

My DEAR FRIENDS,—You cannot look at the
objects of the Association for this week without com-
ing to the conclusion, that your confidence in the
Land plan is likely to augment my labours to a con-
siderable degree. It would be utterly impossible to
describe to you the responsibility that I now begin
to attach to myself as the founder of the Association,
and as the person to whom you look for the realiza-
tion of the hopes held out to you. I know not to what
I am to ascribe the enormous amount of money that
has recently come in; some would attribute it to
the profit made by the sale of Carpenter's Farm, and
others to the fame of the Herringgate Cottages,
which is being so extensively circulated.

I have been occupied, this week, in inspecting
more Land, and I have this moment offered £14,000
for an Estate, about which I am to receive an answer
as speedily as possible. There is one thing that I
wish to remind you of—it is this, that the fact of
not having land in possession does not at all affect
the ballot; nor will it postpone our operations by
an hour; and for this reason—we were not to get
possession of Carpenter's Farm till the 29th Sep-
tember; nor can we, at this time of year, when the
lands are cropped, get possession of any land until
September. So that not an hour
has been lost; as I am now in treaty
about four farms, of which I must not tell
you the situations, lest, as I before said, the price
may be raised; if this, however, you may be assured,
that the land you will have; and that, in fact, we are
now in a situation to purchase to a very large amount.
You will see by my balance sheet that the society
is now in a more flourishing state than we had hoped
to have seen it in ten years. The opposition of our
enemies has been as much as anything else, tended to
that result. Besides the ballot for as many members
as 130 acres, the quantity contained in Carpenter's
will locate, the ballot will also take place for Her-
ringgate Farm—that is, for the respective allotments
that will fall to those who have drawn prizes.

It is not at all unlikely that I shall shortly be called
once more into the field of political agitation, and
while engaged in that pursuit, you may rest assured
that I shall not forget the Land. It is all important
that we should act in perfect harmony when the
struggle comes, and the policy that I propose is,
DEATH TO WHIGGERY under any circumstances;
if you feel like me, you will shudder at the pros-
pect of such a coalition-government as Russell,
O'Connell, and the Times, with the Malthusian prin-
ciple to enlist the sympathy and support of the free
trade and speculative interests.

There are no lengths to which Russell will not go
to retain power, at which O'Connell will stop to re-
tain patronage, and that the Times will not go to
secure the unopposed return for Berkshire, and a ba-
nality for John Walter. These are the conditions
upon which the co-operation of O'Connell and the
Times has been secured, the old mode of Whig
government—bribery and corruption. The Times is
gladly feeling its way backward, from the conviction,
that, even its own prostitution and O'Connell's
realities, are not sufficient to sustain the weight of
Russell's incompetency and delinquency. If we
can beat the Whigs this time, which we assuredly
will, we shall have laid the foundation for a fusion
of Chartists and Liberals; but if we allow this
Whig-O'Connell dodge to succeed, we shall be thrown
back immeasurably in our course. I have so much
to do that I am obliged to confine my answers
to correspondents within a very narrow compass;
and, in answer to the people of Leeds, Halifax,
and Keighley, I can only say, that I am engaged
at Bradford for Monday, the 3rd of August, at
Huddersfield on Tuesday, and that I must hold
myself engaged to attend the principal meeting
intended to be convened by the people of Leeds,
during the sitting of the Convention, and, therefore,
I cannot make any engagement until I know the
day upon which the Leeds demonstration is to take
place. The great demand upon our columns this
week compels me to be brief, and compels the Editor
to exclude a considerable portion of matter. I
must, therefore, conclude, with the expression of my
gratification, at the state of preparedness in which
the Chartist party is to oppose the old enemy. It
was impossible for me to devote a moment of this
week to the arrangement of my speech at Notting-
ham. I hope to have more time next week.

I remain,
Your faithful friend and ally,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ADDRESS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
COMMITTEE OF BRUSSELS TO MR.
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SIR,—We embrace the occasion of your splendid
success at the Nottingham election to congratulate
you, and through you the English Chartists, on this
signal victory. We consider the defeat of a Free-
Trade minister at the show of hands by an enor-
mous Chartist majority, and at the very time, too,
when Free-Trade principles are triumphant in the
Legislature, we consider this, Sir, as a sign that the
working classes of England are very well aware of
the position they have to take after the triumph of
Free-Trade. We conclude from this fact that they
know very well that now, when the middle classes
have carried their chief measure, when they have
only to replace the present weak go-between cabinet
by an energetic, really middle-class ministry, in
order to be the acknowledged ruling class of your
country, that now the great struggle of capital and
labour, of bourgeois and proletarian, must come to a
decision. The ground is now cleared by the retreat
of the landed aristocracy from the contest; middle
class and working class are the only classes between
whom there can be a possible struggle. The con-
tending parties have their respective battle cries
forced upon them by their interests and mutual
position—the middle class—"extension of com-
merce by any means whatsoever," and a ministry of
Lancashire cotton-lords to carry this out;" the
working class—"a democratic reconstruction of the
Constitution upon the basis of the People's Charter,"
by which the working class will become the ruling
class of England. We rejoice to see the English
working men fully aware of this altered state of
parties; of the new period Chartist agitation has
entered into; with the final defeat of the third party,
the aristocracy; of the prominent position which
Chartism henceforth will and must occupy, in spite
of the "conspiracy of silence" of the middle class
press; and finally, of the new task, which by these
new circumstances has devolved upon them. That
they are quite aware of this task is proved by their
intention to go to the poll at the next general
election.

We congratulate you besides on the unanimous
vote of confidence in you, spontaneously passed by
the whole Chartist body on the occasion of Thomas
Cooper, the would-be respectable's calamities. The
Chartist party cannot but profit by the exclusion of
such disguised bourgeois, who, while they show off
with the name of Chartist for popularity's sake,
strive to insinuate themselves into the favour of the
middle classes by personal flattery of their literary
representatives, (such as the Countess of Blessington,
Charles Dickens, D. Jerrold, and other "friends"
of Cooper's), and by propounding such base and in-
famous old women's doctrines as that of "non-resis-
tance."

Lastly, Sir, we have to thank you and your co-
adjutors for the noble and enlightened manner in

The People's Star AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 454.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

which the Northern Star is conducted. We hesitate
not a moment in declaring that the Star is the only
English newspaper, (save, perhaps, the People's
Journal, which we know from the Star only), which
knows the real state of parties in England; which is
really and essentially democratic; which is free
from national and religious prejudice; which sym-
pathises with the democrats and working men (now-
adays the two are almost the same), all over the
world; which in all these points speaks the mind of
the English working class, and therefore is the only
English paper really worth reading for the continen-
tal democrats. We hereby declare that we shall
do everything in our power to extend the circulation
of the Northern Star on the continent, and to have
extracts from it translated in as many continental
papers as possible.

We beg to express these sentiments, Sir, as the
acknowledged representatives of many of the Ger-
man communists in Germany, for all their relations
with foreign democrats.

For the German Democratic Communists of
Brussels.

