited the admission of the lower orders from the elementary to the superior schools; he has forbidden the establishment of temperance societies, and has branded the literary tastes which his servents may exhibit, by classing it with insubordination and drunkenness-as a 'vicious tendency'(!) on which it is the This huge slave owner, this encourager of vice,

this brutal enemy of education and enlightenment, this incarnation of all evil, NICHOLAS, is one of the sovereign signers of Anti-slave-trade-treaties, and a subscriber to, or patron, of, the English Bible Society! O! monstrous hypocrisy! Nor does the imperial hypocrite stand alone. The canting anti-slaverymongers who make Exeter-hall ring with their denunciations of the vulgar flesh-robbers of Cuba and the Brazils, have not a word to say against the bloated slave-driver of Muscovy. But, then, we must allow that the humane Nicholas gives his signature to treaties to put down trade in black slaves, besides which, he supports the Bible Society "O! for a forty-parson power,

To sing thy praise hypocrisy!

Is not the Russian "a man and a brother?" Shall no voice be raised in behalf of the slaves of Russia? Yes, a voice has been raised by the author of this work, and we will echo its tones, ringing in the unwilling ears of pious, Tsar-worshipping " Anti-slavery men," that "these forty-five millions of fellow creatures, the Russian Serfs, are in every sense of the word, as completely slaves, as the negroes captured on

(Continued from the First Page.) hospital at Nottingham, and who had great opportunities of obsesving the effect that that description of employment had upon the health of children engaged in it, stated, that in many cases it brought on dyspepsia, as well as affections of the brain, and that in many instances a rapid development of consumption was the consequence of such employment. All that he (Mr. Duncombe) would ask of the house was, to protect the life of the working man, and all that he required them to do was to put a restriction upon night labour, and to protect them from being obliged to work before six o'clock in the morning, or after ten o'clock at night; as surely, he said, sixteen hours a day was quite enough to require those factories to be kept working, and, in fact, children of so early an age should not be allowed so to work at all. He hoped the right hon, gentleman would see no objection to the reading of this bill a second time, more especially as the principle of interference with labour in factories had been recognised by the Legislature. He asked the consent of the house to the second reading with the concurrence of four-fifths of the proprietors of face factories with the full assent of every operative whether engaged in a public or private factory-and with the approbation of all the people of Nottingham. Under these circumstances, he trusted the Legislature would not disappoint the wishes and feelings of so large and useful a branch of

the community. ties of introducing into the lace manufacture any restrictions of the nature now proposed were insuperable. Before the house reversed all its former legislation on this subject, it ought to consider that by far the greater part of all the lace manufactured was produced by hand-loom machinery, and not, as cotton, by machinery worked by steam in small workshops adjacent to the dwelling-houses of the weavers, or in many cases in the dwellinghouses themselves. If, therefore, the legislature dealt with this manufacture by inspection, the inhouses of those employed. Moreover, children were attend to the working of four looms at a time; on the contrary, in the lace trade, there must be one aduit male to every power loom, and two if it were employed for 20 nours. He then showed that the lace trade was dependent to more than half its extent upon foreign demand, and upon the successful competition of our manufacturers with foreigners. Owing to the removal of certain disadvantages, which he hoped was now certain to take place, the competition of the foreigner would no longer be formidable, if new restrictions, equally galling and fatal were not placed on the trade. He trusted that the house would pause before it interfered, not only with the labour of young children, but also with adult male labour, wherever that industry might be applied, no matter whether it was in the factory or in the private dwelling house. He denied that in any case the lace machinery ran continuously from the Monday morning till the Saturday night, and insisted that with respect to children the labour was remarkable light and not continuous. He did not believe that the moral and physical condition of the working classes could be improved by any legislation which should permantly diminish the demand for their labour, and leave them in a state of hopeless destitution, instead of full employment. If Parliament interferred in the lace minufacture, it must also interfere in the case of the pin-makers, the nail-makers, the fustian cutters, and various other trades; and if it did so, it could not, in justice to the workmen, stop short of the establishment of a minimum of wages. The commencement of such a career would be the downfal of our manufacturing prosperity, and its termination would be the loss of our position among the nations of the earth. He then glanced at various other ob jections which might be made to this bill, and con- tinct reply. The result was, that notwithstanding cluded by proposing that it be read a second time that the remonstrances of Mr. Ferrand, Sir R. Peel reday six months.

Golonel Kolleston gave his most cordial support to the bill, and trusted that, if the house should not be prepared to pass it as the whole, it would at least pass such parts of it as would extend relief to the children engaged in this trade. Nine-tenths of the machine holders of Nottingham had strongly expressed their approbation of some such measure as the present. He referred to a speech made by Lord Althorp in 1833, for the purpose of showing that the lace trade had been excluded from the operation of the Factories Bill, solely on the ground that the measure would not include one more than a fifth of the trade. The present system of non-interference with the lace trade was most injurious to the morals of the children engaged in it. As chairman of the quarter sessions for the district of Notts, he informed the house that a quarter sessions scarcely ever passed without some of these children being brought to the

Mr. STRUTT was of opinion that Sir J. GRAHAM had made out a sufficient case for rejecting this bill. Sir J. C. Hobhouse was of opinion that it would be impossible to carry this bill into effect, as its object was to stop all night labour in the manufacture of lace, and thereby interfere with the night labour of adults as well as of children. If Mr. Duncombe would introduce a bill to subject children in lace factories to some such regulations as those to which the children in other factories were subject, he should give such a bill his most strenuous support. He declared at the same time the willingness of the master manufacturers to assent to a bill which should prohibit infant labour in lace factories after ten o'clock at night.

Lord John Manners, in supporting the second reading of the bill, contrasted the petition which the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down presented to the House, signed by 25 master manufacturers, against the measure, with one signed by 475 of those gentlemen in favour of it; so that if the opinion of the master manufacturers was to be taken as conclusive upon this matter, he thought that fact was a sufficient reason why the bill should be passed. The Noble Lord contended that the crime of Nottingham was attributable to the night work; and, as the principle of interference had been over and over again sanctioned by the House, he gave his hearty support to the second reading of the bill, without at all pledging himself to its details.

Mr. Muxtz considered interference most necessary, but could not support this bill.

Mr. GISBORNE admitted that the great majority of the working people were favourable to the passing of the bill, but nevertheless he should oppose it.