The Committee,
ENGELS,
PH. GIGOT,
MARX.

Brussels, July 17th, 1846.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 17.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Marquis of LANSOWNE rose and said,—
My Lords, I have great satisfaction in laying upon
your Lordships' table, by command of her Majesty,
the copy of treaty which has been concluded between
her Majesty and the United States of America for
the settlement of the Oregon question, and I have
still further satisfaction in having to acquaint your
Lordships that the ratifications of this treaty have
been exchanged this day. (Hear, hear.)

The Annals Bill, Lord Hardinge and Lord
Gough were read a third time and passed.

Lord DUNSTON moved the resolutions for the set-
tlement of the railway gauge question, which were
eventually agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved the third reading of the

STOCKPORT IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Stock-
port by 3,745 rate-payers, against this bill, and said
that he would oppose the third reading. He would
read the bill on the third reading, and if he failed
in that, he would propose amendments, and if he
failed in that, he would take the sense of the house. By this
bill the powers and liberties vested in the rate-payers
of Stockport would be taken away from them. The
rate-payers were not consulted on this matter; they
never allowed a railway bill to pass the third reading
without consulting the shareholders. On the same
principle the rate-payers of Stockport should be con-
sulted. He promised to support the bill. It was
found, after public meeting was held by the Mayor
of Stockport, that the rate-payers were in its favour.
He knew, however, that the promoters of the bill
were afraid to face public opinion. He would ask,
then, would the house pass this bill, which was for the
increase of the private property of a few individuals
belonging to the town council, and for the plunder of
the poor rate-payers. He objected to the 6th
clause, which did not provide for the ventilation of
the cellars now in existence, but of those which
should be built after this day.

After a short discussion, the debate was adjourned
for a fortnight.

THE OREGON TREATY.

Lord PALMERSTON presented the Oregon treaty,
the ratification of which he stated, had been that day
exchanged.

In reply to Lord CURZE.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated that he would introduce
a supplementary bill for the enclosure of such lands as
the Inclosure Commissioners should report to be
ready.

EDUCATION.

On the order of the day for going into committee
of supply.

Mr. EWART brought forward a string of resolutions
on the subject of education—"That it is expedient
that an annual statement on the state and progress of
education be made by a responsible Minister of the
Crown; that it is expedient that the formation of
additional training schools for schoolmasters be en-
couraged; that it is expedient to encourage the
formation of public libraries, freely open to the
public in large towns; that it is expedient that ap-
pointments to the subordinate offices of government
be made, as far as possible, on the principle of
open-competition of the respective qualifications of
the candidates."

Mr. HUME thought the time came when Government
ought to adopt that system of instruction which was
so triumphant on the continent.

Mr. WARBURTON and Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favour
of Mr. Ewart's resolution.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no hesitation in ad-
mitting that application for votes of grants for edu-
cational purposes should be always accompanied with
that information contemplated by Mr. Ewart's first
resolution. But England did not offer the same
facilities for the establishment of a national system of
education as other countries. Much had already
been done by private and public associations, and if
any general plan of education were adopted, it would
be found that much jealousy would arise on the part
of these associations, and would diminish the success
of their benevolent labours. But he could not con-
ceal from the house, that for many years he had been
impressed with the conviction that, after all the
efforts of the Church, of Dissenters, and of other
societies, both in high and low stations, the amount
of ignorance existing was fearful. The noble lord
concluded by promising to give this subject his gravest
consideration.

After remarks from Lord John Manners, Dr.
Bowring and Mr. Estcourt and Mr. Hindley, Mr.
Ewart's resolutions were withdrawn, and the house
went into committee of supply, and several mis-
cellaneous votes were taken. The house adjourned at
one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JULY 20.

The House met at five o'clock.

The Earl of Powis having presented a great many
petitions against the union of the seas of Bangor and
St. Asaph, moved the second reading of the Bill to
repeal so much of the Act as provided for the union
of those seas.

The Marquis of LANSOWNE resisted the motion,
and moved an amendment that the Bill be read a
second time that day three months. He was not
prepared, having been fifteen days in office, to
enter into the expediency of creating ad-
ditional bishops, or whether another order of
bishops, not having seats in their Lordships' House,
should be established. It was too serious a matter
to give a hasty opinion upon, but in reference to the
bill then before the House, he felt bound to say "No"
to it; at the same time he did not wish to be under-
stood as giving a decided negative to the consideration
of the subject at a future period.

The Bishop of London declined voting either for
or against the bill. The Bishops of Bangor, Salis-
bury, Oxford, and Lord Eldon supported it; Lord
Earl Grey opposed it.

Their Lordships divided. For the second read-
ing—

Contents 38

Non-contents 28

Majority in favour of the bill 10

No proxies were called for.

The Marquis of LANSOWNE then announced that
he would offer no further opposition to the bill, al-
though his opinion still remained unchanged against
its expediency.

Their Lordships adjourned at half past ten
o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 20.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four
o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. C. Buller was introduced by Colonel Fox and
Captain Mangles, and took the oaths and his seat for
Liskeard.

Colonel Anson was introduced by Viscount Ebrington
and Mr. Tufnell, and took the oaths and his seat for
South Staffordshire.

Mr. O'CONNELL entered the House shortly before
four o'clock, and took his seat on the Ministerial
benches.

Sir ROBERT PEEL entered the House, leaning on a
stick; the right hon. gentleman seems to suffer con-
siderably from the accident which has befallen him. He
took his seat between Sir James Graham and the
ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DEATH FROM FLOODING IN THE ARMY.

Dr. BOWMAN rose pursuant to notice, to inquire of
the Secretary at War, whether his attention had
been called to the case of Frederick White, a private
in the 7th Royal Hussars, whose death was reported
to have been caused by severe military flogging, and
whether any steps had been taken in conse-
quence?

Mr. FOX MAURICE said that he was glad that the
Member had brought the subject forward. The facts
of the case were simply these.—Frederick White,
thesubject of the Hon. Member's motion, was a pri-
vate in the 7th Hussars. He had been guilty of one
of the grossest acts of military insubordination of
which a soldier could be guilty. While in the perfor-
mance of his duty he had struck a non-commissioned
officer violently with a heavy poker, and had not the
officer perceived the intention of the culprit, he would
have received a most severe wound, if not have been
killed. He was, however, knocked down by the
blow. For this crime he was tried on the 13th of
June, by a Court-martial, and sentenced to receive
the military punishment of 100 lashes; that sentence
was afterwards confirmed by his Grace the Duke of
Wellington, and on the 15th June the sentence was
carried into effect. And he might state the course
which was pursued in the army with respect to soldiers
sentenced to be flogged; it was this,—whenever a
soldier was sentenced to receive punishment by court
martial, a certificate, signed by the surgeon of the re-
giment, was sent to the War-office, stating that the
person was in a fair state to undergo punishment, so
that it might not be carried into effect until he was
in a fit state to receive it. On the 15th June, as he
had stated, the punishment was carried into effect;
and so far from any interference having
taken place by the surgeon of the regiment by de-
claring the man to be taken down, and that the com-
manding officer had refused to do so, he begged dis-
tinctly to state that there was no interference
either on the part of the surgeon or com-
manding officer. After receiving punishment the
man was taken to the hospital in the usual manner,
where he was visited, according to the practice in the
army, by the commanding officer every day. After
remaining in the hospital some time he was reported
convalescent, and so far recovered as to have been
actively engaged in fatigue duties. He was
visited by a surgeon and a medical officer, who
stated that in two days the man would be fit for duty.
On the 16th of July Colonel Whyte received infor-
mation that the man was dangerously ill. He immedi-
ately visited him in the hospital, and under the cir-
cumstances he desired Dr. Warren, the surgeon of
the regiment, to report his case immediately to Sir
James Macgregor, in order that further advice might
be sought from him. Sir James Macgregor, who was
died, and a mortem examination was immediately
made of his body, not only by the surgeon of the
regiment, but by two other medical officers deputed
by the Horse Guards and that examination had satis-
fied the public that the death of the man had not been
caused by the punishment inflicted on him. He
understood further that the medical officer appointed
by the Coroner, was of the same opinion. He had
but one objection to make to a coroner's inquest, and
that was, that a statement which had gone abroad
that the skin on the back of the individual had been
removed. Now this statement was incorrect, as that
skin was removed after death, for the purpose of pro-
ceeding with the post mortem examination. The sub-
ject was now in course of investigation by a Coroner's
Jury, and he would at the present say no more.
What he had said, however, would, perhaps, be con-
sidered sufficient to satisfy the hon. member, and he
thought that the proprietors of newspapers would
always do well to make themselves masters of the
particulars of cases like these before they alarmed
the public mind. (Hear, hear.)

SUGAR DUTIES.—COMMITTEE OF WAYS
AND MEANS.

The order of the day for resolving the house into a
Committee of Ways and means having been read,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved a resolution to continue
the present Sugar Duties for a month, and stated the
substance of the resolution to be submitted for dis-
cussion on Friday next, for the permanent equalisa-
tion of duties on sugar, and he stated that he was
marking that if the Government were disposed to
consider their own case, they might have found
plausible reasons in the late period of the session,
their recent accession to office, the large fiscal altera-
tions already made, and the complicated nature of
the sugar duties, for postponing the proposition of so
considerable a change as that they had resolved to
submit to the house. He stated that he was aware
of the public, of trade, of commerce, and of the revenue,
to be injured by the continuance of the existing sugar
duties, they felt bound to bring forward a scheme for
their permanent adjustment. He proceeded to quote
estimates of the probable produce of the current year
from present sources, and fixed upon 230,000 tons as
the nearest to the truth. He then supposed the con-
sumption to be about 250,000 tons, and contended
that, with an increased price of 6s., the consumers here
would be tax d to the amount of £1,000,000—a tax
that would not in the least benefit the Exchequer.
The Government, therefore, were disposed to propose
that other foreign sugars should be admitted into
the English market to supply this deficiency. But
they were met with the objection, that by admitting
slave-produced sugars they would be encouraging
the slave trade. The answer, however, to that, was
that we placed no bar to the importation of tobacco, of
copper, and other articles produced by slave
labour, and that, in fact, we neither carried into
effect, nor pretended to carry into effect, the prin-
ciple of refusing the produce of slavery. The noble
lord referred to the statement put forth by the Anti-
Slavery Society, and several speakers in the course
of American cotton wool as a gross encourage-
ment to slavery, and his Lordship declared that in
his opinion it was nothing less than insanity to as-
sert that we should refuse to take their cotton, un-
less the United States of America should emancipate
their whole slave population. However, we had al-
ready reduced the duties on the importation of cotton
and copper. We had no reason to believe in the most
half-wits. The £20,000,000 voted by way of compensa-
tion was neither complete nor adequate; and, be-
sides, the planters were prevented from obtaining
free labour where it could be found. These reasons
and considerations connected with revenue rendered
it inexpedient to make the proposed change im-
mediate. The scheme the Government proposed, there-
fore, was a complete withdrawal of the present pro-
hibitory duty, a considerable reduction of the differ-
ential duty, and a slight change from year to
year until the duties on colonial and foreign sugar
were entirely equalised. That is—the existing pro-
hibitory duty of 63s. to be abolished; all foreign Mus-
covado sugars, without exception, to be admitted at
a duty of 21s. up to the 31st of July, 1847; at 20s.
from July, 1847 to July, 1848; at 18s. 6d. for the
next year; at 17s. for the next; at 15s. 6d. for the
year ending July 1851; and from that period for-
ward no further reduction, but to admit no Mus-
covado sugars at all, colonial and foreign. Such was
his scheme. He could not then consider the advan-
tage of still further reducing the duty of 15s., be-
cause he did not think it right to speculate on what
would be expedient five years hence. The noble
lord adverted to the claims of the colonies, and said
that he would not be disposed to allow contracts to
be made at Sierra Leone for the supply of sugar, but
he did not consent to allow contracts to be made in
other parts of Africa, where the British flag did not
fly. He calculated the difference between the import
duty on colonial spirits and the Excise duty on En-
glish spirits at 1s. 6d., and said he was willing to con-
sent to a reduction of this differential duty to 1s.,
but he could not consent to make any change in re-
spect to the admission of colonial spirits into Ireland.
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MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I.

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of poetic power, more in fact of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance for years. We know of few things more dramatically and picturesquely than the scenes between Philip, Warren and Catherine. The scene between Philip and Warren is full of wild scenes, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's style is fresh, and sparkling from figurative. He will want neither readers nor admirers. — *Morning Post*.

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue this work. — *Literary Gazette*.

Lady Catherine and her Lord are portraits true as any that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, tender, pathetic and glowing in the devotion of the heart, the author's pen is not without a turn for satire. — *North and Military Gazette*.

It bears forcibly and judiciously on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes. — *Court and Literary Gazette*.

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THE WOOD SPIRIT.

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols. One of the most poetical and soul-stirring romances with which we have been favoured, and which has been the scene in the Abbey of St. Emmerich at once grand and terrible. — *New Quarterly Review*.

Uniquely strange and eventful history—Ossianic in its quality, — *Edinburgh Review*.

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, vigorous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's eye. — *Edinburgh Review*.

This work gives us at once an immediate and very high rank in literature. — *Court Journal*.

In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it possible, take some of the author's pen to point his merits, and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary traveller, who, after a long and arduous journey, springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour to continue their course. — *Bury and Suffolk Herald*.

Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and fantastic features of romance, it contains in addition the most dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and the kindest affections of the heart, are majestically, sweetly, and harmoniously blended in its diction and imagery, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating. — *Cheltenham Journal*.

The phenomenon of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animated world, the feelings and passions of men, and the attributes of immortality—upon them has the author of the Wood Spirit founded his tale. Wild, yet beautiful conceptions! — *Irish Packet*.

THE WOOD SPIRIT.