Mr. WAKLEY denounced the disregard of the people's wishes, merely because they ran counter to some dogmas of political economy, as a fatal error of the times. He would not go to the extent to which altered in committee. The real question was, whether they should or should not interfere with the better not be read. (Confusion, and cries of "Go pair, he did not wish them to rely for aid on foreign labour of infants for ten or sixteen hours' labour? It was said that the work was not fatiguing. But the attention itself was fatiguing. He would appeal to honorable members whether the mere fact of attending in this house for six or eight hours, listening to the dull debates, was not in itself extremely fati-guing? He never left the house without some hon. member saying to him, "I am heartily sick of this life, and I think I shall resign my seat." (Laughter.) If this was so with hon, members, what must be the position of infants eight years of age, who were compelled to attend to this species of duty, for from 10 to 16 hours a day out of 24; was not that a curse on these children from which they ought to be rescued? The other day he met some children who, having preferred the mill to the poor house, were coming home there is anything objectionable in the letter he will from their work. He questioned them as to how they were employed. It appeared that they were up at 5, at the mill at 6, till dinner at 12, then at 1 think, either unsafe or indiscreet in stating in this they returned to the mill, where they remained till 7 in the evening. And what did they do on Sundays? Smith O'Brien. (Deafening applause.)
Why, it appeared that immediately after breakfast they went to school, from there to church, and after than that, there is no gentleman that will not apchurch, back to dinner, then to school, and as soon as that was over back to church again. (Hear, hear.)

"God bless my soul!" said the hon. member, "what is the meaning of all this?" (Hear.) Those children it seemed had no holiday at all, except a little on Saturday evening. Upon the whole, he implored the hear to grant to the seemed woulding that the hill. the house to agree to the second reading, that the bill | cheers.) might be altered in committee, and this he called on Mr. Ray.—Undoubtedly not, but—(Groans and them to do for the sake of the infant labourerrs in cries of "Read the letter.") But, Sir, let me them to do for the sake of the infant labourerrs in

Sir R. PEEL contended, that the Bill, as it stood, proclaimed the principle of interference with adult labour, which it would be absurd in the house to sanction, unless they were prepared to establish a minimum of wages. The immediate consequence of such prohibition of night-labour in factories as the Bill provided would be a direct premium to increased

labour in private cottages, shops, and houses.

Mr. Ferrand said, it was a melancholy fact, that whenever an hon. member in this house proposed to legislate for the welfare of the working population, he was met by the most strenuous opposition. The working population had now for several years been appealing to this house, to take the peculiar circumstances of their labour into consideration, and they had always appealed in vain. At last they had com-menced legislating for themselves; and he would ask the right hon. gentleman, as well as hon. gentlemen on both sides of the house, to look at the present condition of the manufaccuring population in other large towns in the north of England; and he thought the house would there see sufficient to induce them to consider that it was high time for Par-liament to take notice of and deliberately to consider as chairman of this association, and in performance the questions which were now taking place between of that duty I would submit to Mr. Doheny that it is

this bill, it would be understood by the workmen as masters to give them what they asked.

Mr. S. Crawrond admitted there might be many

defects in this bill, but he took up the principle that the children were overworked, and that it was the duty of the house to interfere, and, therefore, he should support the second reading of this bill. Mr. BRIGHT stated, that the strike to which the hon, member for Knaresborough had referred.

existed only among the trades with whom there was no interference whatever. Lord J. Russell did not hold the bill objectionable on the ground that it limited the labour of children; but he regarded it as a violation of every right principle of legislation on the subject, because it interfered with the adult labour, and would subject

private houses to domiciliary visits. Mr. BROTHERTON, although favourable to the restriction of infantine labour, would not vote for the bill in its present shape.

Mr. W. Cowren also should feel much difficulty in

giving his support to the bill. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he should take the sense of the house upon the question. (Hear, hear, hear.) The case before the house was, whether they would

interfere or not in the lace manufactures. He was ments. It had been stated that the masters did not in such a way as to render it almost impregnable. work children in the extreme manner it was said they did, but he would take upon himself to deny this and boiling water, intended to be showered on the completely, and to contend that the mode adopted, both towards adult and infant labour, rendered necessary an enactment such as the present. (Hear, hear.) Objection had been made to the parts of the power. Moreover, the lace manufacture was not bill, which authorised the visit of an inspector to the in general conducted in factories, but principally private dwelling of the weaver, armed with compulsory power to prevent the labour of children after a certain hour. (Hear, hear, hear.) It would, however, be remembered that the same power existed rate, and it became necessary to command under the general legislation of the house with respeciors must have access both night and day to the houses of those employed. Moreover, children were building in which manufacture was carried on was not competent, as in the cotton manufacture, to ensidered "a factory," and subject to all the regulation of the working of four loops at a time: on the labour of a factory.

In reply to a question from Mr. Stafford O'BRIEN, Mr. Duncomes declared his readiness to give up that part of the bill which interfered with adult After a few words from Mr. FIELDEN the house

divided, and the numbers were— For the amendment Against it Majority against the second reading 85 CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES AND LEC-

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS. In answer to a question by Mr. R. YORKE, house at its rising on Friday, the 29th inst., do adjourn until the Thursday following (4th of June.)

TURE ROOMS BILL.

This Bill went through Commmittee.

The house then adjourned at five o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 21. A long discussion took place on the second reading of the Metropolis Sewage and Manure Bill; the de-

bate was finally postponed. Mr. Shaw gave notice that as soon as the committee in Group II., that on which Mr. Smith O'Brien had been selected to serve, should close its labours. he would move the discharge of Mr. O'Brien from

BINGLEY POOR-HOUSE.

Mr. Ferrand put several questions to Sir R. Peel relating to the present state of the Bingley poorhouse, and Sir R. Peel gave to each of them a dis- for corresponding with the Polish exiles in Paris.) fused to retract the charges which he had preferred in June 1842 against the board of guardians of the Keighley union.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN. The Speaker then read to the house a letter addressed to himself from Mr. S. O'Brien, dated that morning, from the prison of the House of Commons. The substance of it was, that the committee of selection had not been formally appointed this session -that its order enjoining him to attend as a member of a certain committee, and his imprisonment for non-compliance with that order, were both informal and illegal, and that he was therefore entitled to his immediate discharge.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, it was ordered that Mr. S. O'Brien's letter be printed and circulated with the votes, and taken into consideration. Viscount Ebrington was proceeding to move an address for the re-appointment of the Real Property Commission, but an hon, member having moved that the house be counted, it was found that only 27 members were present, and the house rose at half-past

IRELAND.