It was easy to reconcile the party who ousted Sir Robert Peel from office to a mere occupation Government, however distasteful, until their piety against their old leader had subsided; but we doubt much that, upon reflection, even the Protectionists will rest satisfied under their present humiliation; — a humiliation the most degrading to which any nation has ever been subjected — a humiliation that will not be tolerated even by the afflicted respectable classes upon the presumed necessity of subduing Chartistism and checking democratic principles. If the proud Lords of England, who confessedly accepted Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy upon the plea that Her Majesty and the circumstances of the age required a strong Government, and if the phantom of that which has now been enthroned upon their weakness had been fore-shadowed in the distance, we much doubt that the hereditary peers of England would have made so large a sacrifice to insure so humiliating and degrading an insult.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS OF THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

It may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGowan & Co., 15, Old Bailey, London. It is a beautiful and useful work, containing a full and complete description of the Testimonial, and has the inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it. Price 10pence.

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MARTIN'S FUTURE OF THE ADVENTURES OF A VALET-DE-CHAMBRE, appears regularly in the FAMILIAR, the most popular Periodical of the day—a successful attempt to blend wit with cheerfulness, and utility with entertainment. The FAMILIAR is a universal paragon favourite, well adapted for leisure moments. Order No. 168, or Part 3, the former One Penny, the latter Sixpence. All Booksellers and News-vendors sell the FAMILIAR.

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THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1846. By approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed, published by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and G. Berg, Holwell-street, Strand, London. Sold by the publishers and all booksellers, where ever residing. This superb Print will be accompanied with full size Riding Dress and Frock Coat patterns, a complete pattern of the most fashionable Ostrich Habit, as worn by the Queen and ladies, of the first style of elegance; also, the newest Tunic pattern—the manner of cutting and making them fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two full size explanations of the most fashionable and latest fashions, with right and left side. They can be correctly performed in the most simple manner, by reference to the plates 1 and 2, with their elucidation, and so for the other plates 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s.

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THE CHARTER.

boon if being brought from his dungeon upon a hand-
barrow, for an hour into the gaol yard to see his
wife, when tyranny had deprived him of the use of
his limbs, but not of the use of his senses. (Loud
cheers.) More than that, he would find the name of
that gentleman's father amongst the struggling
patriots of that day; he attended the Convention of
United Irishmen held at Belfast, and declared him-
self in favour of every one of our principles, except
the ballot, observing that he would think himself de-

to insure, and his own representatives have been labouring for some time to insure the advantages of his own labour for himself and his own family (great deal of crying). I have now continued so long, which, given you will not be but three texts from which, like the parsons, I will press my sermon under three heads this evening. You must not suppose too much labour upon me, while I remember that the fact of my having worked all day yesterday upon your farm, having travelled here last night, making my two speeches to-day, returning to-night, being at work for you again to-morrow at six o'clock, and meeting an opponent of the land plan in a discussion to-morrow night at Rickmansworth—(loud cheers)—this double agitation, I say, for the members of the Charter, is the best answer to the malicious contents which you supposed that your political and local agents could not make forward hand in hand, and, therefore—which have I not said?—the best answer is "Yes" and "Neither." Now, my friends, although the former part of my discourse may be unlike that of a state church parson, yet there is one portion of

"I have beaten by my own disunion." I shall now, my friends, make another portion of my own history known to you. I have been frequently charged as being ungrateful, for not taking the free traders in their work and joining them in the struggle for free trade upon the solemn pledge and assurance that, that object achieved, they would join us for the charter. I knew my men, I knew the anticipated result from free trade. I was aware of its contemplated effect upon Chartism, its principles and the rights of labour, and I refused the proposition unless they would place the Charter in its legitimate position in the foreground. (Cheers.) Well, our systematic opposition, our deadly hostility, and above all, our physical force propensities, were justified on every point for holding aloof. Circumstances held against our neutrality, and by our neutrality, more than by their own power, they were enabled to progress; whereas, had we longed for their success, all the anticipated, and indeed, all the hoped or horrors would have been placed to our account.

nominal capital over \$300,000, which means that the
costs \$271,000, what nonsense, when it will not cost more
than \$150,000. If we give \$110 worth instead of \$320
worth—if you do this, and if you do that, and if you
do that to the other thing—now we suppose that the 128
other things were by them to hold their tenements for
the same purpose, we could mortgage or sell the land subject
to the conditions of our leases, and so go on buying
and subdividing, and locating, until all were provided
for? (Cheers.) The fact is, that the charm of our
system consists in the fact, that while we secure com-
munity and independence for the members, we also
secure the success of the project by demanding rather
than a high than a low rent for what we do give. (Cheers.)
Now, for the second question, we give acres of land that cost
\$237 10s., a bushel of wheat \$200, and 150 eggs, the cost
of \$320 10s., about 2000 for \$25 a year, and \$320 10s. for
share; and for all that such allotments and build-
ings cost over \$320 10s., we charge 5 per cent. upon
the surplus. Now, what can be more simple, and

Mr. GAX.—Well, I will second that with great pleasure. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. SWANNELL, butcher, of Rickmansworth, a highly respectable and intelligent person who, with others of the same class, paid the greatest attention throughout, asked Mr. O'Connor how a man could support himself and his family upon two acres of ground?

Mr. O'Connor said he was glad to have such questions put to him by such persons, and proceeded to show how in many instances it had been tried and succeeded; and further, that he would rather pay £10 a year for a house and two acres of his own, than be insured £1 a week at full employment every day of the year. He further said, that tradespeople, having a few thousand pounds, may, by bringing land

and that would at once give them a vivid idea of the value and importance of the press. (Cheers.) The sentiment expressed a hope that the press would ever advocate the great principles of truth, justice, and liberty. Such was its mission, and however individual instances of abuse might have marred its great and holy work, as a whole it had nobly performed it, and would continue to do so. (Loud applause.)

Mr. G. BARNEY supported the sentiment, which, like its predecessors, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. BARTON, B.A., in a short address, moved the adoption of the next and last sentiment, "That the principles of universal peace," which was also spoken to by Mr. Holyoake.

The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the services of a corps of vocalists, comprising Messrs. Robert, John, and Joseph May, Daniels, and Sherwood and the whole appeared to give great satisfaction to the numerous audience.

(Continued from our last page.)

Sir J. GRAHAM could not doubt that portions of the original bill which he had introduced would be most beneficial to those who had a claim on the rates; at the same time he could not retract the opinion which he had formed, expressed that irreconcilability, unaccompanied by any settlements, must inflict great and unequal burdens on the ratepayers. The burden, in his opinion, ought to be imposed on a larger area than at present. At this moment the house could not be expected to adopt any settlements. He was therefore prepared to proceed with that portion of the original bill which was still left; but he did so with a certain reservation, that he would be indispensably necessary in the next session of Parliament to enact any settlements.

Mr. V. SMITH considered it to be impossible to proceed with this bill, after the speech which has just been delivered by Sir J. Graham. He had made out the strongest case for the postponement of the present measure, by showing that it would be indispensably necessary to amend it in the next session of Parliament.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—
For the amendment 36
Against it 112

Majority 76
The house then resolved itself into a committee. After some discussion, in which several verbal amendments were made on the different clauses, the bill passed through committee. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

Mr. LANGRISH then postponed till various days in next week all the important bills relating to Ireland, which he had charge, in consequence of the severe domestic calamity which has befallen the head of the Government, Lord William Russell. [The death of his father, Lord William Russell.]
For the same reason, the debate in the Committee of Ways and Means on the sugar duties, which stood for Friday, was postponed till Monday next.
The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. O'CONNOR FROM A NUMBER OF THE CHARTISTS OF LEICESTER.

On Thursday last we received at this office a present from the Leicester Branch of the Chartist Land Association, addressed to Mr. O'Connors, consisting of a splendid model of a Chartist cottage, enclosed in a beautifully wrought case. The skill and workmanship displayed in this miniature cottage, reflects the highest credit upon the talent and industry of Mr. John Stodd, the architect. In fact, it is a masterpiece, in those respects, many of the products of art exhibited to our sight-seeing neighbours in those repositories of science with which this metropolis abounds. And why should it not be so? seeing that honest Chartist operatives are the only men of sterling skill. A Whig, or a Tory, might as well attempt to pluck the sun from its orbit as compete with Chartist industry.

The model cottage consists of a building two stories high, the entrance being in the centre, with a room on each hand. Over the centre door is a tablet bearing the following inscription in letters of gold—
CHARTIST COTTAGE,
FOUNDED BY
F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.,
A.D. 1846.

On the right and left, and a little in the rear, are two wings, uniform in style with their exterior decorations, with the principal building.

Parallel with the wings are a range of fruit trees, bounding the limits of the homestead, and there is a lovely flower garden, and a luxurious grass plot in front of the whole.

The model, of which we have given but a brief description, was accompanied by the following address—

TO MR. O'CONNOR, ESQ.,
Barrister at Law, and High Bailiff to the Working Classes of Great Britain and Ireland.

SIR,—We the undersigned working men, belonging to the Chartist Land Association of Leicester, and members of the "National Chartist Co-operative Land Association," having for a number of years carefully watched your movements for alleviating and improving the moral, mental, social, physical, and political condition of the people, and found you impossible amidst all the clamour and viciousness of the Whigs, Tories, Radicals, and Chartists, to be untrue to the cause of the poor, and still adhere to the truth of the great principles, for which "Hampton died in the field, and Sydney died on the scaffold."

In your political career, we have always found you to vindicate the great inherent principles of Universal Equality through the world; though persecuted and proscribed by the Whigs—the Tories—the Radicals, and Chartists, and even by the "United States," you were still and true to the truth of the great principles, for which "Hampton died in the field, and Sydney died on the scaffold."

In your character as a social reformer, we find none to excel you—your great struggles to emancipate the working classes from social thralldom, is too apparent from the fact of your being purchased to the distress of the poor, and even by the Whigs, who like Judas would sell their Master for a piece of Silver, or Esau, their birthright for a mess of pottage.

In your character as a man, we have found you too generous to those, who, while you fed, would fawn; but, when they had drawn the last drop, would slay you, yet your nobleness of nature amidst all the slanders of a world, to be despised, even by the Whigs, who like Judas would sell their Master for a piece of Silver, or Esau, their birthright for a mess of pottage.

We admire your conduct, steadfastness, and adherence to the poor, we likewise wish with unfeigned respect the rapid strides you are making in the Land Society, for which we feel that you are a true and hearty friend.

We feel it a natural and imperative duty to express our gratitude to you, for your co-operation as a man—your zeal as a tried and trusted friend of the poor, which you have richly merited, and do now receive our individual and collective appreciation.

We trust the day of separation between you and the working classes is far behind you, and that you will live, to a good old age, amidst those whom you have been instrumental in raising from indigence to comfort, and that when you look upon this feeble mark of respect, you will have the high gratification of saying, it was given by the poor to me, from pure unfeigned love and unfeigned respect.

Your humble servants, and admirers in the cause of human redemption.
John Stodd, Woolcomber, and maker of the Model Cottage.
Henry Barrow, [Frame-work-knitter, Secretary to the Society].
William Gooden, [Frame-work-knitter, Committee-man].
Robert Blows, Shoemaker, Committee-man.

Charles Hurst, Treasurer.
Mary Tricker, Members of the Co-operative Land Society.
Mary Murley, [Land Society].
Dated this 21st day of July, 1846.

UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—The packet-ship Montezuma, Captain Lower, arrived in the Mersey in the course of this morning, bringing New York papers of the 21st instant, two days later than the dates brought by the Galeonda. The news is uninteresting.

The Tariff Bill was still before the House of Representatives, and members were exercising their eloquent powers upon an exhausted subject, at the same time each member wished to have his hour's say about the price of coffee and the effect of duty on a cup of coffee. Great preparations were being made to celebrate the 4th of July, the anniversary of the declaration of American independence. No new or important intelligence had been received from the army of occupation.

The frigate Princeton had arrived off Vera Cruz, and with the Rantom, was maintaining the blockade of that port. Later accounts had been received from the City of Mexico, by which we learn that the Mexican Congress was finally organized on the 1st of June, but we do not learn whether a legal quorum was obtained.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Just as the Montezuma sailed, news by electric telegraph, had reached New York that a revolution had taken place, that Santa Anna was recalled, and that Paredes had capitulated.

TIE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

The usual meeting of this body took place on Monday evening last, July 20th, at the White Hart, Drury-lane, in the City.

Several new members were elected and others nominated.
JULIAN HARNET submitted the following resolutions for adoption—
That Democrats desirous of promoting the cause of equality and Fraternity, but who may be prevented at attending the meetings of this society through not residing in London may become associated with the Fraternal Democrats by the vote of a majority of the members present at any of the regular meetings. All persons whether in London or elsewhere desirous of joining this society must be nominated by two members, the nominators being held responsible for the democratic principles, and honourable character of the persons they nominate.
The resolution having been seconded was unanimously adopted.

JULIAN HARNET reported that the (second) "Address to the working classes of Great Britain and the United States" adopted at the previous meeting had been forwarded to the "Northern Star, Times, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Herald, Morning Advertiser, Daily News, Sun, Standard, Globe, and Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper," and that the "Address to the Northern Star" which published the "Address" in one of its journals had published, or even noticed the "Address." (Loud cries of heart! heart!)

An "Address from the Democratic Communists of Brussels to Mr. Feargus O'Connor," was read, and elicited unanimous applause.

WILLIAM DUNNAGE moved, seconded by CHARLES KAY, and carried unanimously—
That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction the "Address of the Democratic Communists of Brussels to Mr. Feargus O'Connor," and that this address does another proof of the advance of Fraternity, and the approaching union of the Democrats of all countries in the great struggle for political and social equality.

WILLIAM DUNNAGE was elected chairman for the next meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MARTYR FROST.

Continuation of money received on behalf of John Frost, the exile of England, by George Ross, Glasgow.