A BLOW-UP IN CONCILIATION-HALL The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association to-day was distinguished by a regular row be-tween the two sections into which the Repeal Asso-ciation is now notoriously split. The Nation of Saturday last had fairly drawn the sword-denounced by implication the old leader—and unfurled the flag in favour of Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland From this position the party cannot recede—and with this impression abroad, the public were fully prepared for the outbreak of the smouldering embers of discord which took place this day.

Amongst the members of the committee present were, Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., Mr. Nicholas Maher, M.P., Mr. Timothy O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun. At one o'clock, Mr. J. O'Dowd, barrister, was called to the chair.

Mr. Ray read a long letter from Mr. O Connell. upon the subject of the second reading of the Coercion Bill, which is fixed by Sir R. Peel for M onday,

the 25th, (the Queen's birthday.)
Mr. Donesy handed in 21t., the weekly subscrip-Burke, parish priest of Clonmel, giving unqualified graise to Mr. S. O'Brien, when he was interrup-

Mr. CLEMENTS, who said that it was a rule invariably acted upon by the association, not to read any letter that had not first been inspected by the comthe Bill in its printed shape would lead—that is, an mittee, lest the writer, in his enthusiasm, might prointerference with adult labour—but he would vote for pound any doctrine that might possibly involve the the second reading, with the intention of having it association. With respect to the present letter, he would say, that he considered some matters in it had ing.) He entreated of the brave Poles never to des-

> on with the letter.") The Chairman thought that every gentleman was aware of the existence of the rule, and he was sure that his learned friend, Mr. Doheny, would not transgress it.
>
> | Charman thought that every gentleman was a ware of the existence of the rule, and he was sure pathy and support—(loud cheers)—despotism was a "mildew and a blight," and if nothing but thunder showers could wash it away, why, the sooner they

Mr. Doheny.-The truth is, I got the letter but two minutes ago, and I must say for myself, that I am not aware of any such rule; and if I were, I would break it. (Hear, hear.) But I ask this, is it in this hall it is to be stated the opinions of men —

Mr. CLEMENTS .- I must rise to order. (Great confusion and hisses.) The CHAIRMAN.—The secretary states that such a rule is invariably acted upon; but I am sure that if

not read it. (Cheers.) Mr. Donesy.—Certainly not. There is nothing, 1 hall that the letter gives unqualified approbation to

Mr. Ray.—When any question is likely to arise, to struggle for freedom and equality, until their all letters are first submitted to the committee. Mr. Doneny.—Here is the letter. (Cheers.) And I submit, Sir, that no question can arise in this hall

upon unqualified praise of Smith O'Brien. (Loud Renewed hisses.)

A Member of the Association.—I rise to order. Mr. RAY.-Just let me. (Groans.) A scene of indescribable confusion here ensued, short in duration, but indicative of a very strong desire that the letter from Clonmel should be perused

to its close. Mr. RAY, having at length obtained a hearing, said, there could not possibly be a difference of opinion in that hall, with respect to the unqualified praises of that great man, Mr. O'Brien. (Cheers.) What he (Mr. Ray) meant to say when interrupted, was, that in all questions that involved legal matter, or difference of opinion on questions of political expediency,

country at least unselfishly, ("Hear," and cheers.)
The letter, in speaking of Mr. O'Brien, says "he

ing, that if the house refused the second reading of '82 Club. ("Hear, hear," hisses and confusion.) Mr. Doneny.—Will you permit me to say that I a direct insult upon them, and would drive them to saw the prisoner in his cell? (Cheers.) Will you their own resources, to legislate for themselves, and their own resources, to legislate for themselves, and to enter into combinations, in order to compel their there acting the king (vehement applause); proud of his principles as when he stood here and received the homage of Ireland ? (Cheers.) Will you permit me to tell the meeting, and Ireland also, that he will not desert his post, and that this battle will be fought to the last? (Cheers.) In conclusion Mr. Doheny moved the insertion on the minutes of the letter from Clonmel.

> be referred to the committee, and thanks voted to the reverend writer. Mr. H. GRATTAN then addressed the meeting, after

It was subsequently arranged that the letter should

The week's rent was announced to be £143 18s. 1d.

IRELAND—FATAL CONFLICT.—(From the correspondent of the Evening Packet.)—"A serious affray, attended by loss of life, took place at Bird Hill on Saturday last, in consequence of opposition given by a person named Maunsell to the sheriff of the county deliver pessession (under a writ of habere) of a farm from which Maunsell had been ejected for non-payment of rent. Dr. Twiss attended in his magisterial capacity, and assisted the under-sheriff in remon-strating with Maunsell against the preposterous The party within were furnished with large stones

heads of those who should approach the building.

Some of those missiles were flung at the bailiffs. The

doctor and sub-sheriff offered Maunsell, who was on

more if necessary, to keep possession, as a caretaker, provided he would give quiet possession, but the offer was rejected. While this parley was going on, the crowd was accumulating at a rapid them to disperse by reading the Riot times. If acts of bravery and devotion, rivalling Act, which was done, but proved alike ineffectual. The police were ordered to fire blank cartridges in the direction of the house, but this experiment also failed. Ultimately the police were ordered to use balls which struck a man and a woman in one of the windows, whereupon Maunsell ordered the people inside to open the doors. The sheriff then delivered possession, and arrested five of the leaders of the opposing party, who have been duly committed for The persons shot were servants to Maunsell. They have died of their wounds.

THE POLISH MARTYRS.

A public meeting took place at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, May 20, for the purpose of commemorating the Polish martyrs sacrificed in the recent outbreak. A banner suspended from the rostrum excited universal attention, the Sir R. PEEL said, he intended to move that the names of the following martyrs being inscribed thereon:

POTOLSKI. ZARSKI. KOCHISHEVSKI.

SOLARSKI.

A priest of Cracow, who, after animating his congregation by an eloquent and affecting speech, marched at their head, and was shot by the Austrians.) KRULEWDY. ZAWATZSKI.