Star	.....	£35 11 8½
John Donaldson	.....	0 1 0
Reid's Mill, Anstruther (Book No. 81)	.....	0 0 0
per Mr. Archibald King	.....	0 0 0
George Ray, Esq.	.....	0 0 0
James Ray, Esq.	.....	0 0 0
Miss Elizabeth Ray	.....	0 0 0
From Charleston, by Paisley, balance after defraying the late petition for Frost, Williams, and Jones,	.....	0 0 2½
Felix Cunningham	.....	0 1 0
Mechanics in the employment of Mr. Wm. Robinson, Gateside	.....	0 11 3
Andrew Glegg, Nelson	.....	0 2 6
William Robinson, Gateside	.....	0 2 6
Daniel M'Farlane, Gateside	.....	0 1 0
Captain's Factory, Barhead	.....	0 8 3
Hill Street Factory and others (Book No. 13)	.....	0 1 0
A. M. C. E.	.....	0 1 0
Total	.....	£39 5 11

Subscriptions received per Mr. G. ROGERS, Acting Treasurer to the Fund up to Thursday, July 23rd, 1846—

Already acknowledged	.....	£ 23 5 0
per F. THOMAS COOPER	.....	0 14 1
Collected at Harwich	.....	2 3 0
Collected at Leicester	.....	0 10 0
Thomas Thompson, Esq.	.....	0 10 0
John Hills, Esq.	.....	1 3 0
Collected at Brighton, per Mr. M. Wheeler	.....	2 5 5
2nd amount	.....	23 7 6
Total	.....	£37 7 6

SUSPECTED DEATH BY POISON.—On Wednesday, Mr. T. WAKLEY, M. P., resumed and concluded an inquiry at the University College Hospital, on view of the body of Mrs. Mary Craig, aged thirty-two, wife of a clockmaker, residing at No. 28, Gilbert-street, Birmingham.

At the inquest, which was held at the University College Hospital, on Saturday night last, the jury supposed to have taken poison. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased had been married to her husband about seven years, and during the last twelve months she had become intemperate, and would frequently neglect her family. On the morning of Saturday last, she proceeded to her mother's, in Victoria-place, where she resided, and the most extraordinary conduct, remarking to her parents, that she should like to take poison. Between seven and eight in the evening, there was a singular change in her appearance, and shortly after she was seized with a sort of fit, when assistance was called. A surgeon sent for by her mother, who was not attending to the case, and who was not present at the hospital, where she expired early the following morning. The husband, in giving evidence, said she had attempted to destroy herself before. The house surgeon had made a post mortem examination, but could find nothing to account for death, all the organs being perfectly healthy. The jury eventually returned a verdict of "Natural death."

THE MURDER AT Dagenham.—EXHUMATION OF THE BODY OF CLARK.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, Mr. C. C. Lewis, the Coroner for the Southern Division of the county of Essex, attended at Dagenham, and after a lengthy interview with Mr. Superintendent Pearce, issued his warrant to Mr. Britton, one of the clerks of the coroner, to remove to the rectory, ordering the body of the murdered man Clark to be exhumed. A summons was also sent to Mr. Colin, the surgeon of Romford, to attend the exhumation, which is to take place on Thursday at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of more closely examining the wounds, and reporting on the nature of the case.

The inquiry shall be concluded at the reassembling of the jury, if possible, a great number of witnesses have been summoned, some residing in the metropolis, who are expected to give some important evidence. On Tuesday the wheat in the field where the body of the poor fellow was found, belonging to the Chartist Land Association, was cut, and the facility the police in tracing out a clue to the murderers. For several hours Kendal, an active officer of the detective force, with others, searched the field most closely, but found nothing tending to show who the perpetrators of the outrage were. Near the spot, however, where the body formerly lay, Kendal picked up a small piece of bone, which appeared to have been cut with some sharp instrument, and at the same time that the wound was inflicted in the throat.

THE CAUCASUS.—The War with Russia.—The St. Petersburg Gazette publishes advice from the Caucasus up to the 10th of June. Schamyl, in no wise daunted by his late failure in the Caucasus, has ordered new troops on the Sonja. On the 24th May gallant action took place between 62 Cossacks, commanded by seven officers and Colonel Souloff. They were surrounded by 1,500 mountaineers, and had the option of dishonourable flight or an honourable death. The Cossacks alighted from their steeds, stabbed them and formed themselves a rampart with the carcasses of their horses. The mountaineers, infuriated at the Cossacks' courage, kept up a furious fire. This unequal contest lasted for two hours, and some Russian troops came up just as their ammunition was failing them, and they had determined on selling their lives dearly with their daggers. Three days later a considerable body of Cossacks, with two pieces of cannon, attacked the 8th battalion of the Daughesta which were in the fort of Kasak. Kichlow to Temir-Khan-Choura, but they were driven back with loss, beyond the Sonja. Different other attacks of the mountaineers were made at various points, but with no effect. The commander-in-chief, accompanied by Lieut.-General Prince Argutinsky Dolgorouky, was making his way to Inspran in the southern province of Daghestan. Prince Woronzoff returned to Tiflis on the 1st of June, and was to leave on the 11th for Wladikavkaz.

RAPE.—At the Army Assizes on Tuesday, the court was occupied the whole of the day in the trial of John England, Samuel Myers, Joseph Barras, and Richard Hagge, who were indicted for having, on a portion of the late failure in the Caucasus, committed a rape upon a woman, an itinerant French musician. The three former prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. The latter was acquitted.

SUICIDES.—Eighty-five female and thirty-five male out of a million, appear to be the average number of suicides in a million. Among the males the majority are found to be suicides; among the females, married women.—Quoted.

A ROMANTIC DWELLING.—In the cliffs on the other side of Hastings (about a couple of minutes' walk from the town), an Irishman has made himself about as romantic a dwelling-place as it is possible to conceive. The cliffs here are more than a hundred feet high, and the Irishman has made himself a regular but it is accessible by a side path. Above the cliffs arise perpendicularly. It is the ledge that the Irishman chose for his habitation. Scooping out the sand in the face of the cliff, he made an arched place, where he lives with his wife and an adopted son—a cripple, and an illegitimate boy. The man gains his livelihood by breeding geese, swans, &c., and by the contributions of visitors to this strange abode. Among the latter are a good many artists, and Landseer spent three days on the spot, in sketching it and the surrounding scenery.—Brighton Herald.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE MARIA SOMES' TRANSPORT SHIP.—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

On Thursday the subjoined melancholy particulars were received at the War Office, relating to the ship Maria Somes, of London, chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops, on board of which fourteen persons were suffocated under the most surprising circumstances. The accounts are dated Port Louis, May 8, and state that the Maria Somes, transport, 24, Captain King, commander, and Lieut. Boys, agent (having on board a portion of the 90th regiment, under the command of Captain Mann), on their return from Ceylon to England, was towed into the above harbour a complete wreck. It appears that shortly after leaving Ceylon she encountered a most terrific hurricane in lat. 15 S., lon. 78 E., on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th March. During the whole of this period the sea made most fearful havoc with the vessel, and kept continually sweeping the decks. Her topsails, yards, spars, sails, and boats were either blown or carried away, and eventually she was thrown on her beam ends. In this perilous position she continued for a considerable time, and the crew, failing in righting her by the usual means, resolved on cutting away the mainmast. On having been accomplished, the rudder was found to have been blown away, and the ship was consequently ceasing more hazardous. The ship suffering so severely, and the surf making a complete breach over her decks, it was deemed indispensable for the safety of the troops and their families, to order them below and to batten down the hatches. During this trying period the captain, Mr. King, and the commanding officer, Captain Mann, adopted the most humane efforts to soothe the poor creatures. For days the storm raged with apparently unabated fury, and the awful sufferings of those below may be easily conceived. The vessel rolled awfully, and their cries were heard in the extreme, while the fallen spars every now and then maimed some of those on deck, including the master, agent, and chief officer. When the hurricane had somewhat moderated, no time was lost in righting the vessel, which she did by the aid of the crew, who were aided by the sailors, who were made known—a sergeant, seven men, one woman, and five children, were found dead on the under decks, whether from suffocation or fright cannot be stated. The supposition is, the former. The heat is described to have been most overpowering, and it is a matter of considerable surprise that a greater number of lives was not the result. The weather continued to moderate, and in a few days the vessel was towed into Port Louis, where the troops were landed, full of joy for their recent deliverance from a dreadful death. Mr. King, the captain, in describing the awful occurrence in a letter, states that the conduct of the troops, the leaving of the regiment, was above all praise. During the whole of their sufferings no murmurs or complaint was heard, and though many unfortunate accidents occurred, their exertions were unremitting, and the safe arrival of the ship at Port Louis, was mainly owing to their having continually attending to pumping the vessel until day, from the commencement of the hurricane until they disembarked. The Maria Somes was the property of the late eminent shipowner, Mr. James Somes, of London, and we believe belongs to the firm still that name.

At a meeting of the Chartist of this locality, held July 19th, the following resolution was agreed to—
"That this meeting instruct their delegates to protest against Thomas Cooper taking his seat in the Convention; and also, to move or support a motion to take up the case of Feargus O'Connor v. J. O'Connell, and bring it prominently before the country."

NORWICH.

At a general meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held July 19th, the following resolution was agreed to—
"That this meeting instruct their delegates to protest against Thomas Cooper taking his seat in the Convention; and also, to move or support a motion to take up the case of Feargus O'Connor v. J. O'Connell, and bring it prominently before the country."

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Election Committee, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to—
On the motion of Mr. T. Bootham, seconded by Mr. J. Wall.
"That Mr. T. H. Dawson take the chair."
"That the following persons be added to the committee, viz.—Thomas Dutton, John Wright, William Tiler, and John Ellis."
"That Mr. Jonathan Barber, seconded by Mr. John Blatherwick."
"That this committee authorize the secretary to get 500 addresses printed as it appears in the Northern Star."

"That a levy of sixpence per member be laid upon each member, for the purpose of defraying all necessary expenses."

At the next meeting of this committee be held at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESTON.

A public meeting was held at Mr. Hoel's Temperance Coffee House, Lune-street, Preston, on Monday evening last, July 20th to elect a delegate to represent Preston in the Leeds Conference. Mr. James Duckett, was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. James Brown moved that Mr. Richard Marsden be elected as delegate.

Mr. Joseph Wilson seconded the motion.

Carried Unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved, to form part of the instructions to the delegate.

Moved by Mr. John Weight, seconded by Mr. J. Nixon.

"That this meeting having learned through the medium of Lloyd's paper, that Mr. Cooper intends to introduce the question of dispute, between Mr. O'Connor and himself into deliberations of Conference, we hereby instruct our delegate to oppose, by every means in his power, such attempt, as we are convinced that any interference with the affairs of other parties, over whom the Conference had no control, would give the greatest dissatisfaction."

Carried Unanimously.

Taking into consideration the means for defraying the delegates expenses. It was agreed that a subscription be got up for that purpose, and that the collectors for the National Chartist Association be authorised to collect the same.

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

The Central Committee met at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, July 20th, and by adjournment on Wednesday, July 22nd. T. S. Monmouth, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Roscoe reported the result of his mission to Denbigh, where he had obtained a certain degree of success. On arriving at Denbigh, he attended meetings of both "Employers and Employed" in the Boot and Shoe trade. The Employers, refused to comply with the moderate and just demands of the Boot and Shoe trade, and he was obliged to submit the claims of the men, to a public meeting of the inhabitants of Denbigh, with this view a band of music was procured, which paraded the town and caused a vast concourse of people to assemble at the Market-cross. He addressed the meeting for a considerable time, pointing out the just claim of the workmen, and also how easy it was from the present state of the work done, for the employers to give the slight advance required by the employed. The meeting was most attentive, and cheered heartily the sentiments he uttered. The result of this meeting was, that the principal employer on the ensuing morning, signed the men's list of prices, and several other employers have since followed his very judicious example. However several still remained obstinate, and it was the duty of the Committee, now to take such steps as in their wisdom, they should think fit, to bring this matter to a successful termination.

Mr. Roscoe's report was received, and the subject underwent a most careful consideration and deliberation, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this association do hereby employ a band of 500 chorists in the Association, to sing the Employment of Labour, and pay a deposit of £50 thereon, upon condition that that Association do employ the shoemakers of Denbigh now on strike."

THE SECRETARY read an immense mass of important letters from all parts of the country, and amongst others from Mr. Orrell, bearing date July 17th, in which occurs the following paragraph:—"The Nail-makers of Orrell and Downall-green, have just received an advance, on their wages of one penny, twopenny, threepenny and fourpenny, per thousand, and this with very little trouble. It is the second advance we have obtained since we joined the 'National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Labour.' We would be very glad if you would cause this to be inserted in the Northern Star of next week, so that the Nail-makers, throughout the country may be made acquainted with our success."

After the transaction of a large amount of business, it was resolved—
That in consequence of the great increase of business, consequent on the Association's extended sphere of operations, the Central Committee, shall meet for the future every Monday.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE FRAMEWORK KNITTERS belonging to the United Trades for the Protection of Industry, at a general delegate meeting, held at the district committee-room, Dove and Rainbow, Parliament-street, Nottingham, on Monday, July 20th, it was resolved—

1st. That the statement now laid before this Committee be sent to the same to be circulated amongst the manufacturers of Nottingham as early as possible. 2nd. That the number of local unions which this association body is comprised of be inserted, and the respective places where they are held, and their different branches. The branches are as follows:—The Central Committee, Manchester, be enrolled at all of the districts, from seven to ten o'clock on Saturday evenings. All information can be obtained by applying to the district committee every Monday night.

MILITARY FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW.