(Flogged to death.) MADAME KROSNOWSKA. (A young widow, 26 years of age, flogged to death

Under these names was the word

TARNOW, circle of Tarnow by the agents of the Austrian go-

Mr. Henry Hetherington was unanimously called to the chair, and said, no one would attempt to dead or alive. Spirituous liquors were abundantly deny the great claims the gallant Poles had on the sympathies of Englishmen. He knew there were some few who would ask what have you to do with Poland; but he treated such queries as so many subterfuges for the non-performance of a sacred duty-(loud cheers)-and in the language of the bill convening this meeting, he proclaimed that— "He who permits oppression, shares the crime."

(Immense applause.) Mr. T. CLARK moved the first resolution. He trusted there was no Englishman, who would or could feel himself justified in withholding his sympathy from the people of Poland in their recent noble struggle to shake off the horrible and cruel tyranny under which they had languished for nearly a century. It had been said that that was not the proper time to rise; but, surely, they who were on the spot were the best judges of the fitting time. It was always the fitting time to destroy tyranny when the people imagined they had sufficient power to do so. He concluded by moving the first reso-

RESOLVED,-That the right of Poland to exist as a free and independent state being incontrovertible, this meeting recognises the recent outbreaks in Cracow and other parts of Poland as acts of an oppressed people worthy of the admiration and sympathy of all nations; and this meeting, while it deplores the failure of those outbreaks, cherishes the memories of the heroes and martyrs who perished in the unequal strife-whether on the field of battle, under the hands of the executioner, or victims of organised asssassination and imperial massacre—as worthy of our grateful honour, and the everlasting re-

membrance of the people of all lands. Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the resolution. Mr. Ernest Jones, who was received with a hearty welcome, supported the resolution. He said the Poles were worthy of our gratitude for more reasons than one, they had demonstrated that a sccret communion of sentiment existed between all the despots of the earth-(loud cheers)-and pointed out to us the great necessity that exists for a fra-Mr. Doheny handed in 21*l.*, the weekly subscription of the Repealers of Liverpool, also 20*l.* from Clonnel. (Cheers.) Mr. Doheny was in the act of the reading a passage in the letter of the Rev. Mr. Burke, parish priest of Clonnel. giving unoughful to produce. (Great applause.) In the recent outbreak, even the aristocracy of Poland had rose in Burke, parish priest of Clonnel. giving unoughful favour of the people, ready to abolish vassalage and serfdom. (Hear, hear.) True, the insurrection had for a time been suppressed, but let it not be supposed that the roar of the cannon, or the thunder of musketry, could silence the cry of Liberty, no, the blood of the martyrs had hallowed the cause, their sons would arise and avenge the deaths of their worthy sires-crumble tyranny in the dust-and erect the Democratic Temple on its ruins. (Great cheergovernments, but thought they might safely lean on their democratic brethren of other nations for sym-

came the better. (Immense applause.) Mr. Carl Schaper (German) said, the last throes of the heroes who fell in the last struggle had scarce passed away, when the atrocious royal butchers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, commenced their dastardly cruelty to those who unfortunately fell into their hands. The recent struggle had been designated "ill-timed." He would like to know when a struggle for freedom would be well-timed for despots. (Loud cheers.) Although their friends had suffered temporary defeat, they would not despair—they were not conquered. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Schapper described the horrible massacres in the circle of Tarnow. He commented in strong terms on the execution of Potetski and his brave brother martyrs, and eloquently denounced the horrible murder of Madame Krosnowska, who was flogged to death for writing to her friends at Paris. He concluded by saying, Poland was not conquered; her sons would continue

cheering.) The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Jeffery moved the second resolution :-

RESOLVED,—That the struggles of the Poles to recover their freedom from the Triad of Despots being identical emotions, nor describe your wrongs. Shame, eternal with the interests of humanity in every country, this shame on the governments of England and France, who meeting invokes the aid of the British people in support of all future struggles of their Polish brethren : this meeting believing that the restoration of Poland would be followed by the emancipation of the entire Slavonian race, and would greatly accelerate the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world.

efforts were crowned with success. (Tremendous

He said the purpose for which this meeting had assembled did not admit of controversy. No person would at least openly defend the conduct of the continental despots, but there was something like in which Poland was treated by the press, they professed to look on Poland as a nation whose fate was it was invariably the practice to refer all letters to the committee. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Go on with the letter.") sealed and settled, but he could not agree with that. (Hear, hear.) Much as he valued peace and detested with the letter.") with the letter.")

Mr. Doheny.—I trust I am sufficiently known in my country (cheers), and I have worked for that cheering.) After commenting eloquently on the cheering.) After commenting eloquently on the cheering.) character of the tyrant Nicholas, Mr. Jeffery added,
—he was a meral force man, but nevertheless he be-

> Her name, her nature, wither'd from the world." (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. Doyle seconded the motion in a very powerful and effective speech, which was much applauded.

Mr. G. Julian Harney proposed the adoption of the following address:-

TO THE POLES.

"All Men are Brethren."

right to resist and overthrow, by every means at your tioners, and enforce that establishment of Polish rights festo are unexceptionable, and have our hearty concur-Tipperary), who came with a large party of police to which we regard as indispensible for the happiness of rence. the Polish nation, the security of the neighbouring states, and the consolidation of the peace of Europe.

The professing friends of Poland belonging to the "privileged orders" refused to join us in our endeavours people" is not always respected by the British Parliament.

the outside of the building, to allow him a week, or excited by the martyrdom of so many pure and noble natriots. The holiest struggles, even when crowned with sure result of victory. victory, are too often accompanied by the loss of the good and the brave, struck down by the bolts of tyranny. Alas! Poland has to number the loss of warrior-martyrs pendence and freedom, and in the spirit of Fraternity we to a greater extent than any other nation of modern salute you as Brethren. Thermopylæ, could have secured victory to the friends of able length, detailing the martyrdom of a number right, Poland would long before this have achieved her freedom, but overwhelming brute force, and other unfavourable circumstances, have hitherto been sufficiently powerful to prevent the triumph of

"The noblest cause that pen or sword Of mortal ever lost or gained."
Recent events have added to the long list of warrior-martyrs who have fallen sabre or scythe in hand, pouring out their heart's blood for Poland and Liberty. The fate of these however, is "rather to be imitated than mourned over." Future generations of Poland's children happy in the freedom which will assuredly be theirs, will honour the names of their brave sires, and exultingly cry -"as they died to win liberty so if need be will we die to maintain it,"

But other victims claim our sympathy, not slain in battle-broil, but pitilessly slaughtered by assassin hands; we allude to the dreadful massacres in the circle of Tarnow. All Europe has been horrified by the accounts of the murders so savagely perpetrated in that portion of unhappy Poland, and the horror naturally excited by these shocking atrocities has been greatly augmented by the alleged fact that these assassinations were the work of the Polish peasantry, the victims being their own countrymen, the Polish nobles. It has been also stated that the (The first hung at Siedlec, the other two at Warsaw.) peasants were influenced by a desire to uphold the Austrian despotism and prevent the re-establishment of their own country's freedom.

Could we believe these assertions, we might indeed despair of Poland: but happily we know these statements

sent into the villages of Gallicia, to represent to the peatheir own aggrandisement and the more complete ensurrounded by a deep black border, intended to re-slavement of the peasants, and that the Austrian govern-present the multitude of victims massacred in the ment was the "paternal" head whom the peasants should support as their protector. The Austrian authorities promised a pecuniary reward for every Polish gentleman who should be delivered into their hands supplied to stimulate the work of murder. The peasants who were induced to engage in these atrocities were for the most part serfs of the Crown who had been in the military service of Austria, added to which, Austrian soldiers and other emissaries were disguised as peasants and sentamongst the people, and these were the assassins who commenced the murders. To make sure of this atrocious scheme producing the desired destruction of the patriotic nobles, the Austrian authorities, while offering twenty florins for a living Polish noble, offered double the sum if the victim was brought to them dead. These darkest pages in the history of Poland now records the slaughter of the victims of Austrian perfidy.

Of course it is not necessary to inform you of these deplorable facts, but we repeat them for the information of our own countrymen, and in justice to the Polish aristocracy and the Polish peasantry, calumniated by the en-

slaved Austrian press. We are no admirers of aristocracies, and the Polish nobility are open to heavy charges, which will for ever live in history. By the abasement of the great body of their fered for the sins of their fathers, and many of the nobility tion universally prevails. have gloriously striven to redeem the errors of their class. Some of the chief of Poland's sons, great not only as petition was insultingly rejected. In 1844 the Gallician marched to the environs of this town. Diet petitioned the Austrian Emperor for the same purpose, but the prayer was refused and the petitioners reprimanded; in less than two years afterwards, the men

who had nobly endeavoured to liberate the serfs were on Thursday evening, bringing special messengers to the deluded peasantry, that the nobles were their treachery more perfidious? The peasantry are not as has been represented, the willing supporters of the usurpations which oppress them in common with the rest of their countrymen. In the

revolution of 1830-31, they flocked in thousands to the alone furnished a force of sixty thousand men armed with seconded by the Provisional Government, Poland would then, in all probability, have achieved her freedom. The Gallician assassinations will for ever remain a

monument of the perfidy and cruelty of the Austrian ington. despotism. That despotism affects to be the chief conservator of existing compacts and institutions, the champion of all present usurpations, privileges, and abuses, other. But this is in accordance with its abominable maxim :- "Divide and conquer." In Italy, Hungary, and Poland, it has ever ruled by provoking discord between different classes, and the massacres of Tarnow form the crowning infamy of this atrocious system. Such a government merits and must have the execration of the human race. If it has to contend with conspirators within, it may be assured that it has enemies without, who are to be numbered by millions and are ranged under

having the power to punish and prevent these enormities do not use that power. From the governments we turn to the people, and appeal to you, O Englishmen and Frenchmen; we appeal to you men of all nations, women of all nations, against the woman-flogging tyrant Nicholas, We pronounce him the enemy of

The Prussian government if less sanguinary, is more hypocritical. The Prussian king, pretending to liberalism, 'damning with faint praise" and that was the mode has shown himself the enemy alike of German and of now confined in the dungeons of Posen attest too well the claim of the Prussian king to this hateful distinction. cheered so many of your brothers in the hour of trial. The day of your triumph, whether near or far, may undoubtedly be accelerated by union among yourselves. present moment into the most alarming combinations to protect themselves against what they called the anything objectionable in that? (Cheers, and cried not visit Mr. house look at the fearful strikes for wages which were now taking place in Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in the north of England: and he (Great sheering.)

dared to stand torth as the defender of Ireland's lieved there were times and circumstances that rights, and the redresser of her wrongs." Is there justified, nay, demanded, a resort to arms. (Great place in Poland. Temporary defeat was not failure. The Poles must and would be unjust and opposed to the ideas of Polish freedom. It would be now taking place in Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in the north of England: and he (Great sheering.) defeat was not failure. The Poles must and would triumph, and then,—

"Down to the dust oppression will be harded."

Temporary family could not be lasting, for it would be unjust and to get leave to go with him to the Surrey Theatre, and he afterwards gave me some drink that was drugged for unjust, because a few harded. have no right to legislate for the Polish nation,

the majority of the people had no voice, would be unjust for the reasons above stated, and because no man, or body of men has a right to vote away the rights of any other man or men. The bond of agreement, we suggest, should be the recognition of the equal rights of all Poles, leaving it to the nation in the exercise of its sovereignty to declare what form of government it will establish. POLES!—Heroic Friends and Brothers.

Assembled to pay a solemn homage to the memories of the distinguished Martyrs of your Fatherland, we deem this a fitting occasion to address you in the language of fraternal sympathy and hope,—sympathy for the past and present sufferings of your greatly-wrouged country, and hope of that future which shall see Poland's wrongs redressed, and her children reaping the fruits of the seed sown by their martyred fathers.

On the 25th of March last, at a great meeting holden in this Metropolis, we expressed our unqualified abhorrence of the several acts of wrong and robbery known in history as the partitions of Poland, we vindicated your right to resist and overthrow by every means at your and the matter of the several acts of wrong and robbery known in festo of the 22nd of February fully expresses our ideas on thing to do with the robbery.—Alderman Gibbs: Is alm to declare what form of government it will establish. But this is not all that is necessary, experience has proved that mere political rights when accompanied with social that is necessary, experience has proved that mere political rights when accompanied with social that is necessary, experience has proved that seems proved that is necessary.

It all class says about us has committed these robbery.—Alderman Gibbs: Is alm to declare what form of giving false references and the mere political rights when accompanied with social that is necessary, experience has proved that seems proved that mere political rights when accompanied with social seems proved that mere political rights when accompanied with social proved that mere political rights when accompanied with social seems proved that fire ro command, the despetisms which oppress you. Lastly, this question. We might desire a better defined docuwe petitioned the British Parliament to exercise its power | ment than the Cracow Manifesto on which to see based a and influence to stay the progress of Poland's execu- union of Poland's sons, but the principles of that mani-

Poles! Let the principles of justice be your guide and the equal rights of all your aim, and you must succeed. They will be the true patriots who, abjuring their own pretensions, and abandoning their own predelicnow been legislating for 40 years with respect to other factories, it had hitherto felt that the difficullieve in the nation," they withheld liberty from the peasants; a different result in any future struggle can only be secured by making the entire Polish nation participate We have witnessed with profound emotion the heroic acts on the part of your brethren engaged in the recent in the struggle. To create such a force the popular inoutbreak, and our sympathies have been powerfully stincts of justice must be gratified; the equal rights of all must be held up as the reward of sacrifice, and the

Mr. HARNEY addressed the meeting at considerof eminent Polish patriots, including Scigenny, LEVITOUX and KONARSKI. His description of the infernal tortures inflicted on the martyrs excited a thrill of horror through the meeting. Mr. H.'s speech was warmly applauded. Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE seconded the address, which

unanimously adopted.

Colonel Onorski (Polish exile), expressed his grateful thanks to the meeting; he recognised the chairman as having been the president of the great meeting held during the visit of the miscreant Nicholas to this country. Poland would always aspire to be worthy of the sympathies of the friends of justice, humanity, liberty, and equality. (Great cheering.)

A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved giving three cheers for Poland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The news from

is unimportant. The Gazette publishes dispatches from the Political Chief of Malaga, and from the Captain-General of Grenada, with an official account of the murder of the colonel of the regiment of Gre-

who seeing that the insurrection was about to burst sel was immediately claimed by the Spanish above described until subsequently to his removal to the forth u ed the most perfidious means to excite the peason authorities, and delivered, by order of the Governor, labeled the attempt he had made upon his life.

Sent into the villages of Gallicia, to represent to the peason from Algesiras. Previous however to her large the pose from Algesiras. Previous however to her large the large that he will be the la santry that the nobles had no other object in view than surrender, the Governor had directed the captain of an English steamer guarding the vessel to repair on slavement of the peasants, and that the Austrian govern- board and offer protection to those who should wish to remain at Gibraltar. Commander Jorgones, the other officers of the brig, the two first pilots. several seamen, and four officers of the column of insurgents defeated at Santiago, accepted the offer, and landed with their baggage. The remainder, consisting of two marine guards, the purser, chaplain, surgeon, and 50 men, remained in the Nervion, which sailed on the 5th for Algesiras.

An extraordinary express in anticipation of the overland mail from

reached London on Thursday, Lord Hardinge has quitted the Punjaub, The British garrison remains in a state of peace and inactivity at Lahore; and, although from the disbanding of the Sikh troops, the sum if the victim was brought to them dead. These some turbulent parties are roving up and down the horrible means were but too successful, and one of the country, matters are gradually subsiding into a state of tranquillity. The hot season had commenced, and the armies had taken up their permanent stations until the season for compaigning opens again in places, and the cholera was raging in others. PORTUGĂL

continues in a disturbed state. Several arrests of influential persons have taken place in Lisbon, and the troops are nightly kept under arms. On Sunday last, the 3rd, a flame of the revolt which is raging in countrymen, and the corrupt intrigues, and factious divisions in their own ranks, they caused the ruin of their country; but bitterly has succeeding generations suftenessing the military. Many persons were killed. Disaffective military.

A letter from

neroes and martyrs, but also as champions of equal justice, struggling and suffering for the freedom of all classes, have belonged to the Polish nobility. The importal Newscars and martyrs, but also as champions of equal dated Posen the 7th inst. says, "The excitement not only continues in the Grand Duchy (of Posen,) but is assuming even a martyrs, but also as champions of equal dated Posen the 7th inst. says, "The excitement not only continues in the Grand Duchy (of Posen,) classes, have belonged to the Polish nobility. The im-mortal Kosciusko is an illustrious example of these true character. Hitherto, the nobles and clergy alone patriots, who though a noble himself, fought in the garb have taken part in the revolutionary proceedings, but of a peasant, as a symbol that his valorous deeds had for now symptoms of rebellion appear among the peasantheir object the liberty of the entire Polish people. The try. The people have been much excited by the agents of the usurping despotisms have industriously pro- arrest of several of their priests, and in some places pagated the idea that the Polish nobles are still opposed sanguinary conflicts have cusued. At Wreschen, the to the emancipation of the serfs, but that is not true. In Kamorniks have assembled and demanded a partition 1818 the nobility of Lithuania, petitioned the Emperor of the lands Gesen is said to have been a theatre ALEXANDER for leave to emancipate their peasants, which of great disorders, and a battalion is about to be

> from the UNITED STATES

pitilessly murdered, the Austrian government representing from the American Government to Mr. M'Lane, and from Canada to the Home Administration. It is enemies. Was ever crime more horrible? Was ever stated, and confidently so, that the former brings the Oregon notice to Mr. M'Lane, with instructions for its due delivery to the British Government. Relations with

had assumed a more threatening aspect. The latest

national standard, in four days the republic of Cracow accounts from Rio Grande state that Matamoras scythes. These soldiers of the people displayed the most heroic courage and had their efforts been properly Further desertions from the American army had act of crossing over to the Mexicans. Fears for the safety of the American force prevailed at Wash-

Police Kntelligence.

CHARGE OF EXTRAORDINARY TREACHERY .- A girl, of in-

teresting appearance, named Margaret Glynn, was brought before Alderman Gibbs, on Saturday, on a charge to which she gave an answer, which, upon subsequent inquiry, was found to be correct. Upon being put to the bar her face was bathed in tears.—Francis Bennet, who stated himself to be a builder, residing at No. 7, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, stated that he charged the prisoner every national banner in Europe,
Brethren, with you we mourn the martyrs sacrificed by the ruthless Russian autocrat. In vain has the Russian tyrant sought to cover with infamy the victims of his fury by consigning them to the gallows,—the names of Potociated with Vollowich the brave, Zavisha the "true," Vinnitski, Zarski, and Koomshevski, will be worthly associated with Vollowich the brave, Zavisha the "true," Vinnitski the daring, and Konarski the immortal. Even while penning this address new horrors crowd upon us: we hear of the victims Krulewox and Zawatzsky dying under the strokes of the barbarous knout; and still more horrible, we hear of the martyred lady Krossowska the Polish exiles in Paris. Brethren, words cannot express our life again, I am the chap. I do belong to the city of New York, and I du want a companion, and iff you wish to change your life again, I am the chap. I do belong to the city of New York, and I du want a too show the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property at the bar. He had seen some of the property and could swear to the rob.

"Madam,—I read your advertisement, and I du want a companion, and iff und the loth. I do not the rob. He can he chap. I do belong to the city of New York, 600 barrels. I have not sold it yet. I have not sold it yet. I have not sold it ye and his daughter had lost several dresses since the 10th of April. These dresses and other articles had been stolen exiles in Paris. Brethren, words cannot express our guilty of the vilest treachery towards her.—Alderman Gibbs (to the prisoner): You seemed to be in great distress (to L. E., No. 34, Gough-street, Mount Pleasant, of mind when put to that bar. What was the cause of it? of mind when put to that bar. What was the cause of it?

—The prisoner said the wretches who accused her had combined to destry her, particularly as the nephew of the man who caused her to be apprehended wanted to get rid of hor, and thought the easiest way of doing that effectually would be to charge her with robbery, which they all well knew she had never any idea of committing.

Alderman Gibbs asked the prisoner what reason she had be also to the fact of his having turned three men out of her ways the prisoner than more to complainant: When we were in Paris, did I not come home one night and find another man in bed with you?—Complainant: I heard you say there was one, but I was not conscious of it, having taken a little champagne, which rendered me rather stupid, not being accuse to the fact of his having turned three men out of her ways the parisoner to complainant: When we were in Paris, did I not come home one night and find another man in bed with you?—Complainant: I heard you say there was one, but I was not conscious of it, having taken a little champagne, which rendered me rather stupid, not being accused.

Alderman Gibbs asked the prisoner what reason she had she with you?—Complainant: I heard you say there was one, but I was not conscious of it, having taken a little champagne, which rendered me rather stupid, not being accused. ging tyrant Nicholas. We pronounce him the enemy of the human race, and we appeal to you to confirm our than from either of the others?—The prisoner said the person to whom the Alderman alluded had, when she was sixteen years of age, seduced her, and it was by him she had been introduced to the prosecutor and his daughter, hypocritical. The Prussian king, pretending to liberalism, has shown himself the enemy alike of German and of Polish freedom, content to fill the ignominious office of tered against her as thief until the moment before she was that he once introduced her as Mrs. Mortimer, and also the moment before she was that he once introduced her as Mrs. Mortimer, and also the moment of the Pressure of Posen attest too well the claim of the Pressure his hateful distinction.

Brethern, a great future is before you, in which will be realised those visions of freedom and glory which have the represented as his one excuse for her rebbing me.—The prisoner: The prisoner: The prisoner is the free You, in which will be realised those visions of freedom and glory which have the prisoner of the parties in the City whom he represented as his agent, and that there was Mr. Mortimer, and also to the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been to the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been the fact of his taking the box away. She had also to the fact of his taking the box away. She had also to the fact of his taking the box away. She had also the fact of his taking the box away. She had also the fact of his taking the box away. She had also the fact of his taking the box away. She had also the fact of his taking the box away. The his fact of his taking the fact of hi to supply him with money. They have sent, I pawned to supply him with money. They have sent me to pawn things that they might have charges to bring against me by calling pawnbrokers to give evidence against me, and by such means transport me.—Alderman Gibbs—How did you happen to become acquainted with him?—The prisoner: About two years ago he constantly came after me afterwards gave me some drink that was drugged, for, upon coming to my senses, I found myself with him in an infamous house.—Alderman Gibbs: And you remained have no right to legislate for the Polish nation, more particularly such legislation as would bind future generations. It would be opposed to Polish ideas, because the genius of Polish liberty is Thomas Spencer; and he and his uncle are connected with a gap of symptoms with essentially Republican. Again, a union founded on with a gang of swindlers, who have been long cheating the

about him. The prisoner: My Lord, this person who has come forward so treacherously against me, was himself before your Lordship, six months ago, under the name of Thomas Ryder Walker.—Alderman Gibbs (to the nephew): Is that the case?—The nephew: I know nothing about it, my Lord.—Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, on referring to a former book of the date named by the prisoner, said the name appeared in that hook—Alderman Gibbs said he could not think of keeping the prisoner one moment upon such evidence, and ordered that her property and the duplicates which she claimed as her own, should be given up to her and that care bould be the transfer for the property and the course of the cour given up to her, and that care should be taken of her in the Compter for a few days, until inquiry should be made as to the best means of restoring her to her mother, a very poor woman, to whom she was most anxious to go once more. On Monday a policeman, who was directed by Alderman Gibbs to make the necessary investigation, informed Mr. Goodman that he had already ascertained that the most important parts of the poor girl's statement were correct.

WORSHIP STREET. CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—On Monday, Ellen Riley was charged with having cruelly treated and otherwise illtreated her stepdaughter, Elizabeth Riley, 11 years of age. Poles! We offer you our sympathy, we express our ardent hope for the restoration of your country's indewhich was saturated with blood proceeding from a severe wound in the side of her head, and she had neither shoes, wound in the side of her head, and she had neither shoes, stockings, nor a vestige of under clothing. It appeared from the child's statement, that the prisoner had for a long time been in the habit of ill-treating and almost starving her. Police-constable H 70 stated, that after taking the prisoner into custody, they were followed to the station-house by several hundred persons, who displayed such a determination to execute summary vengeance upon the woman, that his hat was several times knocked off in his efforts to protect her from violence. Mr, Bingham said he should order the prisoner to pay afternalty of 5L., or undergo two months' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that term, she must find two sureties for her good behaviour, for a further period of six months. for a further period of six months.

SOUTHWARK. A LEAP FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE .- On Tuesday, Charles Smith was charged with making a very determined attempt upon his life by throwing himself off the centre arch of Waterloo-bridge into the river. Inspector Everest, of the Thames Police, stated that on Sunday night, the 3rd inst., about twelve o'clock, while on duty in a boat on the river, on passing one of the arches of Waterloo-bridge, the tide running down at the time, his attention was called on hearing a heavy splashin the water. He immediately rowed to the spot from whence he heard the noise, and after some little time saw a man floating on the surface, and succeeded in dragging him into the boat. He was perfectly insensible, and finding him in that condition he lost no time in converige him with assistance to the lost no time in conveying him, with assistance, to the Feathers, in the Waterloo-road; and Mr. Handy, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood, having been immediately called in, the usual remedies for producing resuscitation were adopted with success. It was, however, observed the patient had received such serious injuries in pre-cipitating himself from such a height off the bridge, that of Malaga, whilst passing with several other officers by a group of persons, who dispersed after having fired. The assassins had not been discovered.

The brig of war Narrion arrived of the streets charing cross Hospital, in which institution he remained until the present occasion. Mr. Cottingham questioned the defendant as to his situation in life, and the cause of his having made such a determined attempt at suicide. it was deemed necessary to have him afterwards taken to te be calumnies invented by the organisers of the massacres, to cover their own infamy.

We have authentic information that these massacres
were excited by the agents of the Austrian government,
who seeing that the insurrection was about to burst

by a group of persons, who dispersed after having in the discovered. The assassins had not been discovered. In reply, the young man stated that he was in the employ of Mr. Maudsley, a cutler, and that on the Sunday in question he spent the evening with some friends at Walwho seeing that the insurrection was about to burst. the young man, permitted him to be delivered into the care of his parent.

BOW STREET.

Serious Robbert.—A young man, in the garb of a sailor, was charged with stealing a valuable collection of drawings by Wilkie, and a number of books, in all worth about 300 guineas, the property of his recent employer, Mr. Stewart, bookseller, of King William-street, West Strand. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Stewart as an errand boy, having abscondrd about ten weeks ago. The book of drawings, estimated at 209 guineas value, with other property, was missed from the premises, and constable Thompson, learning that the prisoner had gone to Sheerness, and enlisted as a sailor in her Majesty's ship Ocean, went in pursuit of him with a warrant and took him into custody. The officer found that the prisoner had given the name of Take Wilson that the prisoner had given the name of John Wilson, The captain of the vessel put some questions to the prisoner, in the presence of Thompson, which led to his confession that he had stolen the property, but had not participated in the whole of it, others, he said. having been concerned in the robbery. It appeared that he had parted with the drawings for an old sword, but they had since been recovered. The prisoner now repeated the above statements, and said that if Mr. Stewart, the prosecutor, would furnish him with his catalogue of books, he would

October. Great scarcity of water existed in different and which he had sold at different periods. Mr. Henry re-GUILDHALL. Caution to Matrimonial Speculators.—On Tuesday, an Irishman, of rather repulsive countenance, but well dressed, named Joseph Mortimer, was charged, before Alderman Farncombe, with robbing a buxom dame, of about forty, named Eliza Lawyer, of £24 in gold, besides a large quantity of wearing apparel, under the following curious circumstances.—Complainant stated, that about three months since, she advertised in the Times for a situation as cook or housekeeper to a single gentleman. She received an answer from the prisoner, saying, that if she felt an inclination to change her situation in life, he should be happy to communicate with her on the subject. A day was appointed, and she met him at a friend's house in South-street, Grosvenor-square. He represented himself as a gentleman and a merchant, of good property, from New York, and a widower, with but one daughter; and concluded by asking her if she was willing to alter her station in life. She replied, that she had no objection. A meeting was then appointed for the next day at her (complainant's lodgings, No. 1, North-terrace, South-street, Grosvenor-square, when he asked her if she had any objection to go to New York, and she said she had not; she would go anywhere if she could be happy, as she had no CAUTION TO MATRIMONIAL SPECULATORS .- On Tuesday, would go anywhere if she could be happy, as she had no ties to keep her in England at all.—Alderman Farncombe: At the first meeting, did he inquire if you had any property?—Complainant: No, he did not. The complainant proceeded to state that after a few more interviews it was agreed that they should be married. On this being known The Great Western steamer arrived at Liverpool

agreed that they should be married. On this being known to some of her creditors, she was arrested by one of them in the hope that the prisoner would pay; but finding that would not be the case the party liberated her again. In consequence of the arrest the marriage was postponed, and eventually it was agreed that as soon as she could settle her affairs they should proceed to Manchest r, and there be united. Being annoyed by her creditors, she removed to a coffee-shop in the Commercial-road, he coming to live with her as her husband until they were married. They moved about to various places, and at last went to France, where she had to receive about £40, left her by her late lusband's father. After staying there about a her late husband's father. After staying there about a fortnight, they returned, and went to a coffee-shop called accounts from Rio Grande state that Matamoras was blockaded by General Taylor. Lieutenant Porter period who found all the money?—Complainant: I did. He said that he had plenty of money at Liverpool, and Further desertions from the American army had taken place, several of the deserters were shot in the lact of crossing over to the Mexicans. Fears for the lact of crossing over to the Mexicans. Fears for the lact of crossing over to the Mexicans. affairs, and on the Good Friday they were to start for Liverpool; but on the previous day, about ten o'clock, he left the house, saying he would return at twelve o'clock, but she had not seen him since until he was taken into curtoff. custody. She gave the prisoner the money to take care of, but never consented to his making use of it. On the Wednesday previous to his leaving her, she gave him a number of duplicates of clothes, which he was to get out of pledge, some of which he did, and took with him, besides a box of clothes.—Alderman Farncombe: How did you meet with him again?—Complainant! I again advertised for a similar structure of the clothes. similar situation, and receiving the following letter, a friend proceeded to the address, and the prisoner being recegnised was given into custody.

Mr. Tengue (the chief clerk) then read the letter, of which the following is a literal copy, amidst much

"Madam,-I read your advertisement, and I du want a

Gray's inn road."
Prisoner to complainant: When we were in Paris, die room when in Paris, both of which accusations she denied most positively. Alderman Farncombe remarked that the questions the prisoner was asking had nothing to do with his abscouding with the complainant's money.—Prisoner: Then all I say is, that I am not guilty. Sarah Smith, of the Commercial-road East, was called to prove that the prisoner passed himself off as complainant's husband, and that he once introduced her as Mrs. Mortimer, and also to the parties in the City whom he represented as his agents, and they said that there was a Mr. Mortimer, of Cheltenham-square, New York, and that if the prisoner was the party, he was highly respectable, but that they could not identify him. The prisoner declined saying anything more than that he was not guilty of the charge, was remanded, in order to make further inquiries respecting him, as it is supposed that he has been earrying on this trade to some extent.

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Saturday, May 23, 1846.