RIOT.—EXHUMATION OF THE BODY.—HOUNSLOW, Wednesday evening.—Shortly after the adjournment of the inquest on Monday last, as Farrier-major Critton and Farrier Evans, who had attended the inquest and produced the cat-of-nine-tails, were returning to their barracks, they were addressed by some agricultural labourers, at work in a field on the side of the lane, who called out to the soldiers, "How's that affair gone off?" Farrier-major Critton, in reply, used language of an irritating nature, which was followed by a stone thrown by the soldiers, upon which one of the civilians, named Elbridge, took up the stone and threw it at the soldiers, who were very angry, and he was severely lacerated. Farrier-major Critton, which struck him on the right temple, inflicting a serious wound. The hemorrhage was very great, and fears were at first entertained that one of the leading arteries had been severed, but that was found not to be the fact. Private Sparkes and Pegg witnessed the occurrence, and pursued Elbridge. On seeing him a desperate encounter took place, and the two men were thrown to the ground, where the presence of one of the officers of the 7th Hussars, and Mr. H. Pownall, of Spring-grove, Hounslow, one of the local magistrates, who had hurried to the spot, quietness was restored. Elbridge was given in charge to the police for the assault on Farrier-major Critton; but on Tuesday, when the subject was inquired into, Elbridge was dismissed, on the ground that Farrier-major Critton had given great provocation.

This morning the body was exhumed, pursuant to the coroner's warrant, and examined by Mr. H. G. Day, of Isleworth, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Lecturer on Anatomy at University College, who had been appointed by Mr. Wakley to make a post-mortem examination. While those gentlemen were engaged, Mr. Hall and Dr. Reid, the surgeons of the military medical staff, by the first post mortem examination of the body had been made by direction of the Horse Guards, entered the churchyard, and were stopped, and informed by Sergeant Jecks that he had the coroner's orders not to permit any dissection, but to have a post-mortem examination. The coroner's authorities to be present at the examination. Mr. Hall and Dr. Reid, much surprised, said it was necessary that they should be present, as they were directed to do so by a special order, which they produced, signed by Sir James M'Grigor, the Military Medical Director. Sergeant Jecks told them that he had never seen the order, and that he was confirmed by Brent, the coroner's officer.

Mr. Day and Mr. Wilson explained the position in which they were placed by the coroner's instructions, and read the following:—"The coroner directs that no medical gentlemen be present, and that you should attend your duty for excluding all others."

(Signed) "G. J. MILLS, Deputy Coroner."

Brent, the coroner's summoning officer, also read the following instructions he had received:—"Take the enclosed order to the persons directed therein, viz., Rev. Mr. Trimmer, and the churchwardens, and inform them that Mr. Wilson, surgeon, will be at Heston churchyard at eleven o'clock, on Sunday morning, July 23rd, to make an inspection of the body, and that the corpse must be removed from the coffin and opened for his examination by that hour. No person whatever, but Mr. Day, whom Mr. Wilson will bring with him, must be present when he examines the body; consequently no notice is to be given to any regimental or other medical officer as to the day or hour of the inspection. Mr. Wilson has orders to exclude every person but Mr. Day, except as it may be to assist with a bucket, water, and sponge, cloth, &c."

(Signed) "G. J. MILLS, Deputy Coroner."

The military surgeons bowed to the authority of the coroner, and requested a copy of the above instructions, in order that they might adduce them to the Horse Guards authorities as the reason they were not present at the examination; and, being furnished with copies, they at once returned to town. The examination of the body was not proceeded with by Messrs. Wilson and Day. Of course the result will not be permitted to transpire until it is given in evidence at the adjourned inquest.

ROBERT BY THE PRESIDENT OF A CHARTERED FUND.—

Yesterday morning information was forwarded to the metropolitan police stations that Thomas Richardson, a resident of North London, and a member of the North London Unit of Old Fellows, absconded on Monday evening with £500, money belonging to that fund, which had been withdrawn from the bank by various trustees, and entrusted to his care, to be invested in Government stock on Tuesday morning. It is by trade a printer, about thirty-seven years of age, sallow complexion, dark hair, prominent nose, and stammers a little when speaking.

THE MURDER AT Dagenham.—ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE BODY OF CLARK.—On Thursday evening the inquest in this case was resumed at the Cross Keys, Hyde-street, near the City, and nothing new was elicited. The coroner said, as Mr. Anderson, the governor of Hford gaol, was absent in Kent, and who, he understood, had most important evidence to give, he would put it to the jury, whether the ends of justice would not be better answered by having another adjournment. The jury acquiesced, and the investigation was adjourned for a month.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Joseph Payne, the deputy coroner, concluded at the Thistle Inn, St. Margaret's, the inquest on the body of a child, who was found dead, the death of a male child, apparently about three years of age, who had died from the effects of arsenic. The evidence proved, that on the eighth of last month, the deceased was left in a common hand basket at the shop of Mr. Sles, one of the guardians of the parish of St. Saviour's, and the proprietor of a wine and beer shop. It is taken to the station-house, and Mr. Olding, the surgeon, subsequently examined the child externally, but did not open the body. At the first inquiry he gave it as his opinion, that the deceased had died from natural causes; but the jury, and also the coroner expressed themselves dissatisfied that no post mortem examination had been made. The inquest was accordingly adjourned. At the resumption of the jury, Mr. Alexander, the surgeon, said that the body of the child, which was found in the basket, was found to be a discharge from the chest, and the tongue was quite hard, no doubt caused by the effects of some acid poison. The stomach, on being removed gave way about the middle, which appeared in a high state of inflammation. The cause of death, witness had no doubt, was from arsenic, which he found in the chest of the child, which he believed had been administered in small quantities, and in liquid form. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown."

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

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

SUNDAY EVENING.
South London Chartist Hall, 116, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—Wm. J. T. Thompson, agent: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at half-past six o'clock.—The Temperance Hall, 72, St. Martin's-lane: at half-past seven.—Somerset Town: at Mr. Duddridge's Bricklayers Arms, Tottenham-road, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whitechapel and Cat, Church-road, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—St. George's Church, at six o'clock.—Lisson Grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—At the Coach Painters Arms, Circus-street, at half-past seven.—Gray's Inn Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street.—Hammersmith: at No. 2, Little Valedale, at ten in the forenoon.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from seven till nine.—Leicester: at 87, Church-gate, at six.—Bradford: at Woolcombers Arms Inn, Hope-street, at five.

MONDAY EVENING.
Rochester: at the Victoria Inn, at half-past seven.—Canterbury: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely.—Kingston: at eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex.—Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Romney-park, at eight o'clock.—Chelsea: at the Temperance Coffee House, Exeter-street, Sloane-street, at eight o'clock.—Leicester: at No. 17, Archdeacon-lane, at seven o'clock.—Chesham: at the Temperance Hall, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—Ardley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boat and shoemaker, Ardley Town-gate, at eight o'clock.—Liverpool: at 4, St. George's Hall, at eight o'clock.—Manchester: at the Temperance Hall, at eight o'clock.—Belper: at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Mill, Field-head, from seven till nine.—Bristol: at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening.—Dartington: at John Moss's, No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven.—Chorley Wood Common: at Mr. Barber's at seven o'clock.—Widnes: at the Carriage Works, at seven o'clock.—Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven