I have told you a thousand times that every diffiownership. The question of the improved value of pulation at the time of the union. The improved value of land brought about by the increase of population is an absolute hardship upon the newcomers, and proves more forcibly than the most eloquent argument, the injustice of land monopoly. The increased price of the land by no means

argues its improved value arising from a better system of culture, but it does prove that the monopolizers of the soil have an unfair and an unjust advantage from the increase of population, and the consequently increasing necessities of that increased population. If, for instance, the land of England with its present population is worth an ascertainable averaged value—if that population was increased to-morrow to more than double its present amount, sent each with a purse containing his own share, 19 Auis Williams the land of England, as if by magic, and without any and I hope to do the same with every location. An | 20 Richard Town act of its owners, would be worth more than treble active and laborious committee of London working 21 Benjamin Savage too much to implore of you to keep those simple parties have started associations for the purpose of 25 Robert Ruston statements always before you. Believe me, my rivalling or competing with us in bringing down 26 William Tovey friends, that they are the very essence and founda- visitors. Now there is but one way of meeting this 27 John Stott tion of that knowledge which you must possess before you can achieve either physical comfort, in OCCUPANTS—and that mode we have adopted—30 Joseph Parkin tellectual improvement, or political rights.

by degrees became the repository for all political committee's tickets from London, or rather all who power. The landlords have not yet lost that power come by the opposition vans, must pay one shilling in which they may be worsted, but those who dream of holding political power permanently, without en- charges. This is a rule which shall be strictly adfranchising that population which gives additiona themselves very much mistaken. I will now prove ning every house will be illuminated-minute guns to you, by the simplest course of reasoning, that will be fired from each end of the estate—there there never was a more enormous or palpable piece will be a profusion of fire-works - a splendid of injustice committed, than that of enfranchising dancing booth got up by the tradespeople and land, and disfranchising, or rather leaving unenfran- labourers at Herringsgate - booths for refreshchised, those who give the franchised value to the ment and amusements -and upon the first act land. Now, suppose a large tract of a county sub- of drunkenness or disorder every tent will divided into farms, now worth, or let for, £30 or be struck, and the Estate will be cleared. A £40 a year at will. These tenements would not cricket match will take place. There will be a short confer a vote upon the occupants, while, if raised to public meeting-flags upon seventy feet poles will the value of £50 each, they would be enfranchised, wave over the hills. This shall be one happy day chised, while the land that receives its value from that no working man will mar the day's rejoicing by increased population is enfranchised.

litical power; and the only means by which we can knock it down about his head. destroy the injustice is, by one or other, or both, of the following plans. We must break up every government that bases its pretensions to office upon minations; and it is earnestly requested that no the mere pledge of liberalism, and compel them to person will damage the property of working men. have recourse to a different standard of franchise as the means of preserving their party ascendancy. Or else we must so prove the value of the land, and so attach the labour-mind of the country to its possession, as the means of giving the only real value to industry; and thereby create such a unanimous, uniincreasing population; as neither government, class, on Thursday morning next. party, or faction, can prudently or safely resist.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I am realising true notions of a country's wealth, and the people's independence. THERE IS NOTHING THAT THE LAND WILL NOT DO, in the way of support and comfort. I am only now beginning myself to understand the full value and all the blessings of the institution. 1 now assert this, that if the 35 allotments carved out of amount THAT I AM LIKELY TO LOSE. the estate were offered by tender to-morrow, that the four acre allotments, without the £30, would fetch £20 a year; the three acre allotments would fetch £16 a year, and the two acre allotments would fetch £12 a year, without the capital to be given with any, and they would all let to good and solvent tenants, who would pay a premium in 48 hours. See then

the advantages that CO-OPERATION offers. I shall now confer familiarly with you upon those every day and every thing matters, that I wish to make the subject of your fire-side conversation, when tyranny allows you a moment's repose from slavery. Firstly—Then, by my corrected balance sheet you will learn that the society is £500 richer than I

thought on Thursday last, and Secondly-It is a £1,000 richer than you had ima-

gined on Saturday last.

allowed to go to waste.

I have corrected the one error. I will now put We paid £181 for the crops, and I worth of hay. I expect £17 10s. for the oats, that will make £271. 5s. for the crops, or a profit of £90 5s. I have sold 110 stacks of roots for £16 10s. I have sold over 5,000 faggots, 21 £4 a thousand. I expect we have 10,000 more.

labourers to work from five o'clock in the morning to sustenance, they were reduced to the greatest exhaustion. The erew consisted of eighteen, fifteen till eight in the evening, during the week after next, in order to be prepared for the exhibition. By that time all the houses will be up, and, as if Providence was aiding in our undertaking, we have discovered was aiding in our undertaking, we have discovered was a discovered to the greatest gentleman, one of the passengers, was observed to be greatest to the greatest exhibition. The erew consisted of eighteen, fifteen exhedition. This being intimated to Mr. Brooks, officer. Another complaint was, that several times a deepest regret and dissatisfaction. Nothing could the chief clerk, he had the gentleman immediately officer. Another complaint was, that several times a conveyed into the office, and sent for a medical man, first alarm of fire was raised by the governor at night, discretion than the supply of food by the late Govern when he turned out of bed 100 prisoners for what he called "a fire practice." This was a most absurd to the original product of the deepest regret and dissatisfaction. Nothing could the chief clerk, he had the gentleman immediately officer. Another complaint was, that several times a first alarm of fire was raised by the governor at night, discretion than the supply of food by the late Govern when he called "a fire practice." This was a most absurd to the officer. The body was conveyed to the George Tale and highly injurious for the poor men in the vern distress had

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that, after the thirteen four acre allotments, the five three acre allotments, and the seventeen two acre allotments, that we have yet remaining two acres and something more, upon which we propose live and support his family comfortably, and to pur- erecting a school, with half an acre for play ground chase it out of his savings for ever in less than five, and an acre-and-half for a model farm and garden, to be cultivated by the children, and I undertake to pledge myself, that it will be the neatest and most productive part of the estate. If anybody had seen this farm two months ago, and had been told of the state that it would be brought to by this time, and daughters of toil, who are looking to the Charthey would have laughed; and all laugh now, when tist Co-operative Land Society as a means of res-I point out the improved state in which it will be on cuing them from manufacturing bondage. At the 17th August: all I say is, THAT I WILL DO IT, and it is now coming near the time that prophets dread-THE HOUR OF FULFILMENTculty against which labour had to contend was the but I will renew my prediction, that I will exhibit monopoly of the land by the usurping class and the such a sight upon that day as England or the world consequent political privileges that followed its never saw before. Before I conclude I beg to remind the growlers that when this estate is comthe land by the increasing population has never yet pleted my next undertaking shall be for 100 cottages, heen discussed; that is, your side of the question and I can manage them as easily as thirty-five, and, has never yet been fairly argued. The Times news- now that my hand is in, I can complete them in half of Rochdale, and Bennett, of Stockport, having been paper, in a recent article, endeavouring to show the the time. I wish all to bear in mind that the first improved condition of Ireland, instances the in- attempt at an undertaking of this kind is very creased value of land in that country, wholly for- hazardous, while I am proud to say, that not one getting that 15,000,000 acres of land would be single unpleasantness has happened from the commore valuable to 8,000,000, the present population mencement, nothing has gone to waste, and nothing of Ireland, than to less than four millions, the po- has been done that I would recall; and so harmoniously has all gone on, that bricklayers, carpenters, and labourers are preparing to emigrate with me to the next location which fully proves that Englishmen can find a home where they are justly dealt Now, one word for the Demonstration. This

estate belongs to the occupants, and they are justly entitled to the benefit of exhibiting their property to the public. If damage is done, the repairs will be made out of increased rent upon them. Certainly it will be trifling, as from our arrangements I don't anticipate a particle of damage; but I had fondly hoped, and hope still, to realise a large amount of starting money out of the profits. I hoped to prerank injustice — THIS PLUNDER OF THE 28 Benjamin Glossop it is, that we will have our own police at every en-When the landlords monoplised the land, the land trance to the estate, and that all who have not the -not a particle of it. Skirmishes may take place, entrance, while those who come under the committee's arrangements will come free of all other hered to, and one which we call upon all honest value to the land, instead of the land itself, will find | Chartists to assist us in carrying out. In the evewhile the population which conferred the increased in England, and I am determined that more than value would be unenfranchised. Thus I prove to one county shall understand what I mean by LAdemonstration the fact, that the thing, LABOUR, BOUR'S FAIR-FREE-MEN'S HOUSES, and which confers the value to the land is unenfran- WORKING MEN'S SPORTS; and I feel assured drunkenness or bad conduct; for, as sure as I am 14 Christopher Doyle These are the means, the unjust means, by which alive, if one tent-ke per passes the bounds of prothe owners of land have been enabled to usurp po- priety, I will stave every cask in his booth and

There will be trusty care-takers placed in every house, after they are exhibited and during the illu-The artist was here yesterday (Tuesday), preparing his sketch for the engraving which will be given in the Star of the 22nd, and then those who have

seen the estate will be able to judge of its merits. I cannot engage myself anywhere after Wednesday night next, for I hope that the labours of the Conversal demand for the restoration of the land to its vention will be concluded by that time, and that I legitimate purposes-namely, to the exigencies of an | shall be able to have my working jacket on again

Your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—I have lost so much money and labour by former publications, that I will not undertake the arduous labour of compiling my Nottingham speech until I can ascertain from the orders the exact

LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP MANDARIN AND THE SIR WALTER SCOTT.

FIFTEEN PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Information announcing the total loss of the above Sir Walter Scott, by being frozen to death, has been received at Lloyd's. The particulars are of the most painful description. The Mandarin was a vessel, barque rigged, of a superior class, and 500 tons burden, commanded by Captain John Cleland. She belonged to Glasgow, and sailed from Calcutta in the latter part of February last, with 216 emigrants, for Jamaica, on board. Having landed them at that port, she shipped a cargo of sugar, rum, saltpetre, and other articles. She sailed for Liverpool on the morning of the 24th of April, and unhappily struck on a sunken rock, known as the Alligator Rock, at Key West. Every effort was made by the master and crew to get the ship eff, but in consequence of the heavy sea it was impossible to accomplish it, and in a few hours she was full of water. Fortunately all on board were saved by the boats, and landed at von in possession of the other fact. We paid nearly Key West. The following day she fell over on the £500 for the timber, crops, dung, and fixtures upon rock and became a total wreck. It is a providential circumstance that the emigrants had disembarked had they been on board when the disaster took place, have already sold hay, tares and wheat to the a serious loss of life would have probably been the amount of £238. 15s; we have saved about £15 result. The loss will prove very heavy, and insurances to the amount of £20,000 are reported to have

been effected on the vessel and cargo.

The circumstances attending the loss of the Sir Walter Scott, Captain Byas, master, are of a most lamentable character. It appears that for several months fears were entertained that she had been lost, no tidings having reached her owners since last Sep-I am selling all the old useless timbers of the house and outbuildings for firewood, or such purposes assuit the on the coast of Labrador, a month after she had left on the coast of Labrador, a month after she had left 12 James Taylor than all the labour in clearing and laying out the forwarded, she was driven aground during a snow 13 Joseph Openshaw estate, out of what others would have allowed to go storm, and the sea and ice breaking over her, the crew and captain lashed themselves in the rigging, in to waste, and as we have paid for the timber and the hope that their dreadful position would be seen, crops, all that money will come back besides what I and assistance rendered them. In that perilous am able to make of the things to be sold. Up to situation they remained for two days, and perceiving no chance of being rescued, they contrived to conthis time, Rebecca, the Chartist Cow, has made about struct a raft, and by that means succeeded in gaining £8 in less than eight weeks, so that she now stands the land. Here their condition was almost if not equally as bad. They wandered about for miles allowed to go to waste. allowed to go to waste.

I have engaged ten carts and horses and forty discovered, what with the intense cold and the want labourers to work from five o'clock in the morning of sustenance, they were reduced to the greatest exhaustion. The erew consisted of eighteen, fifteen

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

MANCHESTER. PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, Monday Morning.

BALLOT FOR LOCATION ON THE

PEOPLE'S SECOND ESTATE. At an early hour this morning, the neighbourhood of this splendid building, the property of the Manchester Chartists, assumed a bustling appearance; delegates and persons interested were continually arriving from the adjacent towns, and at the hour appointed the Institute presented a goodly show of the sons

eleven o'clock Mr. Donovan was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting with great effect in that quiet humorous style which renders him such a universal popular favorite. Mr. M'Grath explained to the meeting the relative proportion of the prizes in the 130 acres ballotted for, falling respectively to the two, three, and four acre allotments, viz. 892 two-acre shares giving eighteen prizes; 259 three-acre shares giving five prizes, and 970 four-acre shares giving twenty prizes. The committee having made the necessary arrangements, and Messrs. Mitchell. appointed to draw the tickets from the ballot boxes, ment would involve them. The Charge of the Excurquen contended

Two-Acre Prizes.

No. of Certificate. 1 H. William Bernard Northampton 2 George Worrall Dudley 3 Henry Tanner Greenwich George Coupe Keighley —— Franklin Bristol William Piggs Lambeth **Edward Gray** Leicester James Baker Devizes James Goodward Calais 10 David Webster Salford A. William Howe Sunderland 12 Robert Butterworth Rochdale John Linney Carrington Henry Lee Exeter Samuel Atherton Wigan 16 Robert Massey South Shields Idle, Yorkshire 1132 18 Charles Payne London Rouen Manchester

Manchester Colne Bradford Sheffield 29 John Bryan Selby Three Acres.

Lambeth

Bradford

Nottingham

1 James South Blackkburn Cornelius Ashton Manchester 2869 John Dennis New Radford 2941 3204 Alexander Robertson Aberdeen 593 173 5 James Driver Northampton 6 James Young Manchester James Davis Salford

London

Reading

Barnsley

Lambeth

Burnley

London

Manchester

8 Sheriff Wyatt Leicester William Jennings Bilston 10 Arthur Shaw Nottingham Four Acres. Wm. Young Souter Westminster 2 Saville Crowther Mottram 3 Thomas Rawson Manchester 4 Edmund Kershaw Rochdale 5 William Chorleswort Staleybridge Bocking 6 James Bearman 7 William Addison Manchester Lambeth

Thomas Richardson 9 Henry Porter 10 George Webb 11 Thomas Acklam 12 James Helliwell 13 James Wharton 15 Isaac Weir 16 John Renham 17 James Ferguson 18 William Rogerson Somers'-town

19 John Lee 20 George Redfern 21 John Hartley 22 William Darnley 23 Richard Robinson 24 George Smith 25 William Johnston

Hebdenbridge Stockport Clitheroe Halifax Hindley Macclesfield 26 Thomas Wm. Dale Monmouth 27 John Cloud 28 George Forster Manchester Manchester 29 William Sadler 30 James Stott Bradford

The Ballot for the second Location having concluded, a second ballot was taken for situation of allotment in the O'Connorville Estate, the houses in the location are numbered respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,&c., and the winners will occupy the same numbers and water diet, he held that an illegal and oppresas they have drawn in the ballot, the result is as sive act had been committed. It appeared, also, that

London

1 John Westmoreland 2 John Lambourne Reading 3 Michael Fitzsimon Mauchester 4 William Mann 5 Philip Ford 6 Charles Smith 7 George Mansfield 8 Richard Eveson 9 Charles Brown 10 John Wallwark 11 John Neil 12 William House Henry Smith George Ramsbottom 15 William Mitchell

16 John Firth

Northampton Wootten-under-Edge Halifax Bradford (Wilts) Stockport Brown Ashton Heywood Pershore. Keighley Ashton. Whittington Bradford

17 Ralph Kerfoot Rouen 1 James Short Bilston 2 William Oddy Bradford 3 George Richardson Westminster Benjamin Knott Halifax 5 Isaac Jowett Bradford

Acres. 1 Thomas Meyrick Worcester 2 Joseph Mills Ashton 3 David Watson Edinburgh 4 Martin Griffiths Worcester 5 James Cole Bradford 6 Barbara Vaughan Sunderland 7 Alfred Hague Crowther Ashton 8 Thomas Smith Hebden Bridge 9 James Greenwood Greenford (near London) 12 James Taylor

Devizes Manchester Manchester FEARGUS O'CONNOR THOMAS CLARK CHRISTOPHER DOYLE PHILIP M'GRATH

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER

Secretary.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE EUSTON-SQUARE STATION. mins. past 3 r.m. train at the Euston-square ter- their cells since the present governor had gone there.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 24. The St. Asaph, Bangor and Manchester Dioceses Bill had passed; the Marquis of Lansdowne having announced that he had no command from her Majesty to stop its progress.

The Coalwhippers' Bill was read a third time and

Their lordships adjourned to Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, JULY 24.

SUGAR DUTIES. Lord Gronge Bentings postponed to Monday his resolution respecting the new sugar duties, which he will then move as an amendment to Lord J. Russell's

The house having gone into committee on the Sugar Duties' Continuance Bill.

On the motion that the blank in clause 1 be filled

up with the words "September next," Lord G. Bentinck moved, as an amendment, that the words, "July, 1847," be inserted. He said that he had no desire to obstruct the Government, but he thought that a Bill to continue the existing duties for eleven months would be only justice to the merchants engaged in the sugar trade, in order to enable them to prepare for, if not altogether to escape from, the ruip in which the scheme proposed by the Govern-

that it was absolutely necessary the sugar question should be now permanently settled. Sir Robert Inglis supported, and Mr. Labou-CHERE opposed the amendment. The House divided-For the amendment...... 38

The clause was filled up with the words "September next," and the Bill passed through committee. STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. On the order of the day to go into committee of

Mr. C. Berkeley moved an address to the Queen oraying her Majesty to withdraw her consent to the placing of the statue of the Duke of Wellington upon the archway at the top of Constitution-hill. The hon. member having quoted several opinions against the taste of placing such a large equestrian statue on the top of a triumphal arch, called on the House to interfere.
Mr. H. BAILLIE seconded the motion.

Lord Morpeth confessed that he entertained considerable misgivings as to the propriety of the site chosen by the committee of the Wellington testimonial, and wished that they had accepted the offer made by the late Government of giving an unobjectionable site elsewhere. That offer the present Government would abide by.

Ultimately Mr. C. Berkeley withdrew his motion, on the understanding, suggested by Lord Morpeth, that the committee should reconsider the proposal of Government, and that in the meantime the works should be all suspended.

The House went into committee of ways and

neans, and a vote of £4,000,000 out of the consolidated fund was taken.

MILLBANK PRISON. On going into committee of supply, Mr. DUNCOMBE rose to direct the attention of the house to the petition which on a former occasion he hadpresented from Edward Baker, preferring serious complaints against the governor of Millbank Prison, and representing great abuses in that establishment both in the management of its affairs, and as regarded cruelty and oppression towards the prisoners. Three years ago this prison was, under the charge of a committee, in the form of a penitentiary, but was then placed under the superintendance of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a governor, and three inspectors. He would not give all the allegations contained in the petition, but would bring only some of the principle ones before the house. The petitioner was a warder in the prison from September, 1842, till April, 1846; had an unexconduct of the governor, Captain Groves, towards prisoners and officers, he was obliged to resign his situation. He stated, and he (Mr. Dunpursued towards prisoners had led to suicides in the prison to a considerable extent. As to the cruelty 1968 1969 exercised towards unfortunate prisoners, the petitioner mentioned the case of George Chinnery, who Hebdenbridge 2954 2955 O'Connorville 3081 3082 tioner replied "a prisoner in a fit;" when the governor said, he was not in a fit, and ordered him to Westminster 1262 1263 be reported if he had recourse to "any more of these tricks." Afterwards, contrary to the opinion of the person having charge of the prisoners, and without the opinion of any medical man being taken. the governor sentenced the poor prisoner to three days' bread and water allowance. The answer to this charge he believed was—that the prisoner had, on a former occasion, been confined to Millbank, and was then punished for feigning fits; whereas, it could be shown that when the prisoner was formerly in

the prison, he was placed in a cell next to the warden's room, because he was subject to fits and required to be looked after. Now, here was a case of a man unjustly punished, because he had the misfortune to be seized with a fit. It was also alleged by the petitioner that prisoners were punished by the governor for reading their bibles during the sermon in chapel; that they were punished by their being sentenced to a bread and water allowance for seven days, though, by the rules of the prison, the governors had the power of imposing for three days bread add water diet. Now, if it could be proved that this man

sentenced any party to seven days' bread in certain cases he ordered one day's full rations at the end of three days' bread and water, and then ordered the bread and water to be resumed. He knew that this would be denied, but he was prepared to prove it. Another charge was the following:-On the 10th of February, 1846, Frederick Bunyon was sentenced to receive 100 lashes with the cat. He was taken down after receiving 70 lashes, and it was then ordered that he should receive no instruction, feither religious or moral, after that date. (Hear, hear.) Now, why the unfortunate man, after suffering severe punishment, should be sentenced to receive neither moral nor religious instruction, he Mr. Duncombe) was totally unable to comprehend. Then as to the infliction of corporal punishment, he contended that it was wrong to do so within the walls of a prison, and that it should be done away with; the regulation of the prison with respect to flogging was that the instrument for flogging should be approved of by the inspector, and that the number of lashes should in all cases be stated in the order for punishment. If was also a rule that the seal of one of the inspectors should be on the handle of the cat; but in this case, as also in that of another prisoner, the governor, the night before the punishment was about to be inflicted, desired one of the officers of the prison to get much heavier lashes for the cat—lashes double the size of those that were put on the handle, and not satisfied with this double weight he ordered the ends of these lashes to be lapped with wax cord. (Hear, hear.) This, he contended, made the punishment not less illegal than cruel; and if a man had died under such a punishment the governor ought to have been tried for murder. There was also a gross case of neglect and cruelty towards a convict of the name of Nash, who was draughted from the Pentonville prison, on the 10th of October, 1844, and was removed to the infirmary on the 1st of January, 1815, where he died on the 7th of the same month. This individual, during the short time he was in the prison, was kept on bread and water during 23 days and at the time he was removed to the infirmary was under sentence of being flogged. On the 28th of November, a boy, named James Richmond, 10 years old, was received from Edinburgh, and on the 5th of May was removed to the infirmary, where he died on the 22d of the same month. While in the prison, this boy was, for a certain number of days, confined in a dungeon on one pound of bread and two pints of water per day, having only boards to lie on then the during the night, with one rug and one blanket to (Cheers.) cover him. Such was the punishment imposed upon a boy 10 or 12 years of age, who, he believed, died solely from the cruelty of the treatment which he had received. The names of three individuals were given who committed suicide in consequence of the cruel treatment which they received; indeed, he might -Upon the arrival on Tuesday afternoon of the 40 say there were four who had destroyed themselves in

PRICE WIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

depths of winter were often taken out of their beds from a temperature of sixty-two, and for no other purpose than to exhibit this fire practice for the purpose of entertaining the dinner friends of the governor. He hoped the right hon, baronet opposite would grant an inquiry into this subject; and he, as a member of that house, would undertake to prove, from persons who had witnessed atrocities, that every charge he had made was true. He did hope that the right hon. gentleman would see the importance of granting this committee. He moved that the petition of Edward Baker be referred to a select committee. Captain Pechell seconded the motion.

Sir Grorer Gray said this petition had been referred to the Inspectors of Prisons, who had alreads examined into all the charges set forth in it, and had made their report. He held that report in his hand, and was prepared to present it to the house, when they would see whether the charges were or were not well founded. To appoint a committee before the house has passed the report would be condemnation without inquiry. The right hon, gentleman laid the report on the table. After some remarks from Mr. Hume. Mr. Spooner Captain Pechell, Mr. Ewart, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Escott, and Mr. Henley, the house divided-

For Mr. Duncombe's motion...... 10 Mr. T. DUNCOMBE complained of the manner in which the charges contained in the petition to which he had called their attention had been met by the

Sir G. GREY stated that he should that night move that the report to which he had referred be printed; and, though he had no control over the printing department, he had no doubt it would be

printed without delay. The house went into a committee of supply, and vote for £45,460, to defray the expenses of the British Museum, was agreed to. Mr. WARD brought forward the navy estimates and

obtained several votes. The other orders were disposed of, and the house djourned to Monday. HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, July 27.

The house met at three o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to eighty-three The Lords' Commissioners were the Lord Chan-cellor, the Marquis of Clauricarde, and the Earl of

The house resumed at five o'clock. The EARL of CLANCARTY laid on the table the re-

port of the select committee on the Irish Poor Law, and upon Medical Charities in Ireland, which was ordered to be printed.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Lord Brougham presented a petition against the Sugar Duties Bill, signed by Thomas Clarkson, on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society. The noble and learned Lord, in supporting the prayer of the petition, spoke at great length in opposition to the the most forcible language, any parliamentary measure tending to give an impetus to the slave trade. His Lordship had a fling at his former colleagues, the Whigs, He said :—All the other questions which during the last six months Parliament had been debating, sank into complete insignificance, when such a one as that which he had just stated was propounded on this 27th of July, being later than the ordinary period of the termination of the parliamentar year, and at a time when parliament was jaded by long attendance, and its patience exhausted by one of the most exciting debates which ever occupied the attention of either house of Parliament. Why was it brought forward now? Its passage through Parliament might now perhaps be more glib, as parties were in rather an odd state. It was difficult to say how any one would vote. The Government seemed to think that in the scuffle they might have a chance. It might also be convenient to show that, besides the Sewerage Bill, there was a question in which the Cabinet was united. (Hear, hear.) It might be convenient for the Government to show that they agreed upon something; but, at all events, they felt that they had a better chance now than next year. ceptionable character, there being no complaint sides, they said, "You have just been promoting whatever against him; but, he stated that, Free Trade by all the means in your power. You Free Trade by all the means in your power. You in consequence of the oppressive and tyrannical have now carried one change and then another until you have repealed the Corn Laws, which takes away protection from the home grower and you now wish combe) was prepared to prove it, that the treatment It was in vain to discuss such a question, which was a very difficult one in all its bearings-a question on which the feelings of the country could be easily aroused, and therefore they thought it better to take time by the forelock and not let that house, which had a fit in the airing-yard, when the governor endiscussed the Corn Bill, have an opportunity of fully tering inquired, what was the matter? The petidebating this question. He (Lord Brougham) had great alarms. These men were wise in their generation according to a certain but a limited scale. He knew that these men knew to a certain extent what they were about. He knew that they had a little the place of a higher degree of wisdom, and therefore was oftentimes more advantageous to its possessors than wisdom itself. For this reason he had great fears that they had not reckoned untruly on this subject, and that he perhaps might be found in a minority when the charge, to which Mr. Clarkson alluded, was brought forward, and against which he humbly and earnestly warned their Lordships. But what if he (Lord Brougham) had the same house were discussed a couple of months ago—if that house were here assembled, he would at once say to his venerable friend, "Be quiet and easy, and take the repose you have so well earned, for you may be assured that your eyes will not close in death before a victory shall be gained over this last attempt in favour of the Slave Trade." But his astonishment was increased when he found that this question did not at all press: Can there be any better reason for setling it now, in 1846, than in 1847? He thought that the Government ought to acquiesce in the proposition which had been made, to take a Bill for a year, and then next year, after they had time to be advised of the whole subject, and to receive all the necessary information from the coast of Africa, respecting the working of the treaty and the operations of the combined squadron there, and information as to the quantity of sugar which we might get from our slavery in Cuba and Brazil. the question could be properly and advantageously discussed. Surely it and consistency, and take the Bill for a year, then legislate thus in a hurry, and endeavour to pass a permanent measure, when there was neither opportunity for consideration, nor time for discussion. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not intend at that

period to follow the Noble and Learned Lord at any length in the statement which he made. He might however, be permitted to say, that as the present duties on slave grown sugar had not had their result n the suppression of the slave trade, but the contrary, the general principle of free trade, lately adopted, ought to be applied to an article which formed one of the most useful necessaries of life. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table. Some formal business was disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, July 27. THE RE-ELECTIONS. Mr. Thomas Maitland took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the Stewarty of Kirkoud- here, on the contrary, there were something like four

SABBATH AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Humn gave notice of his intention to move a resolution (on the proposal to introduce a Bill against Sunday trading, as we understood) declaring that with a view to lessen the temptation to drunkenness good many of the negroes were on deck, but in stormy and immorality, it is the duty of a christian legislature to take care that the British Museum, the Na-

Mr. Osborne gave notice, that on the house going into committee on the army estimates, he would move the abolition of military flogging, except for offences committed on a line of march, and that then the punishment be limited to fifty lashes.

way that gin-shops, and public houses are allowed to be kept open. (Much cheering.)

MILITARY FLOGGING.

PROVISIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL referred to a report he had seen in the newspapers, that the supply of food by the Government in Ireland was to cease on the 15th of August. He wished to be informed what truth there might be in this statement, or whether Ministers had any intention to reduce the supply of food at the minus of the London and Birmingham Railway, a But that was not all. He was prepared to prove that date specified? It such a notion were to get abroad, gentleman, one of the passengers, was observed to be twelve others had made the attempt to commit he feared it would be received in Ireland with the

been of three kinds, being partly by means of employment by the Government, furnished by those in the neighbourhood, and partly by the Government selling a supplylof food at a cheap rate through the different parts of Ireland. It was not intended to discontinue any of these so far as the Government were concerned, except the last. He concurred in the opinion of the beneficial effects which the measures of relief of the late Government had been attended with in Ireland they had not only saved the people from famine, but had also preserved the public peace. But that which was most beneficial when adopted as a measure of relief for temporary distress would become an evil of great magnitude, if it were rendered permanent. (Hear, hear.) This feeling was beginning to prevail in Ireland, and the Government had determined that the supply of food should cease when the harvest came in. Directions were accoveringly issued to the Commissariat to stop the supply of food furnished by the Government after August 15th. The lst of August was the day on which it was at first proposed the supply cease, but it was extended till the 15th, in order that there might be no pressure on the early crop of potatoes. It was fortunate that was done, for there was too much reason to believe, the early crop of potatoes had failed. A short conversation ensued in which Mr. O'Connell corroborated the statement that the early potato crop had failed and the Chancellor of the Exclidater said the matter had the due and best consideration

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Upon Lord J. Russell's moving, that the order of the day be now read for going into the Committee Lord G. BENTINCK moved the amendment of

which he had given notice, and, disclaiming all has-tility to Her Majesty's Ministers, observed that, although on former occasions the question of slavely and of the policy of reducing the sugar duties had been mixed up with the question of confidence or no confidence in the Government, it was not his intention so to treat them upon the present occasion. After repudiating the notion, which yery errone ously prevailed out of doors, that he and h were only fighting a sham battle against the Government resolutions, he said that the question in volved in those resolutions naturally divided itself into three heads, and that as such he should treat it. The first head was that which concerned the interest of the British sugar-planters in the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Mauritius, and which also concerned the supply of sugar to Great Britain. The second was the question of revenue, as touched on by Lord J. Russell in introducing his resolutions; and the third would relate to the interests of the African race. On the first head Lord J. Russell founded his resolution on the policy, and also on the difficulty, of supplying the people of this country with cheap sugar; and though his Lordship had not said that there would be a famine in sugar during the next year, he had said that there would be a considerable deficiency in the average supply. Now. so far from there being a probability of a want of sugar, Lord G. Bentinck positively asserted that if the Government would only give confidence to the British planter, and security to the investment of capital in the sugar plantations in the West Indies, in Mauritius, and, above all, in the East Indies, there would be an ample supply of sugar for the consumption of this country. He did not deny that if slave-grown sugar were admitted into the markets of this country, the country would gain 1d. a pound in the price of its sugar; but the country had a right to expect better things from the increased produce of sugar in the East Indies and the Mauritius, and from the restored produce of the West Indies, if the Government would only consent to facilitate the introduction of free labour into the plantations of those colonies, and would continue to the planters the protection which they now enjoyed, He calculated that the supply of sugar for the next year would amount not to 280,000, as Lord John

Ministerial measures, and read a letter from Lord | Russell contended, but to 340,000 tons. The great-Denman, in which that learned Judgo denounced, in est consumption ever known in this country did not exceed 246,000 tons, and that being the case, he considered that, without seeking aid from the slave colonies of other countries, there would be an ample provision for the consumption of Great Britain. He admitted that his calculation was founded on the supposition that the price of sugar was not materially diminished; for it was quite clear that if it were diminished 6s. a cwt., as Lord J. Russell anticipated it would be, by the introduction of Brazilian and Cuban sugar, it would no longer be profitable to cultivate sugar in the East Indies for the British market. But it was said that the principles of free trade required that we should open our markets to the sugar of the Brazils, in order that the Brazils might open their markets to our manufactures. To this argument he replied, that if we gained a market for our manufactures in the Brazils, we should lose it in the East Indies, and in our other colonies; and, moreover, should bring on the natives deeper distress than that which we had already inflicted on them by destroying entirely their manufacturing industry. He then entered upon the revenue part of the quesion, and observed, that he could not understand how Lord J. Russell arrived at his conclusion, that he should gain £725,000 more of revenue by his scheme of sugar duties than Mr. Goulburn would have been enabled to obtain by his scheme. No more revenue would be derived from British plantation sugar under one scheme than the other. If 20,000 tons of free

labour sugar were to come in under the noble lord's

scheme, at 21s. a cwt., they would equally come in

under that of Mr. Goulburn, at 19s. 6.1. a cwt. Sup-

posing, then, that Lord J. Russell got 1s. 6d. a cwt.

more than Mr. Goulburn for his free labour sugar, he

would only get £23,000 more than Mr. Goulburn in that way. Even supposing that the consumption in-

creased to 280,000 tons, which was 40,000 tons more

that way.

than our greatest consumption, and that all that increase was made up of slave-grown sugar, he would only obtain £421.000 of revenue from slave-grown sugar, so that at the utmost Lord J. Russell would not obtain £440,000 more than Mr. Goulburn. For his own part, he believed that £23,333 was all the gain in point of revenue, which Lord J. Russell would derive from his plan for letting icto our markets the sugar of Cuba and Brazils. Such being the measure so materially affecting the revenue at the present advanced period of the session. The last time these duties were discussed. the discussion in the committee took up eight nights; and if they were here to listen to the ease as when the Corn Laws to be discussed at the same length now, or even at that length which their importance deserved, and it at the end of that and the subsequent discussions they should be passed, there would be no Peers in the House of Lords to receive the bill founded upon them. He then entered upon the last division of his subject—that connected with slavery, on which he said that the question resolved itself into this-Would the people of England have slavery and sugar two-thirds of a penny a pound cheaper, or would they be content to pay that sum for sugar grown by the hands of free British industry? Were they tired of their past exertions for the emancipation of the slave. or did they repent the £20,000,000 which they had paid for it? They were now paying £1,500,000, and employing 45 ships of war, and a considerable number of sailors, for the repression of the netarious and diabolical slave trade; and would they render themselves supremely ridiculous in the eyes of all the world, by contributing at the same time £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 to the profits of the slave dealers of Cuba and Brazils, by assenting to these

resolutions? He showed, by reference to some horwould be better to act according to common sense rible and disgusting cruelties inflicted on the slaves in a slave ship of a Brazilian planter of the name of Fonsca, that there was nothing in the present mode of conducting the slave trade to reconcile the feelings of Englishmen to it. The statement he was going to make as to the Kentucky rested on the authority of an English sailor, whose name was William Page. His account was, that there were 500 in all on board when the vesse sailed, but that about a dezen died, and 46 men and one woman were hung or shot during the passage, so that about 440 were landed at Cape Frio. slaves came on board they were all put in irons; and here they found described to their hand the nature of a slave ship. The size of the vessel between the solid deck and the beam was only two feet ten inches. The number of slaves, according to the size of the ressel, shou'd have been 200: it being 67 feet long by 21 broad, and only of 100 tens. Now, every person connected with our mercantile marine knew that three persons were allowed for five tons; but or five men to the ton, and the poor wretches were shackled two and two, and thrust into a vessel where there was only two feet ten inches between the deck

weather they were all below. The day after the ves-sel crossed the bar, and had left Kingham Bay, the tional Gallery, and all similar public places, be kept captain armed the crew with pistols and cutlasses, open after morning service on Sunday, in the same and sent them among the slaves, whose irons had been taken off, and who had risen against the crew. and there they remained for half an hour or more, shooting and cutting at the wretched beings, nor did they require any encouragement to do so, as tiey seemed to like the sport. The slaves were then taken on deck and iroued afresh, and put below, except about seven, who were retained on drek. None, he observed, were killed on that occasion, but nine or ten were wounded. The crew fired with bails in their pistols and shot in their muskets, and he be-

lieved that the reason none were killed was that they fired through the hatchways, &c., and that the slaves got out of their way as much as possible. The next day they were brought on deck, two or three dezen at a time, and tried by the captain and the clicers? and two or three days afterwards, 46 men and one woman were hong and shot and thrown everbeard.
And what kind of punishment was this? Had it
anything in it like the mercy of the rew drop at Newgate? A rope was put round their necks, and they

were drawn up to the yard-arm in such a way as not to be killed, but to a degree choked, and they were then shot in the breast and through everboard. Then noble lord rend in they details of the herrid cruolties) (Continued to the Eighth Page.)

16, the theiden

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 leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to progress. several Medical gentlemen who prescribed forme, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on theincrease; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so knuch arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly Oxferd-street, London. beneficial sid, I feel myselfboundto express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the priable and misscable state I was in; and for the sake of leamanity make known my case, that others similarly situated neight be relieved. (Signed) HUGH MAUBONAED.

3rd day of September, 1965.

JOSEWI COPER. Justice of the Peace. to be perfectly correct, and consider the case tabe a most N.R. -Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine wonderful cure.

WELLIAM CEDERHAY, BayiFortune. (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Frs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemloth Court, Carey Street, London, &t. November, 1815.

To Professor Holloway. Siz,-About four years agomy 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 which it effectually relieves, in the course of a few hours. most happy to say:theresult has been a perfect cure. (Signed) Grace Moso,
Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe,

may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

Cure a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Leberfrom Mr. Joseph Gillon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilely, Lincolnstine, 8th April, 1846.
To Professor Holloway,

SIB, I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of complaint. your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erraipelas 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 Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to completely relieved in the short space of two days. I say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to excellent medicine to any one afflicted with Gout and show of foreign samples, which, added to the extreme dull accounts from Mark-lane, caused quite a stagnation in pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and Rheumatism, being confident of its efficacy. 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. Joseph Gildon. (Signed)

cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway. Sre,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Uleffectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad | free into the country. Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive TNDIGESTION, BILE, &c.—For Sick Headache it to be a most invaluable remedy.

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Signed) Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rhenmatism, 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. and invigorate the system.

244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most females they are invaluable. They should be kept in all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every family, as a remedy that can be resorted to at all throughout the civilized world, at the following times with safety, in cases of sudden illness. Prepared prices:-1s. 13d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. only by J. W. Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by

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

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A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. 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 GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; 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 Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engrarings, representing the deleterious influences 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 hymanity as a "SHENT EPIEVED". 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 Residence, 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, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ligham, Market etreet, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"
88 8 work embracing most clear and practical views of a
paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and
wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only resommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of fist folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by eadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thosoughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recomp and it to a careful perusal."—Era. "Tels work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy

all doubt.-Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate 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 the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical character 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 bedy, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bettles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Massen for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the undappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, 'armally 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, exuptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat. tonsils, and threatened destruction of the mose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the weares of the disorder, removing all scorbutic compoints, and effectually reastnidishing the health of the Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune Buckwheat during their more youthful days to be affected with any

form of these diseases, a previous co aree of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as Proto serious affections are visited open an innorpat wife and offspring, from a want of the so simple precautions, than perhaps half, the world is a ware of ; for it must be Rapeseed (free of duty) per last than perhaps half the world is a ware of; tor, it must be Rapeseed (free of duty) per last remembered, where the fountain is indicated, the streams Red Clover (10s per civit, and 5 per cent, on the that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPHOIFIC FILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 2mfills, per box. With explicit directions, rend med perfectly intelligible to Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; the most certain and exector I we meny ever discovered for so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my generation, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imnose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my mediately allaying inflams astion and arresting further

> Gleets, strictures, trritation of the bladder, pains of the ary parsages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a sold from 4s 6d to 8s; oats 3s to 4s; barley 4s:to 4s 3d; by the examination of short space of time, without confinement or the least av | hanne 4c 9d to 8s northered

The above medicines are prepased onlying Messrs. R and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeens, 19, Berners-street

Beesrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of Lie communication.

the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comiplaint, the symptoms, age, habite of living, and general This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of barrel. In wheat the transactions have been limited, the world; nor lifficulty can occur, as they will be securely and no material change in value can be noted. Outs and macked, and carefully protected from observation.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came Mesers. Perry and Co., Surgeone, may be consulted a personally undermy observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, lithought his case utterly hopeless, and toldrim thathis malady had some visit is required from a country patient to enable got such hold that it was only throwing his money away Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the to use them. He however, persisted intering them, and to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after to my astonishment, U find what he has aforesaid stated all other means have proved ineffectual.

Wenders, and every other chopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concontrated Detersive Essence, and Rerry's Purifying Spe-cific Fills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the scincipal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

D Mc DOUGALL'S DROPS, for GOUT, RHEUMA I . TISM, and all painful Affections of the Joints, induced to try-some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am | 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 denonstrating its beneficial effects:-

MR.J. WEBSTER, OF THE THEATERS ROYAL. SIR,—I feel such pleasure in expressing my unqualified approbation 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 | English and Irish there was also a fair demand, such deto those who, like myself, suffer from that most painful J. WEBSTEE.

MR. J. KENNABY, of the Firm of Kenyaby Brothess, 10, Westmoreland Building, Aldersgate Street. Sir,-I feel much pleasure in informing you of the without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent great benefit experienced by the use of your invaluable medicine. After long and most painful sufferings I was shall indeed think it my duty to recommend your most

JOHN KENNABY. The following ladies and gentlemen also add their grateful testimony in its favour:-Messrs. T. Rouse, Grecian Saloon, City-road; Campbell, managing director of ditto; Smeeton, salesman, The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to Newgate Market; Sergeant Brennan, G division of Police; the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd & Co. West Smithfield; 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. Sold by Patrick Mc Dougall enly, in bottles, 1s. 12d. cerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had re- and 2s. 9d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell .sisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. it will be forwarded

Habitual Costiveness, Gidd ness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF DETECTION AND Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from Debility and Indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, speedily removing the causes that produce disease, giving strength to the stomach and promoting a healthy action Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances of the liver, by which they clear the skin, remove sallowwhen using the Cintment, in order to purify the blood, ness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. A single dose will convince Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, the sufferer of their health-restoring properties. For

> most medicine dealers. * Caution .- Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills." and see that the name is on the stamp. May be had of all respectable medicine dealers in the kingdom.

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 27. this morning were exceedingly small, and our quotations of last week maintained; free foreign met an improved sided there some years. On his return home he turned cation on the subject were made to the magistrates, told the driver to shut off the steam, and put on the The supplies of English wheat by land carriage samples demand, and, in many instances, at prices which were his mind to engineering, and took a situation as an enmobtainable on Priday last. There was a trifling inquiry for Black Sea wheat to export for Belgium. Flour is a slow sale at former rates.

Odessa letters of the 10th and 12th inst., inform us of an active business in Wheat there; about 85,000 qrs. had While there, she was serious illness, in been purchased, principally for Italy, up to prices equal to 41s. and 43s. per qr here in bond.

There were very few beans or peas, and little barley at market, and the value of each is unaltered from last Monnant. on her recovery, that the defendant had formed a day. Oats sell rather more freely than last week on the

same terms. AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 22nd to the 29th of July.

	Wh	eat	Bar	ley	Oa	ts.	Ry	e.	Bea	ns	Pea
Week anding	s.	đ.	s.	d.	8.	đ.	8.	đ.	8.	d.	8.
June 23, 1846	56	0	30	9	22	9	33	4	35	1	33
Week ending July 1, 1846	55	10	30	5	22	9	35	5	31	9	34
Week ending July 8, 1846	!	- 1	ĺ	- 1	1	i			1		
Week ending July 15, 1846	1	1		- 1		i		- 1		- 1	
Week ending July 22, 1846	I			- 1				- 1		- 1	
Week ending July 29,1846	. :			ı		- 1		1		- 1	
July 29,1846	97		29		-24		<i>-</i> 33	_			
Aggregate average of the last six weeks		3	29	11	23	4	83	7	35	2	34
London aver-	1							i			
ages (ending July 29, 1846) Duties	59	0	30	5	24	0	34	5	84	5	37
Duties	1 16	0	1 9	0	5	0	1 9	6	1 7	6	8

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR. NAD SEED IN MARK-LANE.

-		
-	BRITISH GBAIN.	
ŧ	Shillings per Quart	8
	Wheat Essex & Kent, white, new 49 to 63 57 to	7
-	Ditto red 47 59 53	(
-		ŧ
1	Lincoln and York, red 47 57 white 49	ť
1 }	Northumb, and Scotch 47	É
, 1	Rye 22	:
' !	Barley Malting 86 34 extra 37	
}	Distilling 26	2
1	Grinding 23	4
-1	Malt Ship 53 57 Ware 59	(
rĺ	Oats Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d	1
ŧ	23s 6d : potato, or short, 22s 6d to 16s 6	í
s	Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberla	ī
- 1	and Scotch, Angus, 21s od to 25s od; pota	ŧ
-	21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22e	i
-	black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d	1
١,	24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d.	
	Beans Ticks, new 32 36 old 88	4
_	Harrow, small, new 84 38 old 40	
n	Peas White 37 43 boilers 40	
D	Grav and hog 83	
g	Flour Norfolk and Suffolk 44	
3	Town-made (per sack of 280lbs 46	
_	Buckwheat, or Brank	

Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, to 10s.

Cares. (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd.

ENGLISH SEBDS, &C.

Tares, (per nusnell), spring, os. , without os. wo as.						
Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12	b					
foreign grain.	r					
Shillings per Quarter.	ŧ					
Free. In Bond.						
Wheat Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 46 - 59	T					
Ditto ditto 54 - 61 44 - 52	tl					
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalts 6 — 63 44 — 52	a					
	-					
Russian, hard — Ditto, soft 55 — 58 39 — 48	f					
	a					
Spanish, hard —	-					
Ditto, soft 58 — 62 44 — 51	ti					
Odessad Taganrog, hard —						
Ditto, soft 53 - 58 39 - 48	M					
Canadian, hard —						
Ditto fine 58 — 60	tl					
Rye Russian, Prussian, &c	W					
Barle Grinding 23 — 26						
Ditto, distilling 26 - 30 18 - 26	fı					
Oats Dutch, feed 22 - 25	W					
Ditto, brew and thick 25 _ 27 20 - 21	b					
Russian 24 — 26 19 — 20	h					
Danish & Mecklenburg 24 _ 26 ., 18 _ 21	т,					
Beaus Ticks, 33 to 38, small 36 — 40 28 — 36						
	50					
Egyptian 33 — 85 28 — 80	SE					
Peas White, 32 to 43, gray 33 36						
Flour Dantsic and Hamburgh	P)					
(per barrel), fine 36	ď					
82, superfine 32 — 84 22 — 28						
Canada, 30 to 33, United						
States	pı					

FORFIGN SPEDS. &c.

Linseed "P etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) ... 42 to 48
Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg ... 39 24 Meditorranean, 40 to 48, Odessa ... 42 44

Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

LIVERFOOL CORN MARKET.—The import list this week exhibits a good supply of wheat, and Indian corn from shroad, but from our own coasts the arrivals are very moderate of any article of the grain trade. Since Tuesday last the weather on the whole has been favourable, and the progress of the harvest in the early districts has not been much impeded; another week of good weather would make the harvest general in the more northerly countries. The business of the week has been chiefly in Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in American flour, for which the full price of Tuesday have Seen paid: selected brands of western canal and choicest Raltimore have brought 26s per barrell other sweet and sound qualities have ranged down to 25s. and 24s. 6d. per ortmeal have had a very limited sale; the former have searcely maintained late prices, but of the latter article themarket is now very bare, and it obtains the full quotation of Tuesday last. Indian corn is in request for Ireland, and a small improvement in value has been paid, but in other articles of the trade the demand has been quite in retail.

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET. — The supply of wheat is again large; we have a very limited arrival of all other grain. The weather to-day is very unsettled, otherwise the trade would have been more depressed; as it is however, best samples of wheat sell at a decline of fully 2s to 2s per qu., common and inferior samples are not much lower. Beans are held for more money, but little doing. Oats firm. Shelling, fresh made, is nearly as dear, Other sorts Isper load cheaper. Malt easy sale.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- Since our last report the weather has continued showery and unsettled, but on the whole it has not been of an unfavourable character. The demand for barrel flour has been somewhat less active this week than previously, occasioned by the declining accounts of the wheat trade at London and other influential markets, and in the sales effected it has been necessary to submit to rather lower prices. Sack flour was likewise but little sought after. The trivial supply of fresh quality at hand, however, caused the few parcels which came forward to be taken off at nearly former rates. Oats, being was in steady request, without change in value. An exceedingly limited amount of business occurred in wheat at our market this morning, and this article further receded 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. Barley flour moved off steadily at a decline of 1s per 196 lbs. For really choice fresh scriptions commanding a tolerably ready sale at our quotations. Stale and inferior qualities, however, were quite neglected, and nominal in value. With a languid inquiry for oats, a reduction of 1d per 45 lbs. must be noted. Oatmeal was taken at a moderate extent by comsumers, without alteration in prices.

market was very thinly attended, and little business was transacted. Prices had a downward tendency. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, -Our market was firmly the trade, and the little business transacted was at a decline of 3s to 4s per qr. on the rates of last Saturday. For Barley we had no inquiry. Malt met a fair sale, at late prices. Oats were in good supply, and the turn chenper. In rye there was little doing. Beans and peas

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET. - On Wednesday the

scarcely maintained their value. BIBUINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present stitical tissues. The pancreus, spleen, and kidneys, week the few transactions in English wheat have been at were healthy and uninjured. The transverse part of ne of 2s to 3s per gr. G its value, 26s to 28s per qr. erinding bariey supported its value, 26s to 28s per 392 lbs. having been realised for stale and good qualities. In beans no alteration. Onts held for former prices. Indian corn in request; 12s 6d to 13s per 196 lb. obtained for red and white.

HULL CORN MARKET .- We have had another week of variable weather; at times very heavy rain has fallen. The reports from the district round here, of the growing crop of wheat, are not so encouraging as last week, and the produce is likely to be considerably less than we at one time were led to expect.

STRAND SESSIONS, JULY 25 .- Ellen Hughes, a good looking female, attended before the bench, to support a summons which had been taken out against her husband, Mr. John Hughes, lately an engineer in the service of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company, by the guardians of the Strand Union, for allowing her to become chargeable to the parish of St. Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, was engaged for the

complainant, and Mr. Bodkin for the defendant, who was present during the examination. Mr. Ballantine, in opening the case, said that he was come before the court, as he would have to state cirfendent was well able to support his wife. The charge,

he understood, that would be laid against the complainant was, that since her separation from her husband, she had been living in a state of adultery; but he riage were completely smashed. believed he should be able to show that there was not a living under the protection of a military officer of the meut with respect to the prisoners Clare and Quinlan. name of O'Donnell. The circumstances were such as the nature of the connection, and he married her. The gineer in the service of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, at a salary of £600 a year. He engaged consequence of which they were ordered not to occupy the same bed. During this period, a servant girl was ant, on her recovery, that the defendant had formed a criminal connection with this girl, who occupied her

bed. She dismissed the servant. She left, but soon after the defendant also left; showing thus the first desertion. He went to Birmingham, where, on being traced by the complainant, he and the servant were living together. It was thus clear that if any one was to blame it was the defendant. The complainant had latterly been receiving visits from Mr. O'Donnell, and from that circumstance it was intended to be shown that she had been committing acts of adultery. He 10 such an assertion-namely, the denial of the charge, upon oath, both by the complainant and Mr. O'Donnell, who he would bring before the court.

The complainant, Ellen Hughes, was then sworn. She said that she was married at Belfast on the 1st of Ja-11 | nuary, 1830. After alluding to the alleged intimacy of application as requested by Mr. Rawlings. the defendant with the servant girl, whose name was ceived for three weeks. She was two years and had no | the prisoners.

support. She then discovered that he was living at Dover, where another arrangement was entered into, but in that he also failed. She was then without means of support, except by pledging. She produced several pawnbrokers' duplicates.

Mr. Ballantine-Have you at any period since your marriage with Mr. Hughes committed an act of adul-Complainant-Certainly not, sir.

Mr. Ballantine here stated that his case was closed Mr. Bodkin said he regretted that his Learned Friend

e evidence had been offered, and he was instructed to say complainant, and that she had been living with Capbriety she had brought him nearly to ruin.

Three witnesses, living at No. 62, Castle-street, Leicester-square, were brought forward to prove that Captain O'Donnell had called upon the complainant, who was living in the back parlour of the house, for five or six weeks past, and that he hadoccasionally slept in the same bed with her. On one oceasion Captain O'Donnell was rules and regulations issued by the company, he found refused admission, when he scaled a wall, and got into the first paragraph ran as follows:—" Every officer and the inquiry, he would consult his brother justices upon stunning noises of that awful hour. Another poof the room by getting over the shutters of the window, engine-man before he shall be allowed to serve on the line the propriety of acceding to it. The lodgers tried to eject him, upon which he shall sign these regulations; for disobedience to which threatened to strike them with a poker, when they ran he will be punishable as for an offence against his cinfour or five months the complainant lodged with her, of these rules? and that she was visited by a person named Jones.

Ann Wilmot, a haundress, proved having washed for the complainant, when living in Monmouth-street, and Maiden-lane. She had seen her in bed with Jones. Captain O'Donnell was now called. He had been thirteen years in the army. He knew the defendant who was Adjutant in the 92nd. He married complainant from his (witness's) introduction. She was then living with witness. She was visited by him in Castle-street, but no criminal intercourse took place. He visited ner from old acquaintance, and relieved her repeatedly.

Captain Noland, formerly Adjutant of the 25th Foot, on-in-law to the Dowager Marchioness of Lunsdowne, said that he had been in the habit of relieving the complainant who made shirts for him. He believed her conluct to be respectable.

Mr. Ballantine replied, Mr. Bodkin having objected to out any quetions to the last two witnesses. The bench then having consulted together, the order was refised,

coron er for the eastern division of Middlesex, and a jury exposed, it would have been his duty to have stopped 100 permanent signals are an additional safety. of highly respectable inhabitants of the parish of Hack- yards on the Stratford side of the signal. It was not unney, commenc dan investigation at the Dake of Rich- usual for truck trains to be without guards. Had a guard of Mr. W. Hind, a gentleman lately residing at No. 3, Victoria Villas, Dalston, who died on the morning of Friday last, from the effect of injuries sustained by the recent collision on the Eastern Counties Railway.

The coroner and jury proceeded to view the body, which was enclosed in a leaden shell, and lying in the I have been at Stratford six years. Since the collision library of the deceased's late residence. The remains another man has been appointed as signal-man below the were in an advanced state of decomposition. On return. | Maryland-point Bridge. ing to the inquestreom the proceedings were commenced

Mr. Francis Tomlinson, surgeon, of Hackney, who deposed as follows ;- I was first called on to see the de ceased about half-pst six o'clock on the evening of Saturday week last. I found him suffering from great soreness about the lower parts of the chest and abdomen. He described to me the nature of the accident from which his injuries had arisen. He said he had been a passenger in a second class carriage on the Eastern Counties Railway from llford to London; that a collision had occurred at the Stratford station; that he had been thrown upon his face from the carriage in which he was scated on to a wooden platform between the rails, and that a portion of the engine, or one of the carriages, had rested upon his miles an hour in passing through the junction points and back. I continued to attend the deceased till his death, which occurred on the morning of Friday, the 24th inst. It was not until Monday that any symptoms of internal injury appeared; on that day symptoms of peritoneal inflammation exhibited themselves, for which I bled him and advised his friends to call in further advice. On my recommendation Mr. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Ashton Key were called in. I met Mr. Cooper on Tuesday last, at which time the deceased was so much worse that we considered his case hopeless. Everything was done which skill could suggest to recover the deceased, but without avail. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Key both saw deceased on the Tuesday and on the Wednesday. In conjunction with Mr. Cooper I have since made a post mortem examination the body of the deceased. The body presented a peculiar appearance, from the immense distension of the abdomen as well as from the yellow tinge of the skin, as if jaundiced, especially on the face. Some few slight bruises were observable on different parts of the body, but all unimportant in extent, with the exception of a lacerated wound of the left leg, which was rather more severe. No mark of external violence being visible on the head, the brain was not examined. The chest was opened and all its viscera were found remarkably healthy. On laying open the cavity of the abdomen extensive

sed inflammation throughout the peritoneal covering of the intestines which were glued together with recent plastic effusion. Both the large and small intestines were equally distended, thrusting them. selves from the abdominal cavity so soon as the parietes were cut through. The smaller intestines were carefully removed and ligatures applied to their truncated extremities. On tracing the ascending colon from its head to statements, but added no new fact. the right hypochondriac region, nothing peculiar beyond its unusual distention from flatus was observed until we reached the point where it comes in contact with the liver and commences its transversed course across the vasated blood. On the corresponding surface of the red. Altogether he had been out eight times. liver an abrasion of its peritoneal covering was discovered, but there was no lesion of its proper capsule. A the colon gave the appearance, through its attenuated coats, of ecchymosed spots, but upon laying the intestine open it was found to be only small portions of feculent matter, presenting opaque spots through its translucent cavity. The urinary bladder was uninjured. Nei-

injury was manifested from the generally diffu-

lent injuries he received on the 18th instant. John Arch was then examined.—He said—I reside at Prospect-row, Stratford, and am a coach body-maker in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. On Saturday, the 18th inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was passing along Angel-lane, Stratford, on my way home, when I heard a loud crash, which appeared to proceed from the railway. I immediately ran back to the Stratford station, and there I saw the 'deceased gentleman lying upon the wooden portion of the platform between the rails, with a portion of a second-class carriage resting upon him. I assisted to remove the carriage from off the deceased, and saw him carried into

fact of Mr. Hind's death having been caused by the vio-

the first-class waiting-room. James Blackhouse was next called. He said, -I reside in Angel-lane, Stratford, and am a carriage-springmaker in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. I assisted the last witness John Arch, in sorry the defendant had allowed the present case to week last. When I saw deceased part of a second-class of about 25 miles an hour, I directed him, without previcarriage was resting upon him. I think it was the last lous warning, to stop the train. I marked the point cumstances of a very unpleasant character. The de- carriage in the train. An engine which had run into where I gave the order, and after the engine stopped I the train was off the rails. It was the cross-bar and part | measured the distance from that point to the engine; the of the hind seat of a second-class carriage which were lying upon the deceased. The floor and sides of the car-

Mr. Rawlings here (addressing the coroner) said that word of truth in the charge. At the time the com- Mr. Anderson, the governor of llford gaol, was now in plainant was married, the defendant knew that she was attendance, and he believed wished to make some state-The Coroner (addressing Mr. Anderson) said-IIave to leave no doubt on the mind of the defendant as to you brought the prisoners Clare and Quinlan with you ? Mr. Anderson said he had not. They were in his mile being done in 58 seconds. I continued at the same

> there would be no difficulty in bringing them before the The Coroner said on some former occasions he had made similar applications for the production of accused parties, and his applications had not been acceded to. If, therefore, there was a probability of a refusal on the part of the magistrates, he should be reluctant to make any such application.

> Mr. Rawlings said the reason he was anxious to have the accused parties present was that it appeared to be the object of the Eastern Counties Railway Company to exonerate themselves, and fix the guilt upon those two individuals.

The Coroner said, nothing of the kind had appeared from anything which had transpired before the Court. Mr. Rawlings said it was nevertheless the fact. They have been committed to take their trial at the quarter sessions at Chelmsford, on the prosecution of the company, and therefore I contend that I am justified in would give the best possible testimony he could against asserting that the company are desirous of making them the culpable parties. Under these circumstances he contended the accused parties ought to be present, The Coroner said, as the application came from such a

The application having been reduced to form, was she was to have had 10s, a week, but which she only re- ceeded to Ilford in order to procure the attendance of

Mr. Benjamin Richardson, the clerk and station-master of the Stratford station, was next called. He recapitulated at great length the evidence he had given before the magistrates at Ilford, on the 20th instant, as to the arrival of the Ipswich train on the previous Saturday, a quarter of an hour after its proper time. It was due at 56 minutes past three o'clock, and did not arrive until eight or ten minutes past four o'clock. Immediately afterwards he saw a truck train (driven by William Clare) coming up the line at a rate, as far as he could guess, of from twelve to fourteen miles an hour, and in an instant after the collision took place, the Firefly engine, had introduced charges against his client for which no driven by Clare, running into the Ipswich train. He did not hear Clare sound his whistle as he approached the that there was not the slightest foundation for the station. It was an imperative rule of the company that charges. He should be able to produce such evi- all engines passing a station should, upon all occasions, dence as in ordinary minds would leave not the shadow sound the whistle. This was laid down in the 24th rule of a doubt that adultery had been committed by the of the regulations, intended for the guidance of engine drivers, which ran as follows :- "The engine man must tain O'Donnell after the separation from her husband. always look out with great attention on approaching and It was true arrangements had been agreed to, but then passing stations at which they are not to stop, particuit was also proposed that the complainant should not an-larly if a train is stopping upon the opposite line, so as to be able to check the speed of their engine instantly if the hand done so, by calling upon to be able to check the speed of their engine instantly if him, by breaking the windows at houses where he lived, required, and they must give notice of their approach by and other offensive ways. The defendant was obliged to sounding the whistle." The witness described at length be separated from his wife, as she was in the habit of the mode in which the signal was worked, the nature of getting constantly intoxicated, and by her habits of ineother matters, all of which was detailed in the report of the evidence before the bench of mugistratest at Ilford. Mr. Hare inquired whether Clare had any deficiency of sight?

Mr. Richardson replied that he was blind of one eye. The Coroner here remarked, that on referring to the stating that, should a written request from the Coroner life, but, poor fellows, there was no arm to succoult,

Richardson said, he could not answer the question. here commenced by Mr. Rawlings. The chief points kad been appointed to the situation which he held by Mr. who are making their final effort to save life, and were as followed: Rawmond at the final points and been appointed to the situation which he held by Mr. who are making their final effort to save life, and were as follows: - Formerly there were a clerk and sta- Hudson, chairman of the company, tion-master at Stratford, but I now fulfil the duties of By Mr. Green (foreman)—The highest rate at which we mouth of the shaft. One man succeeded in saving and clerk; Greene, as signal man and pointsman; Clare mate, as engine-driver and fitter; and Quinlan, as labourer and Daniel Armstrong, John Birch, servants of the comstoker. Formerly fwo persons were employed to perform pany, and Mr. James Samuel, resident engineer, were

mond Tavern, Queen's road, Dalston, touching the death | been with Clare's train, it is likely the train might have would never have happened. been stopped before its arrival at the station, and the accident prevented. In consequence of the dangerous situation of the Stratford station, its removal has been contemplated by the directors for upwards of a year and a half. The Colchester line has been open seven years. Mr. Duncan here suggested that the following regula-

tions of the company should be here inserted in the de-

is known to them or not. "37. A long-continued whistle must always be given must we sounded on approaching each crossing gate,

good look out in approaching the Stratford and Brox- total traffic was #2.014 4s. 4d. for the week ending 15th bourn junctions, and must never exceed a speed of ten June, 1845; and for the corresponding week in 1846, five miles an hour in fogs.

unless the engineman can plainly see that the line is

"45. All engine-men, on approaching the Stratford junction, from whatever direction, and whether with or Mr. Duncan said that he had no proof of this fact without a train, must invariably blow the steam-whistle ready. He had sent for Mr. Marshall, but he did not as soon as they arrive within a quarter of a mile from the wish that on this ground the inquest should be adjunction."

Mr. Rawlings submitted that the Coroner should also company.

pass a station within ten minutes of another train upon the same line, except at the Broxbourn station. "102. Every man employed on this railway is to be supplied with a copy of these regulations and a train time addressed the Jury for some time, and then read over bill, and he is required to keep them constantly on his person when on duty, and to produce them whenever re-

It being now half-past five o'clock, and from the impertance of the evidence there being no chance of concluding the inquiry that evening, by unanimous consent of the jury the proceedings were adjourned.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST Upon the body of Mr. Hind, was resumed on Tuesday

at the Duke of Richmond Tavern, Dalston. Edward Unwin, the boy who acted as messenger at the Stratford station, and whose duty, on the day of the accident, was to look after the signals guiding the trains, was next examined. His evidence, for the most part was repetition.

George Blatchford, the guard of the up-train, was then examined at length. He corroborated his former

John Chester Craven, one of the men engaged in the works of the company, was called. He had not been in the service of the company more than ten weeks. He had pointment of only thoroughly competent persons in all seen and had the rules of the company in his hand, but a abdomen, and here it was found firmly adherent to the copy had never been given to him. Clare was a fitter. liver. On the adhesion being separated, a cavity was and sometimes went out with an engine. He had been exposed in which was found a small quantity of extra. out three times in the week in which the accident occur

Mr. Rawlins said that his instructions were that Clare had never been down the Colchester line before the day large portion of the under surface of the right lobe of the in question. Craven stated that in this week Clare had liver had an ecchymosed appearance, which on being cut | been out on the Colchester line. He had been out once into presented a grumous mass, its natural structure to Shoreditch, once to Colchester, and once to Romford being lost from the extravasation of blood into its inter- works. Mr. Hunter, the superintendent of the line, apstitical tissues. The pancreus, spleen, and kidneys, pointed all the drivers, and they were not before their appointment subject to examination by any other person. had never before known Quinlin to act as a on the Colchester line. Mr. George William Brown, a gentleman engaged with

Mr. Jackson, formerly contractor on the Eastern Counties line, for the conveyance of heavy goods from Shoreditch ther Mr. Cooper nor myself have any doubt as to the to Bishop's Stortford, gave evidence of having frequently travelled on engines driven by Clare, and that he believed Clare was perfectly acquainted with the signals at Stratford, as with those at all other points of the line. Nothing, however, was more calculated to distract the attention of an engineer than the having five persons on the Captain Coddington, assistant inspector general of

on Monday and Tuesday last the Eastern Counties line between the Ilford and Stratford stations. The particular object I had in view was to ascertain whether, when the engine driver saw the signal, he could have stopped the engine in time. For this purpose I applied to the secreary, and obtained the use of the same engine, tender, and seven trucks which were driven by Clare. I made three experiments with this train. I first proceeded to the up-line, and directed the engine driver to make the removing the body of a gentleman from the platform be- best of his way to Stratford. After going about a mile ween the two lines of rail on the afternoon of Scturday and a half, and attaining a speed, as well as I can judge, distance was 445 yards. The stoppage was effected by the break alone, without having reversed the engine. I then again got on the engine and went on to Stratford, and on arriving opposite to a person whom he had stationed there with a flag, when we were going at about 30 miles an hour, I again gave the order to stop, and we stopped the train in 458 yards, and as before by the break. We went on again. I allowed the train to proceed at a very rapid pace, exceeding 30 miles an hour, the last half break; 30 yards further on the engine was reversed. The train came to a stand-still under the bridge before the platform of the station. The rails were at that time very wet with rain. In these three experiments the train was pulled up in less space than that in which Clare had to

pull up in; and it is quite clear that Clare might have stopped this train within that distance if he had really had arrived near to Inchkeith, and were running in seen the signal. I have searched the records of our office, for the bench, when the boat struck upon a rock and relative to all railway accidents, which extend over a period of five years, and I cannot trace any accident that swimmers, succeeded in reaching the shore; but we can be effectually referred either to a defect in the signals themselves, or to the misunderstanding them. Mr. Duncan-If going at the rate of 15 miles an hour, within what distance could you have pulled up ?-I cannot say exactly, but within a considerable shorter

distance, certainly. I saw the signals worked up and down; they worked well. There are no such signals used on any other line. Cross-examined-It would make no difference in the facility of stopping the train whether you were to see the signal at the spot where it can first be seen, suddenly or The men who were with me were competent for their quarter, he thought no objection ought to be offered by duty. I don't know that there is a station between Ilford the jury, and he should therefore at once make the and Stratford. I have presumed that the parties in the engine which caused the accident were competent persons. It depends entirely upon the amount of work to be done

Eliza Pikes, she said that, in 1842, an arrangement was handed to Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Duncan having offered at the station whether a pointsman should also be a signalentered into at that bench, when she received £3; and the use of a special train, that gentleman at once pro- man. I have never considered the peculiarity of the Stratford station as a station where there is a junction. I dont consider there is any question of safety concerned in placing a passenger carriage behind horse boxes. I have seen horse boxes in different parts of a train. I don't see anything either correct or incorrect in the position of the horse boxes in the train which was run into. It is usual for goods trains to have a breaksman; but I don't think it is imperative.

Mr. Rawlins thought it was now the time for the company to put in the rules which it was alleged Clare had reccived and signed.

Mr. Duncan had thought that Mr. Brown would have proved this, but he now understood that Mr. Marshall (who is said to have originally engaged Clare) was the party, and he would endeavour to have Mr. Marshall present before the inquiry closed. The Coroner-If this is not proved it will go to the jury that Clare never received the rules.

Thomas Nicholson, one of the assistant foremen at the company's works, who was with Clare on the engine when the accident occurred, and who, it will be recollected, was taken into custody but afterwards discharged, was examined. The substance of the evidence which he gave has | mine :- "We have received the following from a

before appeared. of the company, who also were on the engine, corroborated | as the recent fearful one at Newlyn East, some time Nicholson's evidence.

10, and sometimes 12 hours a day, and that those wages | the most painful kind. One of the most affecting of were secured to him even when in consequence of sickness these tales concerns two little boys working at the he was unable to work. Mr. Rawlins here expressed the great regret which he alarm to some of the men in the levels, who immediafelt that his client had not been permitted to be present, tely fled to the shafts; by this time the water had

John Hunter, superintendent of the Stratford and Hord to the ascending chain, and was saved by inserting away. The Captain and the complainant had quarrels. players and against the law." He wished to ask Richard- has before given. He underwent a rigorous cross-examina- safety to the surface. Another attempted the same Mrs. J. Corren, 6, Church-street, Soho, said that for son if he was aware whether Clare or Quinlan had a copy from the first send that she was visited by a person named Jones.

Mrs. J. Corren, 6, Church-street, Soho, said that for son if he was aware whether Clare or Quinlan had a copy that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny mode of escape, unfortunately leaped into the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the large of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. Another allempted the deposition by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Hare,—He could not deny that it was his duty to have seen that Clare, being an octangle of the surface. casional driver, should have been provided with the rules consequently plunged many feet under water, The cross-examination of the witness Richardson was of the company, and that he had neglected to do so. He held on with that tenacity so often seen in these

> both offices. The increase of the establishment has been pay engine drivers is from 7s. to 7s. 6d. a day, the 7s. 6d. his life by placing his back against one wall of a nare among the porters. The parties who perform double being given to those who are the most competent men. Tow shaft and his feet against the other, he contrict functions to my knowledge the parties who perform double being given to those who are the most competent men. functions to my knowledge are, myself, as station-master The engine drivers on other lines are paid at the same in this way to raise himself ten fathonis, the rapidly

> the distinct duties of signal-man and pointsman at the examined in reference to the progress of the truck train junction. In the printed regulations put in there is a from Ilford to Stratford. The usual signals had been rule to the effect that no one train is to follow another shown, with the exception of those at the Forest-gate within ten minutes, but subsequently to these rules having been issued, an alteration has been made by shown, with the exception of those at the Forest-gate eight of these pills night and morning, immediately having been issued, an alteration has been made by shown. These exception of those at the Forest-gate eight of these pills night and morning, immediately the having been issued, an alteration has been made by shown. These exception of those at the Forest-gate eight of these pills night and morning, immediately the shown are the shown as the shown are having been issued, an alteration has been made, by shown. There ought (said Mr. Samuel) always to be oil ment. He must not eat of any broths, soups, ster which the time has been made, by shown. There ought (said Mr. Samuel) always to be oil ment. He must not eat of any broths, soups, ster which the time has been made, by shown. which the time has been reduced to five minutes. It was fermerly my duty, as station-master, to keep the time of the trains, but the time is now kept by the guard only. Formerly it was done by both myself and the guard, the forest-gate had only been a station two months.
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> It was signals exhibited at the passing of a train; but if no signal was exhibited, then the driver of an en vine would be justified in concluding the line to be cle. The forest-gate had only been a station two months. The

Per Quarter. THE LATE COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUN- object being to test the accuracy of the guard's time. My signals at present used there were hand signals for the return was forwarded to London daily. That practice temporary purpose, but the signal-posts have already has been discontinued for nearly two years. Supposing been ordered six weeks. He (Mr. Samuel) considered On Monday, at ten o'clock, Mr. W. Baker, jun., deputy the driver of the truck train had seen only one red fan that the hand signals were sufficient for safety. The Mr. Rawlins.—Had the signal been exhibited at the Forest-gate station, thus causing a delay, this accident

Mr. Hare.—I feel that had the signal been exhibited at the Forest-gate station, my friend's life would have

William Kitson, chief clerk of the locomotive depart. ment at Stratford, produced the books in which the entries of the traffic, of goods and cattle train, appeared, and stated that Clare had driven engines from the 6th of March to the 18th of July, about 10 times, most frequently on the Cambridge, but once or twice on the Colchester line. He (Kitson) spoke to Clare after the accident. He seemed greatly excited. Was asked "In "21. The engineman and fireman must pay immediate what position was the signal?" and had answered that attention to all signals, whether the cause of the signals it was "up"—meaning that it indicated the line was clear.

Mr. Roney, secretary to the company, produced the on approaching the Stratford-station, and the whistle returns which on Monday had been asked for. The actual number of persons employed at the several stations between London and Romford inclusive, for the week ending 15th June, 1845, was 155 persons; and lear.

"42. The engine-man must always keep a particularly for the corresponding week in 1846, 352 persons. The £3,388 6s. 1d.

Mr. Rawlins .-- All we now want is the proof that the rules were delivered to Clare and Quinlan.

The Coroner expressed a wish to bring the inquiry to add to his deposition the two following regulations of the a close that evening; but 10 o'clock having already struck, the proposition was strenuously resisted by the "61. No engine or train is to be allowed to leave or majority of the jurors, and an adjournment to ten o'clock the next morning was finally agreed upon. THE ADJOURNED INQUEST, (WEDNESDAY.) On this investigation being resumed, the Coroner

> the whole of the evidence to them, when several questions were put to him by the Jury, respecting the law in such cases, and which were explained to them by him. The inquest room was cleared of strangers, and a deliberation lasting for about one hour took place, when the Court was reopened, and The Foreman announced that the Jury had unanimously agreed to return the following special verdict:-"The Jury are of opinion that the death of William

Hind was occasioned by the reckless driving of William Clare, the driver of the Firefly engine, on the 18th of July instant, against whom, therefore, they return a verdict of 'Manslaughter.' "The Jury desire also to record their deliberate opinion that a degree of culpability attaches to the managers of the Eastern Counties Railway, in not taking due care that their own rules are most scrupulously observed, as regards the time of departure of one train after another from all the stations; the exhibition of the signals at all the stations; the keeping of exact time in the arrival and departure of all the trains, and the ap-

departments." The Foreman added, that they exonerated the stoker Quinlan, from all blame.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NEWCASTLE.

Considerable sensation was caused here on Saturday morning, by the discovery of the body of Robert Lowthin, the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Gateshead district, in the river Tyne, near the high crane at Newcastle; and circumstances have since transpired which excite strong suspicion of his having been murdered. The police were dragging for a boy named Dickinson, who had been observed, on the preceding day, playing near the high crane, but had been since missed, when they found the body of Mr. Lowthin. It appears, from inquiries that have been instituted, that Lowthin had, on Friday received his quarterly salary as Registrar, and, at eight o'clock the same night he was in the Charles the Twelfth public house, at the north end of Tyne bridge, when it was observed by the landlord that he had a watch, and a considerable sum of money in his purse. He was then in liquor. He was seen railways, was called and examined. By the desire of the again about two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Railway Department of the Board of Trade I inspected by the superintendant of police at Gateshead, in company with a notoriously bad character going towards Newcastle. When his body was found, his watch and purse were missing. An inquest was opened on Saturday before Mr. Stoker, and evidence of identity having been received, it was adjourned till Monday. The man with whom Lowthin was last seen in company has been apprehended; and the police are Ilford in the down-line, and there changed the train to the unline, and directed the engine driver to make the maker's name are known.

> ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY .- On Monday a distressing accident occurred to a man named Robert Harding, aged 28 years of age, a paper maker, residng at Carshalton, Kent. He was in the employ of Mr. Muggeridge, proprietor of the paper mills at Carshalton, and while walking up a ladder to a platform with a heavy load of wet rags, it gave way, and his leg got into one of the cog-wheels, and before it could be extricated, his left leg was literally crushed to pieces. He was seen by a surgeon who recommended his removal to St. Thomas's Hospital whither he was taken in a cart. The injuries he had sustained were of such a character that it was deemed necessary to resort to amputation. The poor fellow is going on as well as can be expected.

Boam Lost and Four Men Drowned.—A casualty occurrred in the Firth on Thursday, attended, wo regret to learn, with loss of life. It appears that on the morning referred to, a party, consisting of six young men, went of from Pettycur in a boat, with the intention of having a pleasure excursion. They immediately capsised. Two of them being excellent regret to add that the other four perished. The names of two of them who are drowned are Scott and Ormiston, but we have not ascertained the names of the other.

A FATAL Accident occurred on the 21st instant in the A Couette tunnel, one of the most important works on the Orleans and Vierzon Railway. The vaulted roof of the tunnel was all but completed when the wooden frames for the construction of the last arches broke down, carrying with them the workmen not suddenly. I was looking out for it when I saw it. in their fall. Three were killed, and eight severely FATAL CART ACCIDENT AT BATTLE-BRIDGE. - On

Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Carter held an inquest at the Duke of Wellington Tavern, Newington Causeway, on the body of Samuel Burt, aged fortyfive years, a carpenter, lately residing at No. 9, l'homas Street, Newington. The deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Piper and Co., 173, Bishopsgate-Street-Without, builders. On Thursday last he went, in company with other workmen, to make some alterations at the Mill-Hill Grammar School, Hendon, and while on his way home in his employer's cart, near the Small Pox Hospital at Battle Bridge, he over-balanced himself and fell over the end of the cart into the carriage way. He was raised up by his friends and carried to a surgeon's, but he refused to go in, and was consequently taken home with all speed, where he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas, surgeon, of No. 68, London Road. There appeared no external marks of violence excepting a contusion on the scalp from the fall. Symptoms of inflammation of the brain subsequently came on, which terminated fatally on Friday morning last. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE LATE FATAL CATASTROPHE IN CORNWALL. Tho Pensance Gazette furnishes the following additional details respecting the awful calamity in Wheel Rose gentleman who obtained his information from unnd George Ault, both in the service | doubted authority:—In great social calamities such must clapse before the melancholy interest subsides In reply to a question put by a juror, Tomlinson stated, tales of horror are continually occurring connected that he received two guineas a week, working sometimes with the event that tend to keep alive emotions of bottom of the mine. and who were the first to give and handed in a letter from the governor of liford gaol, overtaken the lads, and they begged piteously for fellow escaped from the levels, leaved at a venture succeeded in reaching his anxious friends at the rising waters underneath goading him on!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-COUGHS, COLP! asthmas, and shortness of breath of the most distressing nature cured.—Let the adult sufferer take six or ere

Poetrp.

OUR WARNING. BY ERNEST JONES. Ye lords of golden argosies! And prelate, prince, and peer;

And members all of Parliament. In rich St. Stephens, hear! We are getting up through England, All the bravest and the best; From the heather-hills of Scotland. To the green Isle of the West. From the corn field and the factory. To the coal-belt's hollow zone; From the cellars of the city,

To the mountain's quarried stone. He want no courtiers golden, And ye no bayonets need; If tales of agesolden Arightly ye will read.

Tis justice that ensureth To statutes, they shall last: And liberty endureth When tyrannies have passed. We seek to injure no man:

We ask but for our right: We hold out to the forman The hand that he would smite! And, if ye mean it truly. The storm may yet be laid. And we will aid you duly,

As brothers brothers aid :-But, if ye falsely play us, And if ye but possess The poor daring to betray us, Not the courage to redress;

Then your armies shall be scattered,-If at us their steel be thrust,-And your fortresses be battered, Like atoms in the dust! And the anger of the nation Across the land shall sweep, Like a mighty Devastation Of the winds upon the deep!

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO. XXIV.

Hampstead, July, 1846.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRST ESTATE, Or, Anticipations of the 17th of August.

Air,-" The days that we went gipsying." Come let us leave the murky gloom, The narrow crowded street: The bustle, noise, the smoke and din To breathe the air that's sweet. We'll leave the gorgeous palaces, To those miscalled great; To spend a day of pleasure on The People's First Estate! CHORUS.—On this estate the sons of toil Shallindependent be, Enjoy the first fruits of the soil,

From tyranny set free! The banners waving in the breeze, The bands shall cheerfully play, Let all be mirth and holiday On this our holiday. Unto the farm—"O'Connorville," That late was "Herringsgate," We go to take possession of The People's First Estate!

On this estate, &c. When on the farm! the People's Farm! This land of liberty! We'll join the dance and rural games, Our gambols play, throughout the day, (Ye scoffers you may prate,) And leave at night this lovely scene, The People's First Estate! On this estate, &c.

May nature shed her choicest stores, On this delightful spot; Each occupant be blest indeed, And peace attend each cot. And may our brave Directors with The funds that we'll create, Live long to purchase hundreds more Like this our first estate!

On our estates the sons of toil Shall independent be; Enjoy the first fruits of the soil, From tyranny set free! JOHN ARNOTT.

Somers Town July 27th, 1846.

Reviews.

THE TRUTH SEEKER, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Vol. II. Leeds: F. R. Lees. Burmantofs; London: Chapman Brothers, 121, Newgate-street. Some two or three weeks back we received the

above numbers of this Magazine; the numbers of the first volume never reached us. The Truth Seeker appears to be under the management of Dr. F. R. LEES of Leeds, whose very talented publications in advocacy of the Total-Abstinence cause have often been noticed in this journal. The Editor has some very able assistants whose contributions would do credit to higher-priced publications. We confess we do not understand some of the artieles, they are too mystical and transcendental for our comprehension; but on the whole the contents of

these numbers have much gratified us.
From an article entitled "The Land Problem" we give the following extract:-The land still tied up in the hands of the ancient lords of the soil, and twenty millions of people crying out for employment and bread! And mark especially that the

land is virtually exempt now from the support of the people. Feudalism in that sense also, is not! Monasteries are not! Call it a tax which God has imposed upon the popular enfranchisement, if you will-a philosophical necessity rushing out of the freedom and indivdinality of man-I care not what you call it-such tax has now become an insufferable, unpayable burden. That is clear. Another necessity, equally as philosophical, is rushing out of the new elements which have come into being, and the people proclaim, with terrible emphasis, that they Altogether these are momentous matters! To pre-

serve the form and appendages and possessious of feudalism—now that feudalism is extinct and has no hold upon the people—is questionable. Nay, I will say, it is unwise and wrong. Primogeniture and Entail may make a splendid outward Aristocracy; but they impoverish and begger the People. I hope that the nobility of England will one day see this, and forego the pomps of rank for the pomps of humanity. I believe it will be found inconwovertible, that the Condition of the People is always regulated by the Tenure of the Land. The doctrines of the political economists of the day seem to me altogether fraudulent and hollow, I speak of them now, essentially as matters connected with the Present Society; for any higher society they are infernal—utterly incapable of doing any thing otherwise than the work of the Devil. Not only do they disunite the family of man, and rear a fabric end in this-starvation! O terriblest of all terrible sights, is that of a willing man refused the privilege of working, 30d condemned to starve!

We recommend the writer of this article from which we have given the above extract, not to thunder against "revolutionists," and "demagogues, but for these the "land problem" would never have become subject for public investigation; besides, this writer is himself a "revolutionist," and asserting good motives for his own actions. he should be cautious about misrepresenting the motives of others.

From another article we give the following paragraph:-THE RIGHT TO THE LAND,—However unwelcome the

doctrine may sound, the common right of man to the humanity are based.

The poetry in this Magazine is of a very superior character. We have read with much interest the Ballad History of the Norman Conquest," by Janu-ARY SEARLE. The ballads are excellent—excellent because they present in stirring poetry a pictured history of the time when Hanold fell and the bastard tyrant established his bloody despotism on the ruins of Saxon freedom. We should be glad to know that the author's first intention was carried out, that if circulating his production as a sheet-ballad, with the view of raising, if possible, the character of our demoralising street literature. The name of the aumost beautiful ---

LINES AMONG THE LEAVES.

Have ye heard the west wind singing, where the summer trees are springing; Have ye counted o'er the many tunes it knows? For the wide winged spirit rangeth, and its ballad metre changeth

A plaintive wail it maketh when the willow's tress it Like new-born infant sighing in its sleep; And the branches, low and slender bend to list the strain so tender,

Till they weep. Another tale 'tis telling, where the clustered elm is swelling With dancing joy that seems to laugh outright;

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And the leaves, all bright and clapping, sound like human fingers snapping With delight.

The fitful key-note shifteth where the heavy oak up- would be henceforth adopted. (Loud cheers.) Man A diadem of acorns broad and high: And it chants with muffled roaring, like an eagle's wings in soaring

To the sky. Now the breeze is freshly wending, where the gloom yow is bending, To shade green graves, and canepy the owl: and it gives a mournful whistle, that remindeth of the

Another lay it giveth where the spiral poplar liveth, Above the cresses, lily, flag, and rush : And it sings with hissing treble, like the foam upon the In its gush.

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And the cowl,

A varied theme it utters where the glossy date-leaf flutters, A loud and lightsome chant it yieldeth there; And the quiet, listening dreamer, may believe that many a streamer

Flaps the air. It is sad and dreary hearing where the giant pine is His lonely head, like hearse plume waved about;

And it lurketh melancholy, where the thick and sombre holly Bristles out. It murmurs soft and mellow mid the light laburnum's

vellow. As lover's ditty chimed by rippling plash; And deeper is its tiding, as it hurries, swiftly gliding Thro the ash

A roundelay of pleasure does it keep in merry measure. While rustling in the rich leaves of the beech, As the a band of faeries were engaged in Mab's vagaries. Out of reach. Oh! a Bard of many breathings is the Wind in sylvar

wreathings, O'er mountain tops and thro the woodland groves, Now fifing and now drumming-now howling and now humming-As it roves.

Oh! are not human bosoms like these things of leaves and blossoms. Where hallow'd whispers come to cheer and rouse? Is there no mystic stirring in our hearts, like sweet wind

In the boughs? The that wind a strange tone waketh in every home i

maketh, And the maple tree responds not as the larch; Yet Harmony is playing round all the green arms sway-'Neath Heaven's arch.

Oh! what can be the teaching of these forest voices preaching 'Tis that a brother's creed, tho, not as mine, May blend about God's altar, and help to fill the psalter That's divine.

We recommend the Truth-Secker to all lovers of truth, and friends of progress.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS UNION.

The above event was celebrated by a public dinner, a ball, and other amusements, at Highbury Barn Tavern, on Monday, July 27th, 1846. About six hundred and fifty sat down to a dinner which appeared to give the highest satisfaction to all present. On the cloth being removed, Mr. John Heppel was called to the chair, and Mr. Francis Dobson acted as vice-chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said, the object of their society and of the annual commemoration of its foundation, was to create a better feeling amongst the working classes. Twenty years ago only one small body of engineers, called the "Old Society," had an existence; but from that period their trade had progressed, and soon was another body rendered necessary, and the "New Society" sprung into existence, and again he congratulated them on their increasing progress, for they now boasted a Liverpool Society, a Manchester Society, and many more. (Loud cheers.) We have ceased to view our sister societies with jealousy and suspicion, and now looked on their increasing importance with pride and satisfaction-(Cheers)-and he had the pleasure of informing them that "a National Association of United Trades" had been formed for the "Employment of Labour," and although the engineers, as a whole, had not yet given it their support, the body to which he immediately belonged had done so: and he trusted the other portions would speedily do the same. (Loud cheers.) Such an association must cause the lowest producer to be as well cared for as the queen upon her throne. (Hear, hear.) There was also the National United Trades Association for the Protection of Industry, the founders of which had broken through old prejudices, and admitted women and children to the benefits and advantages of the Association; the women and children had long been called on to work under and on the fearth, and such being the case, he thought they were duly entitled to the advantages and protection of a trade society. (Loud cheers.)

He hoped seen to see the whole bodies of trades represented in one great national confederation. (Great cheering.) The first toast he had the honour to submit to them was—"Our Employers," and if we in a measure depended on our employers, they in their turn, depended on us; for without the men's aid their orders would go unexecuted-(Loud cheers) he wished some of their employers had been present, and then they would have had the opportunity of seeing that the operatives were not mere drudges, but men of mind, who only required what they were justly entitled to, viz. a fair remuneration for their labour. (Much applause.)

The Chairman again arose, and gave—" Our managers and foremen," and reviewed the position of the managers and foremen as compared with that of the workmen, and said, when the managers and foremen treated the workmen kindly, yet acted justly as regarded the employer, they invariably found such conduct conduce very largely to the interest and well-being of both employer and employed. (Hear, hear.) He looked forward with hope in these progressive times to a realisation of his fervent aspirations, when men would say with truth-our brethren—our shop—our trade—and when all lands shall be our own. (Great cheering.)

The next sentiment was, "Prosperity to the various Trade Societies in London."

Mr. John Reid in responding, said—Looking at man as an intelligent rational being, we find present society not constituted in a way worthy of such a creature; governed as we are by avarice and ambition. The higher orders, as they are called, combine and league together; yet they appear to look with contempt and scorn on societies of working men-(hear, hear.) Members of Parliament had their societies. Lawyers had their societies, (and exclusive ones too, allowing none but members of their society to plead, be they ever so able, (hear, hear;) the Clergy had also their societies, and all these parties would tell you that they combined for the benefit of the working classes—(laughter.) Yet are there very large portions of those they profess to protect in the lowest state of degradation—(hear, hear.) Well, if it was right for these classes to combine, it must be equally right for the working classes to unite for their own protection—(much applause.) The church professed to combine for the purpose of educating the people, but after a very long period of their union's existence, the people were still said to be ignorant; of pride to mock the modesty of the heavens; but they therefore the clergy must have been wanting in their duty, and heavy charges of immorality and gross deinquency hung over their heads, consequently they were no longer worthy existence as a Trades Society. -(loud cheers.) He believed the sole object of the clerical union was to controul the mind of man, and make it subservient to their unworthy purposes—(vo-ciferous cheering.) The "Times" and "Weekly Dispatch" had recently attempted to run down Trades Societies, which rendered union amongst working men more imperative, and pointed out to Trades Societies the necessity of supporting only those Papers which supported them-(loud cheers.) If any law was to be repealed, what was the first step taken? Why, a public meeting was called—did not this show the necessity of union?—(loud cheers.) He recollected some twelve years ago, when the men wanted a reduction of the hours of labour, (and they soil, is the foundation upon which all the other rights of were not then, strictly speaking, united,) the masters treated their request as a drunken frolic, and told the men they had better have it out; but since then the men have "had it out," by forming them-

increased some two or three shillings per week. (Great applause.) Mr. CHARLES MONROE said, he felt highly honoured in being called on to speak to such a sentiment. He thought the fountain from which their society had sprung, was the "Great Strike" of London; from that period we had gone on progressing, thor of the following lines is not given—they are and had now become a constant flowing stream, a mighty river with many tributaries, (loud cheers,) yet there were some, he knew, who looked on such societies as so many bodies of destructionists, levellers, and anarchists, and who would ask, is the man mad to propose such a sentiment, but the answer he would give, to those men, was, come and see how our meetings are conducted, and you will no

> nour to respond to, was, "a Speedy Union of the | death at a late hour. He was brought before the | the birth of her first child. Societies of our Trade in Great Britain and Ireland." magistrates on Thursday, when a serjeant of the The associative principle was the true sign of pro- 56th Regiment proved seeing the prisoner with the gress, he looked upon the exploded doctrines of deceased a short time previous to his death. Il strikes, as both foolish and detestable, and thought was remanded until the police, who are in possessio that other means less injurious to both eraployers and employed, and means far more likely to benefit and their inquiries. The Commissioner of Police, Dublinsonity.
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> The Jury consulted together coout ten minutes, and Camberwell, on the body of James Bridgen, aged unsightly obstructions. When it had nothing better means less injurious to both eraployers and of some important information, had made some further resulted together coout ten minutes, and Camberwell, on the body of James Bridgen, aged unsightly obstructions. When it had nothing better that their means less injurious to both eraployers and of some important information, had made some further results and their inquiries. The Commissioner of Police, Dublinsonity. improve the condition of the operative, should and lin, has been written to upon the subject.

was a progressive being, young men emerging from their apprenticehips were like new fledged birds, and it was our duty to have societies in every town, as harbours of refuge to welcome them. (Hear, hear.) He contended that every man, in the trade, had a duty to perform, and should put his shoulder to the wheel, and push on the great cause of reform. (Loud cheers.) Working men had too long laboured under a great disadvantage, that of not enjoying the fruits of their own labour, but he did hope the time would soon arrive, when the producers of wealth would also be the consumers of wealth. (Immense applause.) Why should they not? Why should they not enjoy those things to which their ingenuity, perseverance, and industry, so pre-eminently entitled them, (vociferous cheering,) but in order to accomplish this, we must each labour in strict unity, and then shall we consummate so glorious an object. (Loud cheers.) No man had a right to withhold from his fellows similar privileges to those he himself claimed. (Hear, hear.) He feared that there were some yet, who looked on their present glean of prosperity as though it would last for ever, but he warned them by the fate of ancient great nations, of Rome, of Troy, and of other states, and to come nearer home of the cotton spinners, that once flourishing trade, now reduced to nought. (Hear, hear.) He hoped these things would induce them to persevere, always remembering that England expects the engineers and machinists of London will do their duty. (Great cheering.)!
Mr. NEWTON (Secretary) said, it would be his duty

to shew the advantage of general union over that of sectional unions, and it was important that the engineers should shew the world, that they were capable of keeping progress with other societies, in favour of "National Associations for the protection and employment of Labour." (Loud cheers.) We are charged with combining for the purpose of fixing the price of labour; well, suppose we do, have not the capitalists their Corn Exchange, their quarterly meeting of Ironmasters, &c., &c., for the regulation of the price of goods; and if masters had the right to meet and regulate the price of goods, we had an equal right to meet and regulate the price of labour. (Loud cheers.) We have been termed monopolists, but he did not think the term applicable. We certainly did say a man shall undergo a certain probation before he shall be deemed qualified to follow the trade, and which he thought essential to both employers and employed. (Loud cheers.) Well, if union was necessary, it was so. not only partially, but as a whole; hence, he supported the proposition for amalgamating the several societies into one mighty whole, in order that so mighty a phalanx might be brought to bear in resistance to all agressions attempted on the Trades' bodies. (Great cheering.) Our trade has been the means of bringing towns nearer to towns, nations to nations, and thus extending civilization to all parts of the globe, and he trusted that we should thus continue, until we had extended civilization, and happiness throughout this great universe. (Immense applause.)

Mr. Booth rose to respond to "Prosperity to the Iron Trades," in doing so, he said they were only proposing prosperity to themselves; society was much indebted to the Press, there was a time it was called the fourth estate, but now, ne thought, it might claim the high privilege of being the first estate, and happy was he to say, that this mighty monarch was now inclined to favour the millions; (cheers) there was the Morning Advertiser, (cheers,) Punch, (laugh ter and much applause.) and last, not least, The Northern Star, (loud cheers,) which had for a long time devoted itself to the interests of the million, -(great cheering.)—it might have been mistaken in some things, but no one could doubt its main purpose was the elevation of the millions.—(Great applause.)
—He (Mr. Booth) had long been a labourer on their committee, and happy was he to witness their progress: bigotry and prejudice was receding rapidly, whilst virtue, truth and justice, thanks to the 'Iron Mr. Longueville; that they had with them a spaniel dog, Trade," was progressing at "Railway Speed."-Mr. Barnard, would merely remark, whilst drink-ng success to the "Iron Trade," that its produce had been for the last two years, as three to two over

without the labour of the husbandman. On the motion of Mr. Gearing, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Stewards, for the handsome and able manner in which they had conducted the Festival. The CHAIRMAN responded, and a BAND stationed in the Gallery, which had enlivened the proceedings of the evening by playing many spirited popular tunes, concluded the evening by playing in excellant style the all-inspiring Marsellaise, which was greeted with

that of the gold mines, which shewed the great in-

crease of mineral wealth; but neither Iron, Gold,

Lead, Copper, Earth, Air, or Sea was any advantage

much applause. The several Rustic Games were carried on with much eclas in the Grounds, and at eight o'clock the Ball commenced, and was carried on with great spirit and good humour until two o'clock, when all took their departure, much gratified with the pleasure attending the Engineers' Anniversary Festival

Loss of Two Lives on the River.—On Saturday evening about half-past six o'clock, George Maynard the Vauxhall pier man, observed a large skiff in which there were six men, three women, and a child. As it was attempting to pass through the fourth arch of Vauxhall bridge, it struck against the buttress of he arch, and afterwards came into collision with the triangular piling driven in front of the dummy. The tide was then running down very strongly. The rowers instantly jumped up and fell upon the sitters The skiff swung round, fell against the curtain board or bottom of the paddle box of the Lightning steamer and immediately filled. Captain Sherman and the crew of the Lightning saved three men and two women. The Captain of the Citizen, letter G, by the judicious use of his life-lines saved two more men, and the Bachelor rescued the sixth; but, unfortunately, one of the women, Miss Rathbone, of No. 456. Strand, and the child, the infant daughter of Mr. Wyld, the map-maker, perished. Miss Rathbone was in her 25th year. A reward has been offered

for the recovery of both bodies.

SUICIDE OF AN ANTI-PREDESTINARIAN.—An inques was held on Saturday evening at the West London Union workhouse, West-street, Smithfield, before Mr Payne, the deputy coroner, on the body of George layton, aged 62, a butcher. According to the ovi lence of the witnesses, the deceased was very fond of metaphysical and philosophical argument, and not long ago, while engaged in a controversy of this kind. one of the company argued in support of the doctrine of "predestination," a doctrine which the deceased strenuously opposed with the principle of "free will." The discussion growing warm, and the deceased becoming excited, he pulled out his butcher's knife and stabbed himself in the side, in order to gain his point that man was a "free agent." He had been for a long time past living with a woman of bad character, the wife of his nephew, and on Saturday week stabbed himself in the same place as before, in conse quence, as he said, of the woman robbing him of all his goods and running away. He remained locked up in his room until Tuesday without food, and was then taken to the workhouse, where he did on Thurs day. Verdict "Temporary Insanity."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO AN INFANT .- On Monday evening a female infant, not quite 12 months old, fel from the third floor window of No. 11, Langley-court Long-acre. The child was being nursed at the time by a juvenile sister, when it sprang from her arms into the court below. It was taken up in a frightfully mutilated state and conveyed to King's College Hos-

pital without any hopes of recovery.

Supposed Murder and Suicide.—At North Brierly, last week, a considerable sensation was created by the discovery of the bodies of William Bywater, and his son, a boy of seven years of age, in an old coal-pit. It appears that on Monday morning Bywater got up and roused his son, telling him that he should take a walk with him. After preparing his wife's breaktast. he left with the boy and proceeded along the road to of the child, Mr. Wildbore, the master, identified as be Bradford. They went over a stile leading to the pit. which is situated on elevated ground, and on reaching a platform which surrounds it, Bywater was seen to then lost sight of by two men, who noticed them walking to the pit, and a few seconds afterwards the with her. When Perkes left her at the corner of nothing of them. The bottom of the pit was then and said, "Well, Hannah, how are you?" She re conversation he had, however, with a neighbour, he manifested much uneasiness, and his peculiar obserselves into a temperate Trades Society, the result of vations led to the impression that he meditated suicide. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased were found dead at the bottom of the pit; but how or by which was, their periods of labour were reduced four and a half hours per week, whilst their wages had what means they came by their deaths there was no

evidence to show.' CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—In the month of September last, a soldier named M'Pherson, of the 64th Regiment, then stationed at Richmond Barracks, was found in the Grand Canal, Dublin, with his hands tied behind his back with a black silk handkerchief, and his pockets turned inside out. No money was found upon him, although it was well known he had 6s. put into his pocket on the night of his death. At that time an inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned. A navigator, named John Conroy, was the last person seen with deceased, and he immediately absconded from his lodgings and his employ longer deem us madmen, as members of society—we at a late hour of the night of the murder, leaving his have property—our labour—we have also the privi- boots behind him, and came to England. From inlege—the right—to dispose of that labour to the best formation given to the Stayley-bridge police, this advantage, and we will not submit to be robbed of person was apprehended at Stayley-bridge, on Wedthe one, or deprived of the other. (Tremendous nesday night last. When charged with the murder, cheering.)

Assize Antelligence.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

At the Durham Assizes on Monday last, John Bell, aged 26, was indicted for having committed a rape upon Jane Stephenson, his own servant, a girl of 17 years

Mr. Otter appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bliss and Mr. Matthews were counsel for the defendant, who is a married man, carrying on the business of a master coachmaker, in the town of Barnard Castle. The prosecutrix said, that she went into the prisoner's

the witness, went about two miles with her on the way. Having left her to come back to Barnard Castle, she met the prisoner, who had followed tham, and he, after some persuasion, representing that there was a nearer road across some fields, induced her to accompany him that way. She soon found, after they had got some hundred yards from the road, that he was leading her where there was no public path. He said, however, that they should come to one a little way on, and that induced her to accompany him into some fields, where, taking advantage of the loneliness of the place, he began to take liournose. She said that she had a long struggle with im. which was perceptible from the state of the ground, in a grass field where this happened, and in which the grass was beaten down for about five yards. He afteran hour. But in the meantime she had once made her shere trodden down a good deal of the corn in her ondeavours to get away.

for her station, then said that she had mentioned the this he was in the London police, and was one of which the prisoner accompanies ner. She had a letters that he enlisted into the 7th Hussars, being single young woman, named Rebecca Carpenter. done so, was proved by Mrs. Raines and others. A sur- when at York Barracks. Poor White was a tall. geon was called in to see her the same night, and an rather slender young man; and I remember, when officer sent to look at the spot, confirmed her as to the he was about 17 years of age, that he stood nearly condition of the grass field and the corn field. six feet high. He was of a kind, affable disposition. In her cross-examination the prosecutrix admitted gentlemanly in his deportment, and respected by all

that she had stolen 2s. about two years ago, from a Mrs. who knew him. Railton, having, as she proceeded to say, obtained the money by breaking into the window of the house. She committed that theft also, in the same way, by getting in it the window. Mrs. Railton, one of the witnesses called for the defence, swore that she would not believe the girl upon

It had been asserted by the witnesses for the proseviolence when she came home on the Sunday. Other witnesses, for the defence, denied both these, and several ously seen the prosecutrix and the prisoner upon such rogue to hide his money in that manner."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between Birmingham

an hour in deliberation, and returned a verdict of Not Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone. The distance Guilty; adding, that they entertained a doubt, and gave between Birmingham and Derby is forty-one miles. the prisoner the benefit of it.

SHOOTING A GAMEKEEPER.

At the Stafford Assizes on Tuesday, Zephaniah, Hull was indicted for the murder of John William Norris, at Himley, on the 30th of June last, Mr. Godson detailed the circumstances of the case. It appeared that on the 30th of June last, two men were at work in a turnipfield, in the parish of Himley, in this county, occupied by and the deceased, head gamekeeper to Lord Ward, met near to this place the prisoner Hull, an under gamealso in his lordship's employ. Hull became much excited, and raised his gun and shot Norris, who lingered till the 20th of July following, when he died. The learned counsel read a deposition made by Norris the day he received the shot, the purport of which was, that he said to Hull he should be glad if he of the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington, was would look after the dog-that it was continually running about the premises, to which the prisoner replied that he never saw it hunt in his life. Deceased pointed out that it was doing so then, on which Hull said "I'll be d-d if it ever does hunt," and he further told deceased to look after the other tenants' dogs, to which the latter replied, that he (Hull) dare not say anything about Longueville: that he was under his lash because he kept pointer puppies for him in the last summer in the name of Lord Ward. Prisoner asked what he (Norris) had to do with that, on which the latter told him to do his duty. Hull, as he alleged, then commenced bullying him. He told him he didn't want bullying, but that he was to do his duty, or he should be obliged to put some one else in is place, on which the prisoner presented the gun at him and punched him with it, it beinghalf-cocked at the time, and deceased deposed in conclusion—"I then told him to be quiet, but he (Hull) drew back, levelled his gun at me, and said, "D-n your eyes, I'll blow your brains out." He then fired. The discharge went into my shoulder and left side. I told him I was a dead man. I then saw him put another charge of powder into his gun, but recollect nothing after that." From the learned counsel's statement it further appeared that a boy named Smith, who was standing in a meadow adjoining, saw the prisoner raise his gun to his hip; he heard it go off and saw the deceased the fail; another underkeeper, named Chambers, shortly after came up, and found Norris lying bleeding, the prisoner went away without ren-

dering any asistance. but afterwards made a statement respecting the transaction, to a great extent confirmatory of that averred by the deceased, although he subsequently declared that the gun went off in a scuffle. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. F. V. Lee addressed the jury for the desence. The chief ground of this was, the gun had gone off by accident in the scuffle, and that, consequently, the pri-

soner could only be said to have committed homicide by mis.adventure. Mr. Justice Maule summed up very elaborately and mi-

said, that if they believed the evidence of the witness Smith, that the prisoner deliberately levelled his gun at the deceased, then he was undoubtedly guilty of murder, because he could not expect that he should by such an act, inflict a slight injury. Referring to the matter out of which the quarrel arose, his lordship said that nothing gave rise to so much bad and malignant feeling amongst men, and nothing created more disputes in the course of which blood was shed, than the warfare springing out of and engendered by the attempts to preserve game; there was every species of strife springng out of poaching and other such matters; nothing was (he said) in his mind more lamentable than the existence of this state of things. The jury turned round in their box for a few minutes, and then returned a ver-

CHARGE OF MURDER.

AT THE STAFFORD Assizes .- On Monday last, Hannah Edwards, 26, a poor idiotic-looking creature, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Edwards, at Wolverhampton, on the 25th of May. The prisoner was allowed a seat in the dock. He

appearance seemed to excite deep commiscration, in a

densely crowded court, amongst which were many res-It appeared that, on the 29th of May, a person, named Davis, while walking along the towing-path, saw the

body of a child in the canal, which he took to the work-

house. It seemed that, on the 28th of March, the prisoner was received into the workhouse, where she was confined on the 26th of April, of a male child, which was baptised Thomas. The things found on the body longing to Madeley Union. On the 25th of May, th prisoner and a girl named Mary Ann Perkes, left the poor-house together, and went to Wolverhampton, stoop under some rails round the mouth. They were where they parted at about a quarter to eight the same evening, Edwards having the child, which was then well eries of a child were heard. The men hastened to Temple-street, prisonersaid she was going to her father's the spot, and en looking down the pit saw nor heard house, . On the 27th, two days after, Perkes met her, searched, and their bodies, dreadfully mutilated, were plied, "Very well." Perkes asked, "How is the found. At the inquest it was shown that the father child?" She replied. "It was taken ill. and is dead. was much attached to his son, and was never heard to It died in my father's house at two o'clock the next expressing any intention of destroying him. In a morning, and I am going to get a coffin for it to be Minten when she was attached by former and by escaping through a port-hole, buried." A person, named Stewart, deposed that, on the evening of the 25th of May, prisoner came to her house, having a blue and white bundle with her, Mrs. Stewart said, "Where is your baby?" She said, "It is dead; it died in the Bastile a fortnight ago. It was agirl, and I called it Emma." Witness said, "Why did you call it Emma?" She replied, "Because that is the name of my father's sister, and sh epromised to give me a frock." Mrs. Stewart said, "What would you have done if it had lived, as you are a poor weak creature, and not fit to take care of a baby ?" The prisoner said, "My father must work for it." Mr. Stewart went to the prisoner's father, told him she was at i is house. and she want home on the following evening. The child was found about half a mile from Stewart's house. The clothes found on the child, and some found at the prisoner's father's, were identified as those taken with the baby from the Union. The child was disinterred, an inquest held, and the unfortunate woman committed by the coroner, on the 2nd of June, on the charge of wilful

Mrs. Stewart stated that she ha known the prisoner for eighteen years, and she was always a poor halfwitted creature. Sometimes she would be quiet, and sometimes violent. She could hever be taufint her lits place. Honest waggoners, who inherit traditions demed long ago. It is time that their knells were Mr. John Hoskings said, the toast he had the ho- and had been drinking with him on the night of his reading about. Her mother was in the same way after of this ancient resting-place from dead and gone tolled. Let Captain Warner have a "shy" at these The prisoner's father deposed that she could not be

left alone in the house, or trusted. She knew some times what she was doing, and at others did not know right or wrong. She had had fits.

Beneral Antelligence.

DISTRANCE USEMENT OF 1,600 ELECTORS BY NON-PAY-MENT OF TAXL'S .- On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone ve stry, Mr. Daniel said he was desirous of calling the at, tention of the vestry to a subject of very great impor tance, which was, that in consequence of the rate paying clause in the Reform Act,

their not having paid their taxes.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—It is stated that this The prosecutrix said, that she went into the prisoner's service on the 23rd of last May, and that on Sunday, the 28th of June, her sister, who lives at Staindrop, had been over to Barnard Castle, when, in the afternoon, at about piers have subsided further than he anticipated. The over the contraction of payming her chief, aged about eight years. She was left in the pawnshep all night.—EdinburghHerald. committee, it is said, have res olved unanimously on pulling it down. THE SOLDIER F. WHITE .- A letter in the North-

ham. After leaving Mr. Rope r's academy, of Nottingham, and where I ought to state he met with sons of the most respectable families of the town, and one who is now an able by wrister, he was appronticed to Messrs. Barker and Adams, large wholesale hosiers. I believe he continued with them herties with her, and finally by violence accomplished his about two or three years; and about the same time that his respected parents had to give up all that they possessed, the above house either stopped, or they decreased their hands; poor White was then out of employment, and he tried, in vain, in Not. wards forcibly detained her there for as much as half tingham, to obtain a situation. He went to London, there met with disappointment after disappointment, escape for a distance, having run into a corn field, and till he was driven to enlist in the 2nd Life Guards. He did not remain long in this regiment. He met with an accident—put his arm or his shoulder out— The girl, who is a person of respectable appearance and was discharged as being unfit for service. After matter immediately on getting to the town, towards that body who was sent to Birmingham to quell the which the prisoner accompanied her. She had not told riots there in 1840. At this town he tells me in his

AN IRISH NOTION OF ROGURRY.—E. Lonegan was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' transhad also been charged with stealing 2s in the same way portation at Waterford, last week, for burglary and from another person. She now admitted that she had robbery. The prosecutor, a poor farmer, stated that two men, the prisoner and another, broke into his house at night, and demanded his money. One of them (went over to the bed where his wife lay, and took a spraneen (a little purse) from under her head but, not satisfied with what it contained, fell to beating the prosecutor with a stick, to force him to cution that the girl was much disturbed and distressed, discover where the rest of his money was concealed. and that her bonnet and dress bore evident marks of The other thief, who was armed with a "blunderbush," went "mouching about" till he found in a hole in the wall, £5 5s., with which they decamped of the prisoner's witnesses stated that they had previ- telling the lawful owner that he was "a devil of a

and Derby has just been completed, and a most suc After his Lordship's summing up, the Jury were about conful trial of the instrument has been made by This completes the telegraph on the entire of the Midland line from Leeds to Birmingham, and from Derby to Nottingham and Rugby. With the exception of the want of a few instruments on the road stations between this town and Derby, the communication is perfect, and the estimated cost of the telegraph is about £ 40,000.

Conviction for Murder. — Patrick M'Mahon, who, with his brother, Cornelius M Mahon, had been on trial for some days at the Limerick Assizes, was found guilty on Thursday, and sentenced by Dr. Stock to be executed on the 6th of August. The st. Thomas's Hospital. On the night of Saturday unfortunate convict was removed, protesting his innocence. The other brother is to stand his trial ting on the bed, she called to her father, but, receivstrated with Hull on the impropriety of allowing the dog next assizes on the charge of firing at and wounding ing no answer, she went and shook his head, and to run about in and near to the preserves; a quarrel en- the police at Annacotty on the night of the murder. sued (in the course of which Norris got off his horse;) The murdered man was a respectable farmer, named Laurence Leahy.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—On Saturday, the further erection of the scaffolding over the triumphal arch at Hyde-park Corner, intended for the raising suspended by order of Lord Morpeth, the new Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. It is now fully believed that the site chosen by the Committee. upon which several hundred pounds must have been expended, even in the present scaffolding crected. will be given up, and that the parade in St. James's-park will be the place on which this trophy to the merits of the illustrious Duke will ultimately be raised. Paris.—Workmen have commenced the demolition

of the elephant in the Place de lu Bastille. The figure is composed chiefly of wood and plaster, very ittle iron being used about it. At the first blow of the hammer a number of rats ran out, no fewer than 200 having been destroyed. DEATH OF COLONEL MACIRONE. -This distinguished

but unfortunate officer expired suddenly on Satur day morning last. He was born at Manchester in 1787, and was sent by his father to Italy in 1801 for commercial objects, and was detained at Naples on the breaking out of the war. Having attracted the attention of Murat, then King of Naples, from a certain likeness he bore to Buonaparte, as well as by his success in experimental science and athletic exer cises. he entered the Neapolitan service, and in a short time was appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp of Murat, with the rank of Colonel; he was also decorated with the cross of the Two Sicilies and of the Legion of Honour. His "Interesting Facts," pub-lished in London, concerning that ill-starred monarch, were so eagerly sought in Italy, where the book was prohibited, that manuscript copies of it sold at a very high price. In 1820 and 1821 Colonel Macirone sent several hundred men to the Spanish settlements in South America, and received the fruitless rank of Brigadier-General from the republic of Columbia. He afterwards served the Liberal party in Spain, until the retreat of the Cortes to Cadiz. During the agitation of the Reform Bill he printed his "Defensive Instructions for the People," of nutely. In the course of his observations his lordship which many thousand copies were sold; he subsequently published two volumes of autobiography, intending to follow them by two others, had not the death of his bookseller prevented his design. Of late years he dedicated himself to mechanical pursuits, pricipally to the establishment of steam locomotives on common roads, but failing in this undertaking, he became much embarassed, and never recovered any part of the money he embarked. He was the contributor of many useful suggestions in the Mechanics' Magazine, and other scientific periodicals; and among these suggestions may be mentioned the Archimedes screw, for the impulsion of steam ships, many years before it was adopted. He died suddenly, but calmly, without a murmur, we are afraid in utter destitution, leaving a widow and two daughters, of course quite penniless. REVIVAL OF JOHANNA SOUTHCOTISM.—For some time past the most active exertions have been made

by the surviving followers of Johanna Southcote and several rooms, termed chapels, been opened in various parts of town; and numerous preachers, chiefly females, hold forth every Sabbath on Kennington Common, and other public places, intimating the near approach of the only true Shiloh. THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS are in

London on a visit to the British Queen. THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS, third daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, in the chapel, Buckingham Palace. The little lump of Royalty received the names of "Helena Augusta

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT AND CATTLE .- On Monday the Columbine steam-ship from Rotterdam arrived in the Pool, with 700 baskets of fruit consisting of neral. currents and apricots. The steam-ship Rapid, from Harlingen, arrived on Sunday afternoon, with eighty bullocks and 101 sheep. The Neptune steam-ship, from Hamburgh, also brought fifty bullocks, eleven calves, and a large quantity of yeast.

DESTRUCTION OF A DUTCH WAR SCHOONER BY Pirates.—Letters from Singapore have been received, dated 28th of May, communicating the particulars of the capture of the Dutch war schooner Gould' now residing in Poole, was on beard the Chamelion, on the Bunka coast, and the massacre of Royal George at the moment of her going down, the officers and crew by the horde of privates that | and, with several others, was most providentially boat armed with a long gun, and manned by sixty men. After plundering the schooner, and destroying all on board they sankiher. They landed on the island offered any resistance. They then re-embarked, renegade officer, who was dismissed from the service of the Datch government some years ago under cir-

pirates for service against the country and trade. On the receipt of the intelligence, the Merapi steamer. after landing her mails, went in pursuit of them. TOPOGRAPHERS' LANDMARKS .- The old half-way as if it had struggled there by accident and could

cumstances of peculiar disgrace. He fled to Illa-

woon, and married the daughter of one of the

chiefs, and has since been active in training the

coming to an end. A CHILD SUFFOCATED BY ITS DRUNKEN MOTHER. - | distely brought up by the commissioners for the im-On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. W. provement of the met copulis. Such a besom has long Carter, at the Windmill Tavern, Windham-road, been wanted to swee p the metropolis clean of its many Camberwell, on the body of James Bridgden, aged unsightly obstructions. When it had nothing better court, Bowyer-lane. The deceased was the son of a Punch.

carpenter, who had latterly led a life of dissipation and drunkenness, neglecting his family, and leaving hem without the necessary food for days together. On Tuesday last the mother went to Peckham Fair, near the Surrey Canal, in search of her husband, where she found him, but she was unable to obtain any money. She subsequently met some friends and went home intoxicated, At a late hour the parties went to bed with the deceased, and at five o'clock the no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-no less than 1,669 persons in the parish of Maryle-persons in t bone had been disfranc'hised this year, by reason of and black in the face. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

PAWNING A CHILD .- A mother having parted with bridge had sunk on Wed nesday considerably. Sir all her moveables to procure whisky, resorted to the FEMALE COURAGE.—On Sunday, the 12th ult, whilst

the chief part of the family were preparing for ampton Mercury supplies the folk wing facts relative house of Mr. William Board, Tillhouse Barton, to the late unfortunate soldier, F. White, of the 7th Broadclist, for the purpose of begging. He left, and shortly after the family were gone, the same person was seen in company with another man attired as a navigator, looking in at the kitchen window, there being no one at this time in the house but the servant girl. The sailor demanded refreshment, saying, if this were not given him, "he would break'down the house about her ears." The girl naturally became much alarmed, and threatened to call her master, whom she said was up stairs. But to this the man replied, "I saw your master in the car with the family," and again demanded entrance. The girl immediately laid hole of the fowling-piece, and presenting it threatened to shoot them, which caused them instantly to decamp. DEATH FROM EARLY WEANING. - On Saturday

afternoon, Mr. William Baker, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Jolly Weavers, John's-row, St. Luke's, on the body of Jane Carpenter, five months old, who died from starvation, in consequence of having been too early weaned. It appeared from She, about two months after the birth of her child, went into service, on which she put it out to dry nurse, in the care of a married woman of the name of Mitchell. About five weeks subsequent to it being there, as she found it almost always asleep, she went with it to Dr. Reece, who remarked that some sleeping medicine had been given to it, which was denied by the nurse. The deceased, however, continued in a similar state, was always fretful, and from being a fine healthy child became painfully emaciated, She then took it to a Mrs. Arnold, where it died on that day week, and was buried on the following Thursday. Mr. J. Courtenay, surgeon, Finsbury Terrace, made the post mortem examination. He found all the vital organs in a healthy state, but much emaciated. He attributed death to starvation, from the deceased not having its natural diet; or to exhaustion from diarrhera, consequent upon too early weaning. Verdict, "That the deceased died through exhaustion from diarrhea, consequent upon too early weaning."

ROBBERY OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY .- The City and Metropolitan police have been for the last two or three days busily engaged in endeavouring to apprehend a clerk belonging to the Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company, who has embezzled a very considerable amount of property from the company. Up to the time of this discovery the accused had borne a most respectable character, and his absence from office was the sole cause of the company ascertaining their, yet unknown, loss.

Inquests.—On Monday night Mr. Payne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the King's Arms, Hounsditch, on the body of Dr. John Christian Ubeni, aged 79, lately residing at 19, Duke Street, St. Mary her father. He was a doctor of divinity in the Church of England, and also a doctor of medicine. He had been for many years one of the governors of then found that his face was cold, and concluding that he was either dead or dying, she immediately procured assistance, and then ascertained that deceased was dead. Verdict, "Natural Death."

On Tuesday evening an inquest was taken before Mr. Payne, at the Newcastle Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, on view of the body of a man unknown, found the previous morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in the Thames, off Nicholson's Wharf. Deceased who was about sixty years of age, was dressed in a blue jacket, light waistcoat with a small flower, black trowsers, and laced boots, much worn. Sixpence, three-halfpence, and a farthing, were in his pocket, but no memorandum. The inquest was adjourned till the 11th of August, for the purpose f the body being indentified.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIR-MINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening, an accident of a most frightful character occurred to a man named Wm. Ilailes, aged 53, a gentleman's coach-man, who was coming up from Wolverton, in the train. Having alighted at the Harrow station, he was about to resume his seat in the carriage, and in so doing he missed his footing, he fell down, and had well nigh gone under the wheels of the train which was just about to start. The poor fellow was picked up quite insensible, bleeding from the forehead, and was placed in the carriage and brought on to the terminus at Euston-square. He was conveyed to the University College Hespital, where it was discovered that he had sustained, besides a broken leg, a fracture of the left clavicle, and other extensive njuries, so as to render his ultimate recovery ex-

tremely dubious. DEATH OF A FRMALE IN A SEDAN CHAIR.—Last evening Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Cooper's Arms Tavern, Russell-street, Bermondsey, respecting the death of Sarah Kendall, aged 94 years, lately residing at No. 4, Whites'-gardens, Bermondsey. The deceased was the wife of a Greenwich pensioner, but for some years had been in the receipt of parochial relief. She was very infirm, and had been confined to her bed for the last fortnight in consequence of her bodily weakness. The deceased consented to be removed to the workhouse of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and on Saturday last the medical officer Mr. H. T. Tovey, granted a certificate for her removal. About 4 o'clock four men proceeded to her residence with a sedan chair, in which she was placed ov her daughter and others. They proceeded with safety to the workhouse, and on opening the door of the sedan chair she was found to be quite insensible. The deceased was carried into the house, and was seen by one of the surgeons, but life was quite extinct. The deceased had died on her way to the worknouse from her extreme age and infirmity of body. The Jury being satisfied that every care had been taken by the parochial officers in the removal, unanimously recorded a verdict of "Death from natural

Miss Martineau has just finished the building of a delightful residence in the lake district .- Cumberland Pacauet.

ANOTHER MURDER IN MANCHESTER.-Intelligence was received at our Central Police Station, on Sunday morning, that a man named James Hunt. a tassel-maker by trade, about thirty-five years of age, and of shabby genteel appearance, killed his wife on Saturday night, about seven o'clock, by striking her violently on the head with his fist. He immediately absconded, and, we believe, has not yeu been found.

Huntingtower, who has appeared twice before the Insolvent Courts, applied for the protection of the Court, which has been refused him for the last twelve months. The commissioner decided that he might apply again on the 12th November. This is the worst fruit season that has been known for several years past. All the growers in Kent have had their crops blighted. The scarcity is ge-

The bright ornament of the aristocracy, Lord

SURVIVOR OF THE ROTAL GEORGE.—Several aged seamen have died, for whose memory it has been claimed that each was the last survivor of the fearful tragedy of the sinking of the Royal George at Spithead, in 1782. Notwithstanding so many "last survivors," however, we (Poels Menald) have the satisfaction to state that another yet lives; that a hale and worthy tar, 37 years of age, named Michael

FARAL COAL-PIT AGGEDENT AT BARRESTAD. MEN KILLED .- On Thursday morning last a fatal accident took place at the Bownhead coal-pit, wherby a father and son lost their lives. They were both of Bunka, sacked the village, and killed all who working together, when about eight o'clock a part of the coal above sell upon them. The bodi es were got: carrying with them a number of men, women, and cut without delay. The father was alive when children, as slaves, and a quantity of treasure. It is brought to the top of the pit, but expired almost imstated that they are under the command of a Dutch mediately afterwards. The son was killed on the spot .- Caledonian Menousy.

WORK HOR WARRER.—As the great stumbling block to the trial of Captain Warner's Long Range, is the expense connected with the destruction of a man-ofman, we beg leave to propose certain subjects, the demolition of which would be hailed as an immense boon to the community. There is that fine old specimen of craziness, Westminster Bridge; we are sure old Fatuer Thames would be unspeakably grateful for house in the Kensington-road, which for many years, having such a load taken off his bosoun, and no one has stood between the pathway and the road, looking would be dissatisfied but a few waterm en who officinto as evekney Charons, in ferrying over the timid souls not budge further, is going—nay, gone. The builder who prefer, in crossing the river, the safety of a wager of Ennismore-gardens, a pile of houses about to rise boat to the danger of a bridge. There is also Batter-opposite to the building alluded to has purchased it, sea bridge, and its worthy brot'aer Putney, both of sometimes violent. She could never be taught her and will form a handsome entrance to the park in whom, it tried by their piers, 'sould have been congrandfathers, shake their heads and say things are muisances, and if he succee ded in knocking down any one of them, his "Long Range" should be imme-

METHE NORTHERN STAR.

August. 1, 1846

Now ready, THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I.

The state of the s

by ERNEST JONES, Barrister at Law.

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crene. He will want neither readers nor admirers. — Mornwe hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue his memoirs.—Literary Gazette,
Lady Garrison and her Lord are portraits true as any that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, tender, pathetic and glowing in the affections of the

e author's pen is not without a turn for satire.— Naval and Military Gazette.

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vigorous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's This work gives its author an immediate and very high

rank in literature.—Court Journal.
In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it pes sible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits sible, gladly sente the author of per to such a work as "The Wood We turn to such a work as "The Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary travellers in the descrt, when they approach those 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 startling features of romance, it abounds in situations the most dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and

the kindest affections of the heart, are majestically, sweetly, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and imagers, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating —Cheltenham Journal. The phenomenon of nature, the war of elements, th various changes of the animated world, the feelings and passions of man, and the attributes of immortality—upor them has the author of the Wood-Spirit founded his tale

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0 15 0 0 1 0 James Faingrave, Chartists of Hyde, per G. Candelet and J. Bradley 6 0 0 £7 11 9

The above sum of £7 11 9, I paid to Mr. Rogers on Thursday evening, July 30th, but not until after this we k's list had been sent to the Star. His acknowledgment will, therefore, appear in next Saturday's Star. Subscriptions received for Mr. Richards, per J. Shaw.

P. W. B. ... 0 1 0 0 0 6 Mr. Green Mrs. Green 9 0 6 For Mrs. Ellis, per J. Suaw. Mr. Baun For Veteran Patriots, per J. Snaw.

Mr. Wells, Waterloo Town, 12 Postagestamps I am most anxious for a meeting in order that I may dispose of the above, for I believe every penny is much

A Rior, occasioned by the high price of bread, took place at Mentz on the 18th. Several of the principle in us, as a parallel whereby to establish the and without attempting to establish any defined The transfer of the ું, મુક્કે જેવા હતાં જવા છે. fitte, satilities around gran excitement on the

needed. J. SHAW.

POLAND'S REGENERATION.

Just Published, PRICE ONE PEN'NY, The Monthly Report for July of OCCURENCES IN POLAND, And facts connected with the cause of Poland's Regeneration.

To which is added an Address TO THE ELECTORS OF FRANCE.

By the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration London : M'Gowan and Co., J.C, Great Windmill-street ; Clements, Little Pulteney-street; Hetherington, Holy- abuse of its new protegee; when a fresh experiment well-street, Strand; Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincolns is required to be made upon the gullibility of his Inn Fields; and all booksellers and news-agents in town * * Auy person forwarding two postage stamps, ad-

can have a copy transmitted through the Post Office, The Star of Saturday next will contain a full re-

port of the proceedings of the Convention. Immediately after the Demonstration to Herringsgate, Mr. O'Connor will visit Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Northampton and Birmingham.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

The Star of the 22nd inst. will contain a full and entire account of the proceedings and amusements of Chartist First Estate, by a first-rate artist.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

IRELAND.

If ever a people were presented to the nations of the world in a humiliating and degrading position, the Irish people are now entitling themselves to that distinction. If ever artist succeeded in caricaturing human nature, and exposing the weakness and feebleness of the human mind, Mr. O'Connell may lay claim to the complete accomplishment of the task. Who can look upon the present struggle of Irish patriots, in the contest for that dishonourable uaifi cation which can alone render them fit associates for their own and their country's enemics and oppressors, without blushing that he should belong to such a land of beggared name and surrendered pride. It is but a short period since the Irish passions, Irish vengeance, and Irish hate, were marshalled in battle array, not against Whig dominion or Tory misrule, but against Saxon authority.

Ireland resounded from one end to the other, until the sea-bound dungeon re-echoed back her wails, and proclaimed her fierce resolution to rid herself, not of any peculiar system of English government, but of all Saxon authority. If any, the boldest man, even the Liberator himself. had announced Whig patronage in 1846 as the trlumph of the VUL GAR GATHERINGS of 1843, what punishment would the national jury then summoned have considered severe enough for the traitor?

Who feared to talk of '98

then? Who feared to read the Nation, and Erin's National Ballads, proclaiming the new resolve of Irishmen, whose triumph was to be their country for themselves? Who would have dared to have repudiated physical force, as a means of securing that freedom and independence, that nationality and domestic comfort, which could alone spring from the Repeal of a Union which the Whigs, in 1834, had pledged themselves to resist to the death?

When the hundreds of thousands of able-bodied

Irishmen stood upon the honoured graves of the IRISH CROPPIES, on Tara of the Kings, whose valued Irish blood was cheerfully shed for the restoration of their rights; when England's weakness presented Ireland with her opportunity for redress; would the young Hannibal, now the old Hamilcar's sucking dove, have dared to cast reproach upon their sacred memory; or, if pictorial illustrations are intended to convey notions which the coward lin dare not utter, was there no silent invitation conveyed to an enthusiastic people in the selection of those very spots, distinguished by Ireland's previous struggles? Why select Tara of the Kings, if it was not intended as approval of those scenes formerly enacted there? Why select the Rath of Mullagmast, or why direct attention to the cold-blooded murders of Irish Cathelics at Scullabogue? Why select Clontarf as the crowning triumph of 1843, if the names of those who fell upon its coast in defence of Irish liberty, were to be held up to national desecration in 1846, and the lineal descendants of the hero of the fight, to be catechised by a BRATLING, and threatened with expulsion for not accepting the humiliating qualification of passive obedience and non-resistance as the test of Irish patriotism.

Have the !rish people yet maturely thought of

the insult offered to free thought, and free expression of thought by the present race of Irish patriots? Have they reflected that the new policy is to pander to the fears of old women, and to join in the protection of the accumulated wealth of the already over wealthy? The World newspaper takes us to task for abusing Mr. O'Connell and the Whigs, and by a strange process of reasoning, would compare our purchase of the Land with Mr. O'Connell's sale of Ireland. We have no disposition to quarrel with our very able cotemporary, with whom, although we widely differ, we can condescend to argue. In the present state of the Metropolitan Irish press, the world must receive it as a compliment at our hands, when we acknowledge the weekly perusal of its every article; when we are ready to confess the great superiority of its original matter over all its contemporaries; when we admit they are written with great ability, a pleasing fluency, and unencumbered by the usual rhetoric of political writers. But, while we confess all this. our contemporary must bear in mind that he seeks to make his triumph our condemnation; that we upheld Mr. O'Connell when he struggled in a cause, the accomplishment of which would serve Ireland, while at the same period the World denounced him. It is not wonderful that the World should rejoice in such an ally as Mr. Daniel O'Connell, but it would be strange if the World and the Star, advocating two opposite policies, should find cause for rejoicing in

We have no inclination to rob our contemporary of any portion of his triumphs, while we can see no affinity between the surrender of a principle for patronage, and the application of detail to test the value of a principle. It is not long since we derived much pleasure from the perusal of an article in the World, upon the recent strike in the building Trades, and in applying the Land plan to the Chartist principle, in our judgment we have given a practical 11lustration of what the World so graphically delineated in its denunciation of capitalists, and sympathy with labour. If we are to look for comfort in negative praise, we may console ourselves with reflecting that our project is good and wholesome, when denounced by a Journal that is opposed to our principles. But the one question which we would ask of our contemporary, and to which we shall expect an answer is this-Were the World and O'Connell right in 1843, when they differed "toto coclo;" and are they right now when they agree to a miracle? Of course, the answer will be that the blusterer of 1843 has become a penitent and deserves absolution. Hence, the World may establish its own triumph by O'Connell's conversion to its principles, but cannot

nailed our colours to our contemporary's mast. It is rather strange, by the way, that our censor should have selected what he esteems a surrender of

fairly accuse us of inconsistency, who have not yet

a pleasing variety of character, as to enable the critic to damn or praise, not according to his conscience. but according to his taste and humour; and we enter- shall, nevertheless, once more place our opinions tain but little doubt that'ere long, when by the aid of another general election we hurl the Coalition of force, fraud, and venality, from its temporary throne, our contemporary, now the loud defender of the penitent Liberator, will once more return to its acrimonious dupes to insure another flow of pence as a substitute for Whig patronage -then, and not till then, we shall dressed to G. Julian Harary, 16, Great Windmill-street, expect that moderate revenge, which is ever best conveyed in a becoming apology for past transgressions.

THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.

However lightly the movement party may be induced to consider their own tactics, and however appalling the centralized opposition marshalled against the progress of their principles may appear, we never can reflect upon a gathering of the representatives of labour without being irresistibly led to the 17th ins, and also a splendid engraving of the the conclusion, that the blows already struck by this rude system of representation have told heavily upon faction, and have at length compelled every fragment of what is termed legitimacy to unite in stern opposition to progression. If a striking illustration of this notable fact was not visible on former occasions, the sly but perceptible reasons assigned by Sir Robert Peel for supporting Lord John Russell doubt that that statesman, not a bad judge of the future events, has seen the policy by which alone class legislation can uphold its ascendancy.

On Thursday last we announced the fact that the present coalition government would attempt to hold power by arousing the fears and awaking the suspicions of the lovers of order. We judged from O'Connell's timely resuscitation of the physical force bugaboo; from the cautious finality policy propounded by the prime minister, and from the mysterious hints of his new accomplice-the Times newspaper-from the moment that the principle of centralization was substituted for the warfare of faction and the bye-battle of parties, we predicted and announced that the day would come when the political squabbles of the rich and satisfied would he merged in the necessity of preserving their ascendancy, their power, and their privileges; nay, we went farther, we predicted that the day would come when monarchs and their ministers would be compelled to surrender policy to centralization and to wage an aggressive battle against the world's moving

Every measure of Sir Robert Peel was suggested as resistive of democratic principles—they were not the genial offsprings of his mind, neither were they calculated upon as the just concessions to a nation's wants, but, on the contrary, they were adopted as prudent and timely concessions to what might otherwise become an irresistible demand. On the 25th of November, 1837, in the second number of the Northern Star newspaper, we declared that the existence of three political parties in a state was incompatible with the preservation of peace, law, and order, and we reduced contention to its proper eleand the POOR OPPRESSED. From that hour it has been our incessant study to keep the "Great Fact" prominently in view, that at no distant period this division of society would take place.

Lord John Russell, not possessing the confidence of a majority of the constituency, and despised, distrusted, and suspected by 99 in every 100 of the unvervesented classes, now finds himself as the minister of the party that we then shadowed forth, as the ostensible, the recognized, leader of the RICH OPPRESSOR. Propped as he is on either side by Irish placehunters and a corrupt newspaper, we have the almost simultaneous announcement of his backers of that future policy upon which governments must be supported. The denunciation of the physical force Chartists by Mr. O'Connell is a moment that our first edition was being printed last week, we find the Times newspaper proclaiming the following astounding fact :--"A man who may be a minister is almost as careful as

a man who is; of course, there are parties in this

nation as reckless and hopeless as anything Paris could

how. We have had Jacobites. WE HAVE CHARTISTS." However there may be something in this reluctant admission, that Chartism still lives, something cheering in the announcement that Chartism is the great difficulty standing in the way of party warfare, there is, nevertheless, something ominous in the CRY by which the "RICH OPPRESSORS" are once more sought to be marshalled against the "POOR OPPRESSED." Neither, we trust, will the warning be lost upon those who have once more is now admitted to stand in the way of the Coalition ministry. On Monday next the leaders of the dreaded body of Chartists will be called upon, not only to develope the probable strength of their party, but they will be required to point out the weak-

nesses, the assailable points, in their enemies' ranks. Perhaps no more timely assistance could have come to hand to aid in this necessary work than the calm and well reasoned letter of Mr. O'Higgins upon the one hand—the confessed fears of The Times on the other, and, though last not least, the mysterious but unmistakeable adhesion of Sir Robert Peel to a measure which he denounces but yet suparisen from the incongruous elements of which they were composed. In 1839 the people, unaccustomed to do their work for themselves, gladly accepted the proffered service of the Fletchers, the Cobbets, the Malthusians, and those of their own order who were too idle to work and too poor to live without labour Their grand experiment was to make themselves respectable by giving an impossible character to Chartism—the character of that respectability which would render its advocates acceptable to the middle

We have ever announced that Chartism, under whatever phase it was presented, in whatever terms however lisping, it was advocated, would carry more terror to the titled and the privileged than all the horrible bugaboes of physical force. We have asserted that if fasting and praying were means by which the Charter could be carried, fasting and retreat by denouncing the very policy which he himself has been the loudest in advocating. That Chartism which has fustian jackets, blistered hands and unshorn chins as its emblems, has been denounced by those who would make it a thing of re finement and respectability, while we repeat the fact to our readers that Chartism means poverty-and poverty is a consequence of class legislation; the legitimate deduction from which is, that before poverty ceases class legislation must be destroyed.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

against a CORRUPT HOUSE OF COMMONS as against LORD BOLINGBROKE. a tyrannical Prince."

too many authorities upon a mere speculative theory. much apostacy. Indeed, the Liberator stands in the by the circumstances that provoke resistance or ag- guarify themselves by their physical force skill.

struction, physical organization, disposition, temper humour, and even whim of the active parties, we upon record, and then argue the application of our principle more in detail than we have hitherto done Our stereotyped principle is, that "moral power is that deliberative quality within each man's mind that teaches him how to reason, how to endure, and when forbearance becomes a crime, and if it should fail to secure for man those rights and privileges to which he is entitled, and should physical force become necessary to aid him in the struggle, (which God forfend,) it will come to his aid like an electric shock, but the man who marshals destroys it and will be the first to turn traitor."

force doctrine in a season of uninterrupted and unbroken tranquillity, while army estimates, navy estimates, and the bloody cat, still reeking with the blood of a murdered soldier, stare the peaceable and paying millions in the face, that we should abstain from further notice of the disgusting trumpery, had it not become our imperative duty to meet this resuscitated mischief-maker upon its resurrection. Why, we ask again, talk of physical force while universal tranquillity is the universal boast? However, as we have never shrunk from the performance of any the most difficult duty, we shall endeavour to define what may constitute the corruption of a House of upon the sugar question, can leave not a shadow of Commons, or the tyranny of a Prince. If the majority of the House of Commons, which conhuman heart, and not an insignificant diviner of stitutes the House, should have succeeded in achieving its own political ascendancy, by encouraging and fostering principles, the practical carrying out of which threatened danger to the rule of that majority, and if that majority, having so gained power, should use that power for the persecution of its allies, that House of Commons becomes corrupt, and it becomes the duty of the whole people to rebel and proclaim war against it.

> Should a House of Commons, in the midst of great national wealth, and without the appearance of other necessity than that of augmenting the wealth of the already too wealthy, pass any law abridging the comfort, or trenching upon the rights of the people, whereby they are compelled to sell their labour according to that standard which the House of Commons allows capitalists to affix, it becomes the duty of the whole people to REBEL against that House of Commons. If the House of Commons shall suborne witnesses, hire spies, pack juries, select corrupt judges, to prosecute the people for morally advocating those very principles taught by the ruling power, it becomes the duty of the whole people to rebel If the House of Commons shall have taught the people that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, it becomes the duty of the whole people to rebel against that House of Commons, which imposes and levies taxes upon the unrepresented.

If the Constitution shall be violated by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and if the ordinary laws of the country are placed in abeyance, either to save a faction, or to secure the retreat of a ments by dividing society into RICH OPPRESSORS | minister, it becomes the duty of the whole people to

We feel some slight hesitation in selecting an unmistakeable brand by which corruption may be traced, and, therefore, we have not exactly made up our mind as to the constitutionality of a secret service fund, upheld for the almost acknowledged purpose of bribing the wealthy and persecuting the poor; for the present, therefore, we shall reserve our opinion upon this head until opportunity presents itself of revising the catalogue of ministerial delinquency. If a strong country shall, by force of arms or other means, have possessed itself of a neighbouring country, whether the two natious speak the same or a different language; whether they are governed by the same or different laws; whether they part of his old but exploded policy; while, at the profess the same or different religions, it is at all times the right, and prudence will tell when it is the duty. for the conquered to rebel against the conqueror: while we hold the maudlin sycophant, the timeserving juggler, who would preach non-resistance. under all circumstances, to be a thing upon which every honest man, and every decent woman, should spit with contempt.

We have no doubt that the trafficking politicians, the Irish place-hunters, are luxuriating in the probable success of this cowardly cry. But we tell them that the safety of tyranny, and the tranquillity of faction, is more the result of circumstance, than of national satisfaction. The hand loom weaver and the manual labourer, now find it impossible to undertaken to magnify this stumbling-block which compete against machinery; and, therefore, we have new laws, new apothegms, new maxims, new cries, new fallacies, and new follies, introduced into the new catalogue of the new science of political economy, and therefore it would be idle to use the words of philanthropists of old, to measure the pauper's nev rights. And so with the progress of chemical and mechanical force, it would be equally absurd to measure the philosophy or the judgment of Tyler, Masaniello, or Tell, by the new science of improved

Perhaps, indeed, that no stronger indictment can be framed against a government than the charge ports. The failure of all former conventions has that the sanatory, moral, and intellectual, state of the poor is a conundrum, yet unsolved in the midst of so much plenty; while we read of the mighty rejoicings for the success of our arms, the increased sums required for the improvement of the science of war, and, while the government should be the great monitor of the nation, we are told that it is treason in the ruled to talk of, or even to think of, improveruler's greatest boast. Let us for once and for ever satisfy the chattering old beldames of Conciliation Hall, who are satisfied to deny their manhood while they contend for nationhood, who bow to the tyranny of the Saxon rule if the suffering is sweetened with Saxon patronage. Let us tell these degenerate drivelling un-Irish Whig tools, that their safety depends. not upon the people's belief that passive obedience and non-resistance is a virtue, or even a duty, but praying would be punished as the highest political upon the fact that the oppressor commands an offence. It is a fact clear as the sun at noon day, amount of scientific physical force, against which the that every deserter from our ranks has prepared his manual exertion of the oppressed cannot successfully contend. Is the use of physical force to be denied under all

mysterious hints at it in Ireland to be denounced as anti-Irish, while the Liberator has over and over "It is as much the DUTY of the people to REBEI pence and Repeal, patronage and the Whigs. Would active part in the agitation for Repeal from Septemto God that every Irishman and every Englishman, ber, 1830, till June, 1836; and having seen the Re-WITHOUT crowding the mind of the reader with | from eighteen to fifty, was a drilled and armed soldier, and we pledge ourselves that tyranny and corruption lowing resolution, which was moved by Mr. O'Conwould be banished for ever from the land; and if nell, seconded by Mr. O'Brien, (not W. S.) :laker hors were broken onen and pillaged. An virtue of Mr. O'Connell, nor do we wonder at the limits, or any assumed data, for the settlement of a larms gave patronage, the present leaders, who can difficuries thrown in the way of the Champion of so principle which, after all, must be mainly governed now best secure it by submission, would then

enviable position of furnishing the historian with such gression, as well as by the impulse, mental con- TO THE IRISH RESIDENTS IN GREAT confidence in the sincere and unequivocal disposition

Fellow-Countrymen.-Strange things have come to pass since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, and stranger and more startling things are likely to come to pass before the lapse of two years. The real character of those who led you, and in whom you confided, and for whom you would have sacrificed the last drop of your blood, is now beginning to develope itself. It is neither my wish, nor my intention, to say one word calculated to hurt your feelings, or to wound your pride, or even to lessen you in your own estimation. But, my countrymen, it is our bounden duty to reflect upon the it past, in the hope that it may serve as a guide for our future conduct. And I am sure that you have enough of good sense, and moral courage, to ac-There is something so truly novel and romantic in knowledge past errors, and make atonement for being called upon once more to meet the physical them by your future conduct.

This is what gives the stamp of dignity to human nature. He who cannot manfully acknowledge his own errors, as well as the virtues of others, is but a miserable slave; no matter how high or how low his position in the scale of society.

Now, my countrymen, permit me to ask you, and I hope you will answer me in bodies, in thousands, wherever you are located in Great Britain—what would you have gained individually, or collectively, as a class, supposing that every object was obtained which your leaders led you to expect in six months from the 12th of October, 1843, and for which you were struggling heart and soul, body and mind, and

Laws? Not so much as one shilling per annum: although I admit that these laws were unjust, and should have been repealed; but their repeal will do you no good. And I wish to make you understand that clearly, in the hope that when you so understand it, you will embark in no political scheme or agitation hereafter, unless you see clearly that it must end in a direct benefit to yourselves. Any political scheme, or agitation, which falls short of this, is sheer delusion. Pay no attention to the mock, the sham disputes at elections, or otherwise, between the two great plundering factions—the Whigs and Tories. Ask yourselves, coolly and quietly, -" What good will either faction do us? As neither will confer any benefit upon us, as neither will give us any political right, as both treat us worse tha they do their horses or dogs, except when they wan our assistance to promote their own immediate inte rests, in the name of God let us have nothing to do with either. Let them fight their own battles." -Act thus, reason thus, and you will soon be res pected: what you are not now, nor have you ever been since you were sold for what is called Catholic Emancipation: which time has proved to be nothing but the emancipation of the rich and idle, and the degradation of the poor and the industrious. It was emancipation that drove you from home to seek a precarious subsistence where you are. It was the patriotic Forty-Shilling Freeholders, that filled the You achieved emancipation and your own ruin in bringing it forward. If he was not successful in at the same time; but you knew nothing of the base his treatment of the question in itself, he was at destruction, and their own aggrandisement, at the time. The fact is, they sold you for silk gowns. seats in parliament, and on the Irish bench. These Leaders, not content with the utter annihilation of the bone, sinew, patriotism and real wealth of Ireland, got up a new agitation; and, in a series of

to surface, for the Repeal of the Union. The first of these letters is dated

letters, addressed to the passions of my warm

"Derrynane Abbey, 6th Sept., 1830." and commences thus :-

" Is there no native arm Whose veins the Irish blood doth warm? Is there no heart in the trampled land To spurn the usurper's vile command? Can the wronged realm no arms supply

But the abject tear and the slavish sigh?" I will not weep any more for Ireland. I will no remole any more for her future destiny. The experiment has been made, and the result is eminently triumphant. The late elections tried the metal of which the soul of the people of Ireland is composed and it has been found to be brighter, and, though h ttered, keener, than the burnished steel-purer than the virgin gold !" In another paragraph the same great patriot

"The change which is now necessary, and which we are now prepared for, is the Repeal of the Union. And again in another paragraph :-

"In my next letter I will discuss the evils of the of Lord John and his "open question" cabinet. Union, and the probability of its speedy repeal.' DANIEL O'CONNELL. Now, fellow countrymen, bear in mind the date

of this letter; the direct allusion to fighting con tained in the poetic quotation which precedes the letter; and the probability of a speedy "Repeal of the Union." Just read that over again, and thinkof a speedy Repeal of the Union on the 6th day of Sentember, 1830.

Well, then, those exciting letters were written for he double purpose of screening the author of them from the odium which should otherwise be attached to the man upon whose sworn testimony those very persons whom he describes as "purer than virgin gold," the forty shilling freeholders, were disfranchised. How many thousands of you have become men since the 6th of September, 1830? and who know nothing of the motives which influenced the promoter and leader of the Repeal agitation and its direful consequences from that period up to his abandonment in 1836?

government to give good fat places to the Irish Repeal patriots. The screen for abandoning the move- ing Protectionists in both Houses are invited. ment and gliding into the places, was the Coercion Act of 1835, for every clause of which the Liberator voted, and complained that it did not go far has quite disappointed the expectations of many cnough to put down his own followers, you and I, ments in that science, progress in which is the my friends, and the rest of us, dupes and fools as we are. Up to that period, 1835, I thought he was sincere, and that the agitation for Repeal was a and bitter bon mois, that there would be an end of sincere and an honest agitation. But when I saw the Liberator voting for the atrocious Coercion Act: when I saw Raphael, the Jew, a non-Repealer, recommended, for the bribe of £2,000, to the electors of Carlow; when I saw Baron Maule recommended for another bribe to the Repealers of the same county; when I saw Mr. Ashton Yates, another non-Repealer, returned by the Repealers of the same county; when I saw the corruption of the English rotten boroughs, Gatton and Old Sraum, transferred to Dungarvan, Cashel, Carlow, Clonmel, Kil-shine. He is a man of genius whose suggestive kenny, Drogheda, Dundalk, Wexford, New Ross, imagination cannot be tied down to the folios of Waterford, Youghal, and Tralee; and when I saw ledgers and the items of bills of lading. Even and every circumstance, or, if not, why are the that best of Irish landlords, Mr. W. S. Crawford, where obviously wrong in his inferences, there is a turned out by the Repealers of Dundalk, for voting dashing originality in many of his theories reagainst the Cocreion Act of 1835, and also against specting our constitution and its tendencies, which again quoted the base and tolerated submission of the Continuance of Tithes in Ireland; my eyes were take him clean out of the herd of gentlemen who the Irish people, recorded in the Report of Lord opened—the cloud was dispelled. I then saw the Devon's Commission, and represented as being worse, whole end and object of the Repeal agitation; even more unbearable, and destitute, than the condition | before Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon sold to the Whigs of any other people upon earth? We ask then, (the sworn enemies of Repeal) the Repealers of the who can justify Poland's attempt at regeneration, County of Dublin for £1,000 a year; before Mr. and revile the Irishman's aspirations for justice Morgan O'Connell sold the Repealers of the County through the same agency? For forty long years of Meath for £800; before Mr. Charles O'Connell Ireland has never heard of aught but trick and sold the Repealers of the County Kerry for £600 a juggle, promise and transfer, tranquillity and justice, year. Having seen all this, and having taken an

> "That, impressed with the most lively gratitude to the Earl of Mulgrave, for his firm, manly, humane, and perfectly impartial administration of the Government in Ireland, and reposing unlimited itself in an erratic absolutely erroneous shape. His

land by placing her on a footing of equality with England and Scotland; but, above all, and before all, filled with most respectful and dutiful gratitude to her most gracious Majesty for the enlightened and patriotic policy which has distinguished the commencement of her auspicious reign; we do, under these circumstances, deem it a proof of our confidence in the existing Administration to declare, that this Association is dissolved, devolving the carrying out of its purposes into full effect on the Irish popular members, in aid and support of the Queen's Government. Now, then, let me ask you, having seen all these doings-these tricks upon my confiding and warmhearted countrymen, would I not be one of the greatest blockheads that ever existed, if I did not see the object of the present Repeal agitation? You. my countrymen, shall soon see it also: but you were duped and cheated; and so was I the first time. but I was not since 1835.

of her Majesty's present Ministers to do justico to Ire-

In my next letter I shall direct your attention to the extraordinary changes which are going on at present, and shall also submit to your consideration a short and easy rule by which you can distinguish between a political knave and an honest man. PATRICK O'HIGGINS

Dublin, 25th July, 1846.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The star of Free Trade is still in the ascendant.

After a short fight of two nights the allied forces. under ssell and Peel, carried the second reading of he gar Duties Bill by the sweeping majority sometimes pinching yourselves by subscribing your of 130. in a house of 400 members. This is nearly two to one, and virtually settles the question; for it What will you gain by the repeal of the Corn is ridiculous to suppose that at this late period of the session. and in the face of such a majority, the Lords will give any strenuous opposition to it. It was evidently concerted between the late Premier and the present, that the fight should be a short and decisive one. Peel spoke on the first night of the debate, in order, no doubt, to remove all uncertainty as to the course he intended to pursue; and also to influence votes upon the division. But though Sir Robert gave Lord John the aid of his vote and influence, his speech did not support Lord John's measure. Indeed he hinted, very plainly, that it was a measure he would not have brought forward; but the practical question he put to himself was, "If I join its opponents and beat Russell, who is to succeed him? I am not prepared, at present, to re-enter office. The Protectionists, if they were in power, would speedily be out of it again. It is not convenient that we should have these changes just now, and, therefore on these grounds, wholly irrespective of the measure, and simply on account of the present state of parties I will support it." Such was the pith of Sir Robert's sneech; and so long as he is prepared to give this kind of support, Lord John, as the Chronicle says, may dismiss from his mind all anxiety as to the security of his place, as first Lord of the Treasury, But, it is clear, that he retains office solely by the forbearance of his great administrative rival. He is Peel's cat's-paw, and merely permitted to keep the seat warm, till a change of circumstances makes it. disfranchisement of the noble minded, high spirited, in Sir Robert's opinion, prudent to turn him out. As to the measure, Lord BROUGHAM, in the Lords. towns and villages of England with Irish Labourers. | very felicitously dissected the motives of the Whigs

bargain which your profligate Leaders made for your least terribly in earnest, and most unsparing in his exposition of the low cunning and paltry tricks of his quondam political friends. "Set a thief to catch a thief," says the old proverb. None but an old Whig could have so accurately and forcibly pourtrayed the character of Whiggery. Animated by the lowest motives according to his Lordship, they merely aimed at clutching the credit of passing a great measure in the hurry and scramble of the fag-end of a hearted countrymen, roused the nation from centre particularly exciting and protracted session, before people's minds had got sobered down after the late eventful changes, and when, by a junction of force, in the then state of both houses, they could force decisions without giving the necessary time for cool debate and practical consideration. In all this there appears to us to be much truth. When the time for cool reflection arises, it will, we anticipate. be found that the Whig Sugar measure is, like Whiggery itself, a sham and a mockery. Even when they have got a great principle in hand, and a great question to settle, they go about their work in that small peddling, and temporising spirit which is the essence of their political creed, and the hopeless constitutional infirmity of their party. The Sugar Bill will, in the end, neither give satisfaction to the people of this country nor to the West India colonists, whose position, in consequence of our antislavery policy, is one of a most painful character. and loudly demands consideration and measures of a practical nature, atterly beyond the comprehension

to his wreath in the eyes of his party, by the manner in which he proposed and supported his amendments on Monday night. There is, perhaps, no instance of a Parliamentary reputation and standing of the first class having been acquired under such singular circumstances as that of his Lordship. For unwards of twenty years a member of Parliament, the world knew nothing of him except as a successful speculator on the turf. He was classed with the illustrious obscure, the great body of "aves and noes." who, like the supernumeraries in a theatre. march on and off the stage without saying a syllable. at the command of the prompter. All at once. however. Lord George has shown that he has mettle in him not previously suspected. He gets up his cases remarkably well, is particularly you luminous in figures and facts, which he takes great pains in verifying, and has the tact of shaping his arguments broadly and consistently to the point he aims at. He is quite a Godsend to the "country The other object of this agitation was to force the party," and it is no wonder that they propose to honour him by a grand dinner, to which all the lead-Mr. D'ISRAELI supported Lord George, in one of

his most telling speeches of the session. He, too,

Lord George Bentingk has added another laurel

people. It was said that his bolt would be soon shot. He had but one subject-Peel, and when he had exhausted his stock of sarcasm, ironical epigram, him. But the statistical researches of his noble friend seem to have inspired him with kindred ardour for arithmetic. He finds that now a-days nobody is anything if not statistical, and therefore, though he does not overlay his speeches with figures of arithmetic to the extent of damaging the effect of his figures of rhetoric, he adduces sufficient for the basis of his arguments, and can now fence with the weapons supplied by the venerable Cocker, with the best of his opponents. It is not, however, in this useful but pludding school that D'ISRAELI will ever write M. P. after their name. No man in the House is so attentively listened to. The moment it is heard that he is up members hurry in from lobbies and smoking-rooms, listless inpeal formally abandoned by the adoption of the fol-

attention gives place to earnest, thoughtful and lively sympathy with a speaker, who now lannehes a sarcasm sparkling with brilliancy. anon propounds a new reading of history, defective perhaps in its philosophy but startling by its novelty, or extracts out of the most rugged and unpromising materials the means for constructing theories as to our actual trade, and the future prospects of the country, which, if sometimes fallacious, are always prognant with the highest qualities of intellect. One cannot help feeling gratitude to such a man for gilding the "gentle dullness" of the "House" by the brilliance of his talent, even where that talent shows

has speech contained an illustration of his pronones to weave new theories from very slight materials. Finding one or two instances of reaction in our hisjor, he drew the conclusion that it was the principle of the nation. That, in fact, instead of progressing, as We have all been comfortably hugging ourselves in the blici we were doing, we are mere pendulums, the mo- do take the chair. Mentwe reach one extreme of our oscillatory boundary we swing back again. The instances he gave in Young and the Old Ireland party, appeared on the and with this end in view the meeting was adjourned support of this were certainly at first startling. It is oratorical platform. true that we dethroned a King, proclaimed a commonwealth, and returned to monarchy again; but it is not therefore true that in all great essentials of societarian advancement, we have been in fact only pendulators or always getting back to the point from whence We stated. Lord John Russell, in his reply, ably necessary, and most likely to be useful. combatted this specious and showy sophism. For The advocacy of physical force doctrines renders it imfifty generations we have been gradually carried onward through successive stages of society, never to adhere to that constitution. return to them. Savageism has given place to feudalism, feudalism to commercialism, and commercialism, in its turn, will be supplanted by association, beyond which, in the distance, we see communism. The power of the one, or the few, over the many, has been gradually diminishing, and we have been steadily approaching the realisation of the great tions and none others. fact in social and political morals—THE SOVEREIGNTY Let it, however, be borne in mind that these peaceable OF THE PROPLE. It is our creed, and it is a hopeful doctrines leave untouched the right of defence against one, that the day is coming when this fact will be universally recognised and established as the only true and enduring basis for all national institutions, tutional violence. the only guarantee for social happiness and prosperity.

The Sugar question out of the way, the session will substituted for talk. Bills upon all manner of subject merely to catalogue them would exhaust a "Review." This week, so far as it has gone at the time we write, has shown clear indications of the approach of the settled the Sugar question, in the same session a temptuously reject the assertions of our maligner. PEEL settled the Corn question, to consider with

We tell him he must reconsider his statement in answer to Mr. Duncombe on the Ten Hours question. the Charter, and the Irish Church, or his stay in similar affidavit, office will be short. The people have resolved that classes, perpetually be sterile to the industrial class, who constitute the life blood of the community.

Trades' Movements.

BARNSLEY .- The Committee of Power Loom weavers in Barnsley on behalf of the whole trade, return their best thanks to the following trades in Sheffield who have so liberally responded to their call, viz., the File-grinders, Saw-grinders, Scissor-forgers, support. Through the greatkindness and liberality ne turnont brought to a speedy and successful termination, for

For the Committee, Owen Wright, President. John Shepherd, Treasurer. John Ward, Secretary.

N.B.-Mr. Wm. Stork, Red Lion Inn, Smithfield, Sheffield, is appointed treasurer for the Barnsley Power Loom Committee, and will be happy to receive subscriptions, either from the trades or individuals.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

> PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1.

Northampton, per W. Munday Georgie Mills, per R. Meecham Bacup, per J. Mawson... Tavistock, per R. Hole... Cheltenham, per T. Milett Norwich, per J. Hurry... Nottingham, per J. Sweet Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin Limehouse, per E. Ford City of London, per E. Nobbs .. Northampton, per W. Muuday ... Teigumouth ... Leicester, per Z. Astill. Sheffield, per G. Cavill.. Bristol, per J. Newman Bradford, per J. Alderson Dodhurst Brow Colne, per R. Key Manchester, per J. Murray Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude SECTION No. 2. Lynn, per W. Bunton. Bacup, per J. Mawson

Tavistock, per R. Hole Cheltenham, per T. Ulett Sottingham, per J. Sweet Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin Ediaburgh, per J. Cumming .. Limehouse, per E. Ford City of London, per E. Nobis.. Northampton, per W. Munday Teignmouth ... Leicester, per Z. Astill Sheffield, per G. Cavill Nottingham, No. 2, per J. Lynn. per J. Scott Bunbury per J. Hone Bristol, per J. Newman Bradford, per J. Alderson Clayton West per E. Evans Dodhurst Brow Manchester, per J. Murray Cripplegate, per J. E. Cartwright Kilmarnock, per John Dick .. £69 19 73

N.B. The sum acknowledged from Salford last week Should have been £20 not £18 PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1. Birkenhead -Macclesfield Macclesfield - 9 0 0 Somers Town - 1 10 0 Rachael Rowal - 0 0 6 Lambeth -

Somers Town, James Smith - 0 0 3 omitted last week 2 0 James Morris, New Mills- - 0 10 0 Hull, per G. Bar-Herwood - - 14 6 91 Thos. Deckwith, James Hall – John Heffernan Southampton -Henry Géorge Brooks Charles W. II. Walker, William F. Mun Watford -James Woodward Frederick York Watford -John East, do Charles Bentley Jacob Lawton, do- 0 George Barton Joseph Flowers, Watford - -James Potterton - 0 5 Hull, per G. Bar-David Wilson, dorett -W. Smith, Hors. W. Jacksen, Brad-Coventry, per W. ley John Williams John Hanks, jun - 0 1

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr. Wheeler

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler,

£81 15 51 NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER ME. O'CONNOR. Brighton, per W. Flower FOR MR. FROST. Bristol, per J. Newman

£11 15 10

34 4 81

£105 5 101

11 15 10

Edinburgh, per J. M Donald Limehouse, per E. Ford MR. BICHARDS. Stafford, per H. Harris.. FOR EXECUTIVE. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. FOR CONVENTION. Limehouse, per E. Ford - 0 18 0 Norfolk, per Uriah

P.S.—Several sums of money have been received at the office, 83, Deau-street, Soho, but, owing to the absence of Mr. Wheeler from Loudon, it was thought best to delay their acknowledgment till his return.

Woodroof -

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

DUBLIN, JULY 27. moved that the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Keshin),

NELL AND SMITH O'BRIEN

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Daniel, jun., Mr. Grattan, and several other members, both of the Mr. Ray read the following letter from Mr. O'Con-

My dear Ray,-I have much to write, but little time to

possible for those who stand upon the constitution of the association itself to co-operate with those who will not

This is a subject that does not admit of any species of compromise. The basis of the association is declaredly, peaceable exertions alone. The same principle has been repeatedly and repeatedly reiterated, and has been latterly re-asserted and confirmed, distinctly and emphati-

Here we take our stand-peaceable exertions and no other, no compromise, no equivocation, peaceable exer-

These peaceable doctrines, however, involve every other

It is, unhappily, become the more essential to assert our principles, as the association is sought to be involved in proceedings of a most seditious nature, stated in the Nation newspaper to have been perpetrated in and by the to say what were the exact words he used, but he did violence—to remonstrate with England, and to show be hurried to its close as soon as possible. Work is writers for that publication. It would appear that all the traversers in the late indictment are by those writers involved in similar guilt with their own. It must, how- if his expressions gave offence to any human being, are passed, and will pass with marvellous rapidity; ever, be recollected that while they accuse all they convictorly one, namely, the proprietor of the paper. His accusation, as far as himself is concerned, is conclusive of guilty; but as to the other traversers, I for one, and I am sure they will all agree with me, proclaim the accuend. Lord Joux will retire with the prestige of having sation to be totally false, and we indiguantly and con-

I will not, however, allow the matter to rest here. soon as 1 return to Dublin I will give a regular notice of party were, in his opinion, doing an immensity to what measures he will meet Parliament next referring the subject to the committee and to report thereon to the association. It is not possible to submit to the charges made against us-charges which are distinctly contradicted by our solemn affidavit on the motion for the new trial. I believe all the traversers awore a

I mean also to publish an address to the people of Ircland on the conduct of the physical force advocates, who modern legislation shall not forget them, nor, among continue, in despite of our solemn resolutions, members for his family; but the tendency of a paragraph in its performances for the benefit of the Trading of our body. I will be able to point out in detail the in- his letter would be extremely mischievous to the refinite mischief which the physical force advocates inflict | peal cause; and if the Repealers of Ireland were to on the body of the Repealers of Ireland.

To leave this melancholy topic, I am glad to be able to say, that, without positively knowing the fact, the Repeal question will be left so far an open question as not to exclude Repealers from such promotion in the various professions as their intrinsic merits ought to command. How often have we desired to have the Repeal an open question, and every honest and well thinking man will feel grateful why he should be deprived of office, did the hon. gentle those who will make it so.

There is another fact of a pleasing nature—if the rumour respecting it be accurate—I myself believe it to be accurate, though of course I cannot state positively. It is this, that the Lord Chancellor Brady has determined to Table-knife hafters, File-hardners, Fender-grinders, reinstate the Repeal Magistrates; that will be giving the and various other trades who have promised their people the protection of from sixty to seventy gentlemen, who, as Magistrates, enjoy the public confidence. This is of "Put him out.")

There are various measures in progress for Ireland, no man inside or outside this hall has done more for whose timely assistance we gratefully subscribe among the rest a Tenant Compensation Act, which I have I Ireland than he has. reason to believe, is calculated in a great degree to be satisfactory to the Irish tenantry; but there are many obstacles and difficulties in the way of working out those useful to oppose this, but there is a strict rule against any measures-leaving after all, fully strengthened, the con- one speaking here who is not a member, and at this viction, that it is an Irish parliament alone that can work | time in particular it would be bad to break through out the prosperity of the Irish people. It is an Irish our rules. I should feel regret at being obliged to Parliament alone, that can have sufficient knowledge and sufficiently persevering inclination to insure the prosperity sentiment, and I had rather do so even now when I and freedom of Old Ireland. No country under Heaven address myself to an active and zealous friend of Irerequires so vitally the protection of a domestic Parliament as Ireland does; and without refusing gratitude for kindnesses intended, I reiterate my decided conviction, that we should not relax for one hour our exertions for the

> Hurrah, then, for the Repeal, Believe me to be, Very truly yours, DANIEL O'CONNELL. To M. Ray, Esq. Mr. O'Brien moved that this letter be entered on the minutes, although he said there were some points in it to which he could not accede. He was sorry to learn that his speech, at a late meeting at Kilrush, had in a few particulars given displeasure to Mr. O'Connell. Now, he would not be answerable for all that the newspaper reports attributed to him; but as to the sentiments generally attributed to him he certainly adhered to them. He never intended to say anything disrespectful to any member of the O'Connell family, and he did not conceive that he had done so. He did not hesitate to say that he did not concur in all the sentiments lately expressed in this Hall by Mr. O'Connell; and he must add, that if a course of conduct such as had been lately adopted in this Association was persevered in, he would withdraw until

another course was taken up. (Hear, hear, hear.) In the first place, he dissented from the doctrine of passive obedience which had been promulgated. (Hear, hear.) He held, on the contrary, the positive right of resistance on the subject. (Hear, hear.) It was upon the recognition of such a right her Majesty held her Crown, and it was by such means that liberty had been established in America and numerous other countries. (Hear, hear.) However, he held that under the present circumstances of Ireland, recourse to physical force would be folly and wickedness. The hon. gentleman then went at great length into a disquisition of the theories propounded to the public in the Nation news paper, and defended them. He concluded on this head by saying, that if the proprietor or writers of that paper were to be excluded from this association. he also would feel bound to withdraw. He mentioned Mr. Meagher of Waterford, particularly, as a gentleman who, he thought, next after any member of Mr. O'Connell's family or particular friends, ought to be put forward as a representative of the Irish people. With regard to the Whigs, he repudiated the principle of co-operating or being united with them, as they were certainly not Repealers. He was delighted to hear that all the Repeal magistrates were to be restored. They talked of a new Franchise Bill for Ireland; but it was not given as yet; and he thought there was no time for such a purpose as the present. The Whigs talked of a reclamation of the waste lands; it would be an excellent measure; but it was still only in perspective. A time of great distress—of greater than any yet experienced-was probably approaching. The Whigs ought, therefore, to be prompt in taking the neces sary precautions against such a contingency. With regard to the Irish church, he expected nothing from Lord John Russell towards removing that grievance.

He had the same to say touching a tax upon the absentees, compensation to tenants, and other matters He must call upon the Repealers, then, to keep themselves independent of every English party. H was going over to England to procure cheap sugar for the Irish people. As the Irish farmer had lost the protection of his labour, he did not see why it should be any longer retained for the West Indian sugar dealer. Again, he protested against Repealers taking office under the Whigs, unless that Repeal was to be bona fide an open question. In that case he binet; but if office was to silence Repealers on the great subject of Repeal, then he must deprecate the principle of their accepting it. (Hear, hear.) He

next alluded to the Dungarvan election, and expressed his regret that the borough had not been contested by a Repealer. As to the alleged expense of such a proceeding, he denied that there could be any expence worth speaking of, where the people were patriotic, virtuous and true. (Hear, hear.) He thought that instead of £5000 being necessary that every gentleman with no interruption. (Cheers.) for such a purpose, £500 would be more than could with no interruption. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maguire, a repeal warden, here addressed the his deep sorrow at being obliged to express his dissent from certain proceedings which had lately oc-curred in the association. He lamented the differences that had grown up amongst them, but he hoped he wished to have him made to conduct himself or it was not yet too late to redeem their grand confederacy, and restore their unanimity. Let them one

and all proclaim and tell the government that nothing but repeal can satisfy the Irish people. Of the cause itself he would never despair. (Hear, hear.) Mr. John O'Connell was sorry to entertain decidedly different views from Mr. O'Brien. He refuted altogether any insinuation that his father would be influenced by mercenary motives in his support of the Whigs, or preference for individuals to represent their cause in Parliament. For his part,

neither he nor his father would support the Whigs on the sugar question, because they believed it was an encouragement to slavery. Mr. O'Brien, however, was about to support them in this instance, much as he was oppesed to the principle of Repealers identifying themselves with them. He next spoke of Mr. Pigot's incessant labour at this moment in preparing Bills for the benefit of Ireland, and the advantages already derived to Ireland from the accession of the Whigs. He defended the policy of re-

pealers accepting offices under Government when they could obtain them; at the same time he protested that for himself he would take nothing from them. (Hear, hear.) He next adverted to the Dungarvan and Dundalk elections, and defended the eourse which had been taken with regard to both by day, and then read the letter from Mr. C. Gavin annoyance,—Berwick Warder, the Repeal Association.

(From the Times.) After I had despatched my report in time to catch the Old Ireland party to accuse the traversers, in tist Hall, on Sunday next, August the 2nd, at three the early mail yesterday, the proceedings, as might the late state prosecutions, as advocates of physical o'clock,

The members of the Repeal Association assembled symptoms of an intention by either Mr. Smith association, in Conciliation Hall, at one o'clock this day. Mr. O'Brien or Mr. John O'Connell to descend from the Mr. J. O'C W. S. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Maher, M.P., position which each had assumed : the former perbacked by a vast majority on the "committee," armouncing his resolve to push the matter to a crisis. to this day, when it is expected that the arguments in favour of physical force (under certain circumstances) versus moral force will be brought to a conclusion; and on the issue depends the continuance of Mr. O'Brien as a member of the repeal confederacy.

My dear Ray,—I have much to write, but little time to Mr. O'Brien as a member of the repeal confederacy. a chance of prevailing with him, he would have write in. The truth is my spirit is ead, and my heart is In the mean time, and in order to render intelligible reasoned with him privately, but he had not; he heavy at the miserable dissensions introduced into the association, at a period precisely when unanimity was most

the occurrences of to-day, it will be necessary to give knew that others had warned and besought him, and a brief resume of what took place up to the adjourn now found themselves compelled, by the irresistible ment yesterday evening. After Mr. John O'Connell had concluded his speech in reply to Mr. Smith

the former gave place to the latter.

were not on account of personal allusions having been made to himself. (Hisses and greans.)

out. ("Hear," and cheers.) Mr. Reilly then proceeded, amid considerable upthat Mr. O'Connell and his family had separate in-

have been made by him— Mr. O'Brien thought Mr. Reilly misunderstood him. What he said was, that he was quite unable say that he did not intend to use any expressions disparaging to Mr. O'Connell or his family; and that

Mr. Reilly then proceeded to resume his remarks.

he would retract them at once. (Cheers.)

when he was interrupted with loud cries of "drop it," and "enough, enough." Those who interrupted him ostensibly came there to cheer the Young Ireland party. (Hisses.) Although they think they are helping them, they are really injuring them by their conduct. (Great uproar.) The Young Ireland sap the confidence of the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) They sneered and gibed at Mr. O'Connell, and held up to the ridicule of the people. If they only thought for a moment, they would find that their conduct was not sincere, and they would no longer pursue it. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Mr. O'Brien explained.—He did not mean to in sinuate that Mr. O'Connell was looking for place

look to the Whigs for place, the probability was, that they would run the risk of becoming Whigs. Mr. J. O'Connell said that what he meant was that the hon. gentleman might be misunderstood as making certain insinuations; and as to the para graph in the letter of his father, which referred to the fact that a man's being a Repealer was no reason

tion of Renealers? Mr. Patrick Costelloe appeared at the back of the platform, and showed an intention to address the

A Voice on the platform—Is this man a member? Mr. Costelloe.—I state I am not a member. (Cries The Lord Mayor.

Mr. Castelloe.—I was just going to say— Mr. J. O'Connell.—I rise to order. I regret having enforce the rule against any person opposed to me in

Mr. O'Brien.—If any intervention of mine can prevail, I would petition the meeting to allow the rule to be infringed in this instance. (llear.) Mr. Costelloe.-Mr. O'Brien has interposed for

me, and I have only two words. (Great confusion.) M. J. O'Connell.—I cannot suffer you to proceed. Mr. Ray then said that he was about to read a letter of Mr. C. G. Duffy, which had already been inerted in the Nation, and which the committee had llowed to be read on that day, when

Mr. J. O'Connell rose, and said that he had asked Mr. O'Brien's opinion, and he thought it better to adjourn the meeting until the following day. There were several gentlemen present anxious to record their opinions at that important crisis. Men's adopted, virtually ceased to be a member of the minds, too, were naturally heated by the argument, | body. Unless the Association agreed with him in and he thought it better to adjourn.

Mr. O'Brien thought it better to adjourn until the following day. The question next for consideration was nearly the same as that which they had discussed that day. It was better that there should be a final conclusion of those painful dissensions. If there were to be but the alternative that one or other party should withdraw, he must say in limine-for he would not send in his formal resignation until he were expelled—that so far from allowing Mr. O'Connell or his son to withdraw, he would feel it his duty to abstain from further attendance. He would look on, and in his place in Parliament, and by speaking and writing he would advocate the repeal; but he would not go to that hall to create dissensions. He

would now move that the meeting should adjourn until 12 o'clock next day. He then expressed a hope suc. Nothing in his mind could be more calamithat by the following day the past would be forgotten, tous to the cause of Ireland than the secession of and that all parties should be at liberty to maintain so many high-minded and talented individuals their respective opinions.

Mr. J. O'Connell stated his intention of performing a melanchely duty on the morrow, when it should father.

Mr. Steele expressed his determination, if the ules to which he had pledged himself, framed by Mr. O'Connell, were not carried out to-morrow, he would quit the association immediately.

The rent for the week was then announced as E109. 4s. Sd. (Cheers.) Mr Costelloe then attempted to say a word, but was prevented by Mr. J. O'Connell. On the motion of Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. D. O'Con-

ell, jun., was called to the chair, and a vote of thanks passed to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Costelloe (leaving the hall.)-I must start out of town now, I am so tired of listening to all

this nonsense. The association then adjourned until 12 o'clock

Tuesday, July 28: The weekly meeting was resumed to day at one clock for the purpose of enabling the members of the two conflicting repeal parties "the Old and Young Irelanders," to discuss the question of physical force, and to see, if possible, "if there was any real difference existing amongst them." The hall was crowded at an early hour, although particular pains were taken to exclude all who were not members. Every person entering the building was obliged to produce his card of enrolment, and those who were indisputably members, and who forget them, were kept out; even the ordinary admission key of Is mentioned Messrs. J. O'Connell, M.P., W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., J. A. O'Neile, Mitchell, Meagher, C. Gavin Duffy (Nation), Smith, D. O'Connell, jun., and Captain Broderick, entered the meeting and were oudly cheered.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Steele, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mavor

His Lordship, after taking his seat, said he would not occupy the time of the meeting, as it was merely an adjournment from the previous day; and he hoped

chair, and complained that there was a person near him, a Doctor Cannon, endeavouring to foment disorder in the meeting; and as he was not a member,

The Lord Mayor—Where is he? Put bim out. (Lord cheers, and disorder.)
Captain Brodrick—I rise to order. No gentleman. not a member of the association, has any business here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Meagher-I claim for Dr. Cannon the privilege extended to Mr. Costolloe yesterday; he was not Dr. Cannon is not making any disturbance. (Loud

A Voice—He is; he is a Young Irelander. Put him out. (Cheers, and cries of "Put him out," and

telloe was not a member, and was not allowed to speak. (Cheers.)

Mr. Meagher-Dr. Cannon don't want to speak (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Brien-I fully agree with Captain Brodrick, applause or dissent. (Hear, hear.)

The matter then dropped, and Mr. Ray proceeded to read the minutes of the meeting on the previous Duffy, of the Nation newspaper, alluded to at the conclusion of the meeting yesterday. The letter occupied nearly three columns of the Nation, and was taken by at its sitting in Leeds,) at the South London Char-

have been anticipated by the tone of the speeches force; but Mr. Duffy, in a postscript, which the secredelivered by the respective leaders of the two antagonist parties in the association, were of a short, sation, or intended to advocate, in the article in sharp, and decisive character. There were no visible question, any principle but those approved of by the

Mr. J. O'Connell then rose to address the meeting. He felt pain on the previous day because he feared sisting to the last in his intention of standing or the result of their deliberations would effect a sepafalling by Young Ireland and the Nation; the latter, ration amongst those who had hitherto worked so well together. That fear was still upon his mind. (Hear, hear.) He owned that his ties with them were weakened when he saw a man deliberately persevering in a course which persons of more experience told him was most dangerous to the country, and must prove ruinous to himself, if not checked, ("Hear," and cheers.) Had he (Mr. J. O'Connell) knew that others had warned and besought him, and the truth is that all the employes were enjoying the now found themselves compelled, by the irresistible entertainments) an express has been sent to recall claims of duty to country, to speak out in bold terms their utter repudiation of the doctrines he professed, hear, hear,) and their disapprobation of the conduct Mr. Grattan, M. P., and Mr. J. Reilly, town he had lately pursued. ("Hear," and Cheers.) He councillor, rose together to address the meeting, but did not object to the letter of a person not a member of the association being read there as a part of Mr. Roilly, after apologizing for taking precedence their business, as it would be against the rules of

of Mr. Grattan, said he would not have done so if it their body, (hear, hear,) but in matters where personal grievance was felt, he did not think he would be generous if he resisted the reading of that letter, The Lord Mayor .- I trust that the first person who (cheers,) but this much he felt called on to resist, hisses will be pointed out to me, and I will exercise and that was to the letter being placed on their my authority as a magistrate, and have him turned minutes. He trusted the motion, however, would not be made. (Hear, hear.) He now arrived at the letter itself, to the first part of which he had nothing roar, to refer to Mr. Smith O'Brien's Kilrush ora to say; the rest of it he would be obliged to speak tion, remarking that when he (Mr. O'Brien) stated upon at length. (Hear, hear.) He would take it paragraph by paragraph. With regard to the case, except resistance to, and defence against, unconsti- terests with the people of Ireland, which was a mean- first paragraph, he denied utterly "that Ireland ing which might be drawn from the speech alleged to sprang into an attitude of defiance and resistance in the year 1843." She did not spring into an attitude of defiance. She rose calmly and determinedly, with the united voices of the people—and not united how unanimous they were on the question of repeal. (Cheers.) Now what did Mr. Duffy mean by this phrase—"England, France and America, to them these monster meetings had a meaning beyond the vulgar gatherings of faction." Were those most mighty meetings, those majestic and sublime assemplages—meetings of persons striving for their rights liable to be driven off their land by the landowner of soil, suffering under a mass of tyranny, to be designated "vulgar gatherings of faction?" (Hisses. Those people strained their ears to listen to the doctrines then taught them-doctrines of bold nationality, but guarded by him under whose guidance they were led, and which were not the doctrines of phy sical force. ("Hear" and cheers.)

> (From the Morning Chronicle.) SECCESSION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M. P.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS. Dublin, Tuesday Evening, Half-past Six O'Clock.—It was quite clear, both from the speech of Mr. John O'Connell, yesterday, and the line of policy which it was generally understood the Young Ireland" party would pursue, that a rupture in the association was inevitable. Those who thought so have not been disappointed, though the result may have exceeded their anticipations. On the conclusion of Mr. John O'Connell's speech this day, which was chiefly confined to a condemnation of the Nation newspaper for its advocacy of the principles of physical force, and an exposition of his fa-

her's policy with reference thereto, Mr. MITCHELL, (generally believed to be the editor of the Nation,) undertook the defence of that ournal, and was followed by

Mr. Meignen, who proceeded to explain the grounds on which he differed with Mr. O'Connellas to the morality of using physical force for the achievement of national objects. He could not concur in the opinion propounded by Mr. O'Connell, that no political amelioration was worth the shedding of one drop of blood; on the contrary, he held that there were many benefits of a national character which were well worth the expenditure of much bloodshed. The young gentleman was proceeding to illustrate his argument by historical reference of a revolutionary nature, when

Mr. John O'Connell rose to order. He averred that the line of argument pursued by Mr. Meagher was totally unjustifiable, and might be productive of the very worst consequences to the association and to the country at large.

Considerable uproar ensued.

Mr. Smith O'Brien protested that he could see all objectionable, and put it to the meeting whether they would render themselves liable to the imputato hear his friend. Great confusion in all parts of the meeting at this

moment

Mr. John O'Connell asserted that Mr. Meagher. by advocating principles of physical force, and thereby acting contrary to the fundamental rules of the Association, and to the resolutions recently his view of the matter, he (Mr. J. O'Connell) would no longer continue to be a member of it, and then they might adopt whatever rules or principles they wished.

A scene of the utmost confusion and excitement now prevailed, in the midst of which Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by all the members of the 'Young Ircland" party in the meeting left the hall, ntimating that they had ceased to be members of

the repeal confederation. After a short lapse of time, and when tranquil

ity was somewhat restored, Mr. John O'Connell (who appeared to feel deeply the stuation in which he was placed) expressed his heartfelt sorrow at the course which Mr. Smith O'Brien and his friends had thought proper to pur but in acting as he had done, he was merely fulfilling the dictates of his conscience, and what he conceived to be his duty to his country. In movbe finally determined whether they could or could ing the adjournment of the Association to Monnot work together on the basis laid down by his day next, he observed, that he might undertake to promise that on that day his father would be present, who should endeavour, as far as in him lay, to heal the wound which had just then been inflicted on Ireland.

The meeting then separated.

To Readers & Correspondents.

Mr. John Newby, Thornley.—Our charge for the advertisement will be 5s. for one insertion, provided it does not exceed the length you have specified, If repeated 4s. each insertion.

To MINERS .- After the 1st of August, 1846, all corres. pondence for the Miner's Association, must be ad dressed, post paid, to Mr. John Hall, No. 81, Oxford street, Preston, Lancashire. V. J. is informed that Mr. John Arnott, of Middlesex.

place. Somers Town, supplies the "Northern Star." "The Small Farms," and all other democratic work NTI MILITIA ASSICIATION .- The several Sub Secreta rics and others, who have written to the Secretary are

informed, that he will call a meeting of the managers immediately after the Convention; when their question will doubtless receive a pratical solution. We have this week received a Post-Office order from Monmouth, for the sum of 16s. The person remitting

neither states his name, nor the purpose to which it is to be applied. We beg his attention to it. Colounoun .- No room this week. Answers to Several Correspondents are unavoidably

postponed. ETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND, &c .- Having to leave Lon don to attend the Convention, I beg to apprise Messrs Shaw and Skelton, that either of them can have the 10s. 3d. from Brighton, by applying at the Star Office, where I have left the money. G. JULIAN HARNEY.

LETTERS FOR MR. HARNEY .- Private Letters intended for insertion in the Star must be addressed to ' Editor," at the Office, W. Shoke, Hull; order of any London Bookseller of Hansard, Great Turnstile, Lincolns Inn Fields.

J. B., Stratford-on-Avon, can make his orders payable of F. O'Connor, 16, Great Windmill-street, or if his contribution are small, send in postage stamps to 83, Donn-street, Soho. G. W. W. For THOMAS M. WHEELER.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS FROM SCOTLAND -A striking instance of the absurdity of the existing countervailing duties upon spirits entering England from Scotland, and the annoyance caused by them a member, and he was allowed to remain. (Cheers.) to travellers, many of whom are ignorant of their existence, occurred on Monday morning, when the special train, conveying the pleasure parties from Edin burgh arrived at Berwick, terminus. A lady and gentleman, on alighting from one of the carriages, brought out a small basket with them, when they "Don't stir him.")

Captain Brodrick—I will object to any one addressing the chair who is not a member. Mr. Costo Berwick, who seized and searched it. A small to Berwick, who seized and searched it. bottle, containing about a pint of whiskey, was found in it, which he seized, when the gentleman remonstrated with him, saying it was only a small portion he hadbrought with him for his own refreshment, and he was not aware there was anything improper and I even go so far as to say, that I think that any in so doing. The officer, however, was inexorable, gentleman, not a member, should not exhibit either and seized also the basket, but this he returned on receiving the gentleman's name. This case, we trust, will operate as a caution to travellers, and may prevent many from being subjected to a similar

THE NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE WIll meet (to agree to a report to be submitted to the Convention THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

WEDNESDAY, July 29. At seven o'clock this evening, when the King and he Royal Family had entered the balcony of the Palace of the Tuileries overlooking the garden, to hear the concert given in the open air below, a pistol shot was fired at his Majesty by a man in the crowd below, who is said to have been in the uniform of the National Guard. "The charmed life" of the King was again proof against the bullet of the assassin His Majesty was not touched. The miscreant was

immediately arrested.

M. Guizot had left Paris at five o'clock, on his return to Lisieux. At that moment all was quiet, and the people in the full enjoyment of the fete. As it was too late to work the telegraph (and I believe him to Paris, but as he travels fast, he will hardly be overtaken before his arrival at Rouen. A Cabinet Council is in the meanwhile sum

Not only was there no demonstration in support of the assassin, but not one person out of 10,000 of those in the gardens when the attempt was made

was aware that such an incident had occurred. Paris is as tranquil as amidst the entertainments. fire-works, and illuminations on an immense scale it could possibly be expected to be. No disposition but to enjoy the liberal entertain-

ments so liberally provided is in the slightest degree perceptible. The assassin is a young lad of from 16 to 20, and was apparently tipsy. It was with a percussion pistol that he made the attempt. He was arrested

The King has left for Neuilly. A telegraphic despatch received at Calais states that two shots were fired, and that the assassin, upon being arrested, confessed his crime.

by one of the musicians.

AT A MEETING OF THE persons composing the 'Purgatory of Suicides" Book Club, held at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, May 31st, 1846, the following resolution was carried unani-

That all persons not having paid sufficiently to enitle them to the "Purgatory of Suicides" shall be allowed to take Paine's Works, Publishing at 3s 6d, and all money remaining in hand after the last Sunday in June, should be paid into the Veteran Patriots' Fund.

HENRY PROBERT, Secretary. Joseph Dunn, Treasurer. Received, in accordance with the above resolution, the sum of £1 2s. 9d.

John Skelton, Treasurer. July 29th, 1846.

Chartist kntelligence.

CITY OF LONDON.

We last week refused to insert the report sent to us of the disgraceful proceedings at this locality, de termined to publish nothing more until our city friends had returned to their senses, they seem, however, to be already "on the mend," judging by the following resolution—the most sensible hit of work they have done for a long time past.—En.

At a public meeting at Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, July 26, Mr. Wilson in the chair. Mr. Dwane moved the following resolution—"Resolved that the letter published in the Northern Star of Saturday, July 25, under the signature of Thomas Cooper, our delegate, meets our unqualified disapprobation, and in accordance with democratic princality on Sunday evening next, in public meeting, to prove to us the wisdom of such policy, or else resign is trust." Seconded by Mr. John Wright.

Upon which a discussion took place, and Messrs Dwane, Overton, Nobbs and Athers, took part, after which it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The meeting then separated. E. Nobbs, Hon. Secretary.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. The following resolution was carried at the last

That in the opinion of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, it is highly nothing in the speech of Mr. Meagher that was at necessary in order fully to evince our appreciation of the event of the occupying the first allotments in the above society, on the 17th of August, 1846, that a public repast tion of being enemies of free discussion, by refusing take place to commemorate the same, on the above day, at the Sun Inn Side, Newcastle-ou-Tyne, and all persons wishful to join in commemoration of this glorious event, will please to attend on Sunday evening next, August, 2nd, at the usual place of meeting, in order to have their names put down for that purpose."

MANCHESTER

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING OF THE LAND Association was held at Mr. W. Dixon's, Temperance Hotel, Great Ancoats-street, on Sunday last, July 20th. Delegates from the following places were present: Manchester, Messrs. D. Donovan, and R. Radford; Salford, Messrs. J. Hoyle, and W. Stork; Ashton, Mr. J. Taylor; Oldham, Mr. W. Hamer; Bolton, Mr. M. Stevenson; Hindley, Mr. J. Bowden

Mr. James Taylor in the Chair. The following resolutions were passed unanimously That we, the Delegates, are of opinion that the Land ought to be sold, being the only practical plan of carrying out the principle of the Land plan, always giving preference to the Members of the Association to purchase. That this meeting is of the opinion that sixpence per hare be laid upon the whole of No. 1 Section, for the purpose of removal and other contingencies, to be lent according to the discretion of the Directors, by receiving promissory note from any of the successful allottees. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the question

of uniting three or four names on one ticket for mutual convenience should be discussed by the various localities, previous to the next Conference. That the enrolment of the Association be left in the

That we, the Delegates, seeing the inconvenience arising from the misunderstanding got abroad, that the successful allottees were about to take possession the 17th of August, call on the Directors to name the exact time, or as near as possible, when the allottees are to go to their locations at Herringsgate Estate.

That Messrs. J. Hoyle, D. Donovan, W. Dixon. R Radford, and R. Brown, be the Observation Committee. That a vote of thanks be given to the last Observation Committee for their services. That a vote of thanks be given to our Chairman for his

mpartial conduct in the chair-That we adjourn until called upon to reassemble by the Observation Committee.

RICHARD RADFORD, Secretary, pro-tem. NOTTINGHAM. At a meeting of the Nottingham Election Committee, the following resolutions were unanimously

agreed to. Mr. S. Hawson in the chair. Moved by Mr. J. Skerritt, seconded by Mr. J Brammer, "That a Committee of five persons be appointed

to superintend the proper distribution of the "That Samuel Boonham, William Freed, Joseph Souter, Thomas Dutton, and Thomas Oldknow, do constitute the Committee."

Moved by Samuel Boonham, seconded by Thomas "That Messrs. O'Connor. Doyle, Wheeler, and Ernest Jones, be added to this Committee." Moved by Mr. Jonathan Barber, seconded by Mr.

"That the most active members of the C'artist body in the villages adjacent to Nottingham, be respectfully requested to form members of this Committee.

"That Messrs. S. Wright, and Saunders, of Radford, be added." "That Mr. Leigh, of Carrington, Messrs. Joseph for Mr. Harney may be addressed until Tuesday next | Anthony, Josiah Scirey, of Arnold, Jacob Bostock, to the care of Mr. Brook, 21, Kirkgate, Leeds. After New Lenton, Jacques of Carlton, Alroyd, of Bastord, that to the Star office as usual. Letters intended Plumb and Wright, Lambley, Charles Oates, of Sherwood, and Messrs. Clements, Hextal,

Robert Tomkins, of Nottingham, be added to this Committee." "That the Secretary be requested to hold communication with the Executive, relative to the business of this Committee."

"That the next meeting be held at the King of the French, on Sunday morning, August 2nd, at ten o'clock precisely. SAMUEL BOONHAM, Secretary.

HEBDEN BRIDGE. THE CONVENTION -At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this place, the following resolution was passed unanimously :— "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the dispute between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Cooper,

ought not to be allowed to be taken into the delibera-

tions of the Convention, and that we instruct our de-

legate to oppose, by every means in his power, every such attempt." JOHN SMITH, Sub. Sec.

BRIGHTON.

A special general meeting of the Chartists of this locality was held at the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday evening, the 29th, Mr. Williams in the chair On the proposition of Mr. Flower, seconded by Mr. Giles, the sum of 10s, was voted to assist in defray-

the great and glorious movement for the emancipation of casion.

the working classes; and we further express our deep regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen to tave caused them to relax in their exertions in the good cause, and we hope that the time is now arrived when all will unite to cause the People's Charter to become the law of the land, and the working classes be possessed of their inalienable rights.

Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. The members are earnestly requested to attend on Wednesday evening next, on important business.

The subscriptions for the relief of the expatriated John Frost, were brought to a close in this town and its vicinity on Sunday evening, July 12th, at the Albion Inn. The following sums were handed in from No. 1, district:—By Messrs. Bradbury and Harrisson, £1 9s. 2d.; No. 2, district, by John Bradley, 2., 31.; No. 3, district, Messrs. Bradley and Leach, 11s. 10d.; No. 4, district, Messrs. Johnson and Mottram, 19s. 5d.; No. 5, district, Messrs. Bradley and Oldpeld, 7s. 4d.; Received by the committee, £3 1s. 1d.; Total collected, £6 11s. 1d.; Expenses for circulars, &c., 11s. 1d.; Remitted to George Julian Harney by George Candelet and John Bradley, £6. The sinews of Chartism seem to be alive in this place yet.

COOPER AND THE CONVENTION.

We invite the attention of the Chartists to the following resolutions intended to be proposed to the Convention by Cooper, "the Chartist"! These resolutions stamp Cooper as a traitor to Chartism, his object being to break up the Chartist movement by creating division and faction. He knows well that his base and rescally resolutions will not be adopted: he proposes them purposely to waste the time of the delegates and prevent the Convention doing the business for which it has been elected. Let the Chartists of the country speak out; let them instruct their delegates to "settle" this enemy of the cause at once and for ever. Under the guise of a "Special Commissioner" for collecting reports of the condition of the working classes, for publication in Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper, Cooren is now prowling about the country, labouring, by every base means, to damage Chartism. Let it be known, then, and proclaimed to England, that this wolf in sheep's clothing is no Chartist, nor belongs to the Chartists. Let the delegates be instructed to vote his expulsion. Public safety demands that this be done; let the public see

(From the Leicester Mercury, Saturday, July 25, 1846.) TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE MERCURY.

Leicester, Tuesday, July 21, 1846. Sir,—May I beg your insertion of the following resolutions, which I purpose offering to a Convention of Chartist Delegates, appointed to assemble in Leeds, on the 3rd of August ?- "That this Convention deplores the acts of violence which have filled the public mind with an aversion to Chartism—and hereby solemnly records its abandonment and disavowal of the doctrine of physical force—and its resolve to seek the establishment of the People's Charter as a statute of the realm, solely by peaceable, moral, and constitutional means." "That this Convention proclaims its conviction of the paramount value of education, tolerance of the opinions of others, and morality of life. as constituents in Chartist character; and indignantly protests against the conclusion that the low and vulgar abuse, and rash denunciating spirit of the Northern Star newspaper, is to be taken for genuine Chartism." "That this Convention regard Feargus O'Connor as unworthy of the confidence of Chartists, and hereby earnestly warns British working men of the folly and danger of union with him.'

THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

THOMAS COOPER, the Chartist

(Author of the Purgatory of Suicides.)

We spent several hours on Tuesday evening at this delightful place of popular amusement, and, we may add, of popular instruction, and feel bound to record our special admiration of all its arrangements. Resorts of this kind are much needed in our vast metropolis, where, from the want of suitable places of rational recreation, so many people are driven to the gaming-house and the tavern, or consigned to the purlieus of the theatres. Indeed, establishments like the Colosseum may be regarded as so many adjuncts to national education, in as far as they tend to elevate the public mind, by bringing before it objects of art and interest, and raising associations of

the beautiful.

the moutains.

Want of space forbids our dwelling at length on the vaired objects of interest presented to our view, but we cannot omit alluding to the gorgeous effects created by the interposition of mirrors in the aviary and conservatories, where a profusion of lamps of the most exquisitive design, the elaborate arcades and graceful fountains, seem multiplied to infinity. By the way, if copies had been taken here for the fountains erected by government on some of our public sites, we should not have to regret such tasteless exhibitions as those which deface Trafalgar-square and Kensington-gardens. The aviaries contain a very choice collection of birds, from the gay Kingbird, to the grave Owls in the Grecian ruin.—"Montblane and the cataract" are admirably executed, the artist having contrived to throw a misty light over the scene, that much assists the illusion, and the minute pine-trees on the distant rocks, waving in the wind, the flowing of the (real) water, the spray of the waterfalls, the moving of the reeds in the current, perfect the deception. We should have liked.

however, to have heard the Kuh-reihn from among

The Hall of "Sculpture," and the "Stalactite"

Caverns challenge our praise in their turn—the latter, indeed, are a most artistic imitation of nature; the Crystalline glories, and lights and shades in the distant shafts, being admirably rendered. But the crowning feature of the whole is, to our mind, the "Night View of London," than which, it is impossible to picture any thing of the kind more magnificent. It s brought palpably before the eye, defying the strictest scrutiny; with the river rippling in the moonlight, and imaging the almost countless lamps, the streets thronged with people, the shops brilliant with light; while afar the eye ranges over the misty hills of Kent and Surrey in the south, to the green woods of Hampstead and Highgate in the north. As we are gazing, the clocks chime from tower to tower, the moon is overcast, sheet-lightning illumes the scene, the thunder rolls, the rain is heard to gush, and a pomp of light fleecy clouds passes along the sky in quickly varying splendours; the storm soars away over Kent, the stars twinkle forth again, and a rich quiet moonlight once more bathes the scene. We are glad to find that a reduction has taken place in the price of admission, as it is an exhibition altogether too good to restrict within the narrow

limits of the wealthy circles. We had almost forgotten to mention, that there is at present in full flower, a most magnificent specimen of the "Mexican Aloe," it is of a species hitherto unknown in Europe; is a native of the country between Mexico and Texas, and although a voyager for no less than 7,000 miles from the locality of its early growth, is to be seen in full perfection. Its height is about 30 feet, and its summit is crowned with myrinds of blossoms in full bloom. The novelty has been the theme of universal admiration on the part of those most competent to form an opition on

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE HIPPODROME AT

Paris.—A terrible fire broke out at the Hippodrome

obout three o'clock on Monday morning, and reduced to ashes a portion of that building. The guardian perceiving that considerable smoke issued from the side of the stabling, immediately gave the alarm, and the most prompt assistance was immediately organized. The Prefect of Police, the Mayor of Passy, the firemen of the neighbouring places, with the in. habitants, hastened to the spot; but every effort was unavailing to save the building, and part of it was totally destroyed. The fire unfortunately broke out in the most valuable part of the edifice, where were situate the stables, the hay and corn lofts, as well as the dressing-rooms. The halters of the horses were immediately cut, and the frightened stud were seen to gallop in every direction, some towards Paris, others toward the wood of Boulogne. The sight was a most extraordinary one, and those who witnessed above a hundred horses, with their manes erect and their nostrils dilated, flying in all directions, might have imagined the witnessed a early Barberi chase. The cries of the monkeys were truly frightful, and some difficulty occurred in saving them. Every one endeavoured to catch them, and a large ape in parti-cular was caught with considerable trouble, the animal preventing every one approaching him by throwing stones, chairs, everything in his reach at the persons who attempted to seize hold of him. The loss is estimated at more than 100,000 francs, and takes place when the llippodrome was in full prosperity, and when the directors had obtained permission to perform during the fêtes of July. The cause of the ire was at present unknown, but the inquiry which has been already instituted has furnished some particulars. A corporal on duty at the Triumphal Arch doclares that he saw a rocket in the air in the directions of the stables of the Hippodrome several minutes before the fire. Fortunately for the proprietors and the public, all is not lost, and thanks to the activity of the managers, as well as the public sympathy, the portion destroyed will soon be rebuilt, and this favourite place of public amusement in a few weeks be again opened to its numerous patrons.

HAMMERSMITH DISTRICT. - The members and ing the expenses of the Convention.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Giles, seconded by Mr. Flaxman, and supported by Mr. Flowers, and others:

That we the Chartists of Brighten half with the forthcoming demonstration of the Chartists of Brighten half with the forthcoming demonstration.

That we the Chartists of Brighten half with the forthcoming demonstration.

The memoers and friends of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will meet at their office, No. 2, Little Vale Place, will me That we, the Chartists of Brighton, hail with great necessary arrangements for the ferthcoming demonpleasure the announcement that Dr. M'Douali and the stration. All who study comfort, ease, and con-Rev. Mr. Scholefield are willing again to take part in venience will take care to be represented on the ocTHE POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST. SIR -In my two last letters I endeavoured to prove how very far the scientific teachers of political economy were from being masters of the philosophy they professed to demonstrate.

From their own works I proved that Adam Smith.

Malthus, and M'Culloch declared their inability to prove the truth of their own theory; they one and all confess that the subject is beyond their comprehension-"It is not, perhaps, altogether evident" (Adam Smith); there is "something else" wanting to complete the argument (Malthus); "it is, indeed, of power and wealth! quite obvious that it admits of no satisfactory Strange as it may ap solution" (M. Culloch).

I think, also, that I have proved, if the scheme of that Great Britain would no longer be the seat of

If there be any broken link in my argument-if any error in my quotations—if any false deduction from the premises-let it be proved. I am open to conviction, when shown to be at fault. If, however, there be no flaw in the chain of my proof-no false quotation-no mistake in the deduction, then I have established the fact (to prove which was my aim)the astounding fact, that our commercial code has been most unwarrantably revolutionised on the authority of these who declare themselves to be no authorities. and who acknowledge their inability to teach!

I have shown that Sir Robert Peel confesses to have been convinced by the reasoning of one who declares his determination not to reason—one who refers his followers to the demonstration of a man who confesses he cannot demonstrate—in fact, I have proved that the Prime Minister of a country which has, under the system of Protection, attained the nighest position ever arrived at by any nation in the world, has ventured to change and revolutionise the whole system of that nation's commerce, without which to found his new theory!

R. Peel's change of commercial policy is the "suprinciples of Free Trade to be sound and true; having himself. it may not be amiss to give you the opinion stitious worshippers of the name of Smith!" f the highest authority among our Free Trade nonstrated" the soundness of Free Trade princiuestion.

I have heard Mr. Cobden, in the House of Comnons, advise the Protectionists "to use their heads. and not to be led away by the feelings of their to stay the ruin of my country. hearts." The authority I am about to produce is one who, I am persuaded, Mr. Cobden himself will dmit to have been guided by the head. Perhaps Mr. Cobden will confess, when he reads the opinion of the late Mr. Francis Horner on the "loose hypohesis" of Adam Smith, that he has entirely mistaken the nature of Adam Smith's "demonstration" f the science of political economy. I hope that Sir Robert Pecl will also admit that he has committed very great error by assuming that Mr. Cobden has. by his appeals to reason," established the truth of

Free-trade principles. It may be well to state, that, in the beginning o the present century, the rising statesmen of the day thought it essential to direct their most serious attention to the study of political economy, in order that the subject might be opened and argued in Parliament, more perfectly and more successfully than it by false philosophy. had previously been. A knowledge of this science was, in fact, thought to be the great necessity of the A school was accordingly founded in Edinburgh

the Rev. Sydney Smith, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Francis Horner, Mr. Jeffrey, and Mr. Dugald Stewart were among the earliest students.

Mr. Huskisson, who afterwards directed the commercial policy of the empire (and who lived to regret the advances he had made towards Free Trade), being without that full scientific knowledge necessary for the management of the great questions that would advent of Francis Horner in Parliament as the first scion of the Edinburgh school. It would seem that the members of the school di-

rected their first attention to the study of "The Wealth of Nations." In the memoirs of Mr. Horner, composed by Mr. Horner, and, since his death, published by his brother, he has given a very interesting (and, at this moment, a most valuable) sketch of the progress of his studies, and of the impression made on his mind, by an examination of the existing state of the science, as propounded by Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations." Mr. Cobden cannot pretend to have brought a

better "head" to the investigation-he will not say that he has displayed more industry and perseverance in the study of Adam Smith, than Mr. Horner. He cannot assume that his opinion is more to be relied on than Mr. Horner's. Sir Robert Peel must acknowledge that Mr. Horner was a man whose judgment carries more authority—whose reasoning powers are of a higher order—than those of Mr. Cobden. If there were one man pre-eminently qualified to form a correct judgment of the merits of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," it was most undeniably Mr. Francis Horner. He has left his opinion on record. What this opinion is, the following extracts from his memoirs testify. I commend them to the serious consideration of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Cobden, and all who may have been misled by the "that Adam Smith had demonstrated the

Horner says :-

Economy) have been under the necessity of suspending our progress in the perusal of "The Wealth of Nations," on account of the insurmountable difficulties, obscurity, and embarraszments in which the reasonings of the fifth chapter freent truths of "The Wealth of Nations?" are involved. It is amusing to recollect the history of one's feelings in a matter of this kind. Many years ago, when I read 'The Wealth of Nations," the whole of the first Book appeared to me as perspicuous as it was inin England, I attempted to make an extract of Smith's principal reasonings, but I was impeded by the doctrine of the REAL MEASURE OF VALUE, and the distinction between NOMINAL and REAL price. The discovery that I had not understood Smith, speedily led me to doubt whether Smith understood himself, and I thought I saw the price of labour was the same sort of thing as the price of any other commodity; but the discussion was too hard for me, and I fled

to something more agreeable, because more easy.

It is then quite clear that in the judgment of Mr.

We (the students of the Edinburgh School of Political

Francis Horner (if the Free-traders can refer me to a higher authority I shall be obliged to them) Adam Smith had not demonstrated "the real measure of value," nor "the distinction between nominal and be afforded; all are deaf to our entreaties. We are real price." Has Mr. Cobden done so? No. he officially assured that "the loose hypothesis" is refers to Adam Smith. Has Sir Robert Peel? No. he relies on Mr. Cobden. Well, then, the truth isthat, in perfect ignorance of the fundamental principle of the science of political economy, the Legislature has passed a measure of the most important character, as bearing on all our agricultural, manufacthose who stand foremost in the ranks of Freeturing, commercial, and monetary interests. traders-those who are relied on as authorities by the Whether for weal or for woe, none of the supporters League. of that measure can tell. Had Sir Robert Peel mastered the study of the science of political economy, he to discover the spirit of Free Trade, and try that would not have been ignorant of the results of his spirit, if it be of God-if it be really "beneficent." own measure, as he now declares himself to be. Future historians will scarcely believe that the dearest the absence of any argument of theirs) I try to sift interests of this powerful nation have been left to the from their apostles what it is they are about. They Bill. That is why (the Lords and Bishops being saward of so much ignorance. They will scarcely credit garnish their speeches with much that is "bene-silent) I address those who Mr. Bright says "must the fact, that infatuation could have proceeded to such extravagant lengths-still more will they marvel, that the agents in these insane projects were, par excellence, the thinkers—the long headed philosophers (!) of the age, who laughed at their opponents and constantly exhorted them "to use their heads." A few words from Mr. Francis Horner (him the philosophers must listen to) may be useful to Mr. which pervades these "friends of the human race."

An indirect application was made to me to furnish a teet of notes for a new edition of "Smith's Wealth of Nattions;" this, of course, I declined, because I have other 1things to attend to ; even if I had been prepared for such san undertaking, which I certainly am not yet, I should be reluciant to expose Smith's errors beroke his work had opereated its full effect. We owe much at present to the superastitious worship of Smith's name, and we must not impair that feeling till the victory is complete.

self there! Mr. Horner writes:-

It would seem that a great hoax was to be played in the name of Smith, and that "the enlightened philosophers" were no more than priests of Smith, ccarrying on their deceptions on the people, by encouraging "the superstitious worship of Smith's manue!" Nor was this false "worship" to be discontinued. The employer of labour is entitled to avail himself of thin the victory was complete!" These words all circumstances by which he can reduce the value of the words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. He admitted that, in words that he addressed me. pof Horner explain much of the marvellous which has labour.—Editor of Morning Chronicle. astounded the public in these later days. They afford

obhilosopher, and the Christian ! One word more on Smith by Horner:-

Until we can give a correct and precise theory of the na-

deserve no better name than a trap for "the Vulgar!"

How strange that "the most powerful, accom plished, and enlightened statesman of the age"-Sir Robert Peel-should have been caught in the trap. set only for the "vulgar!"—that he should have mistaken a "loose hypothesis" for "sound principle!" How melancholy that the most important interests of the wealthiest and most powerful nation should thus have been unsettled and jeopardised!

On such irrational premises an ontire change has been made in all our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial affairs, although it is acknowledged by all, that, under the system of Protection, we have risen, in the scale of nations, to the highest pinnacle

Strange as it may appear, our established and successful commercial system has been revolutionised by those who are utterly unable to demonstrate "the Ricardo were adopted, the result would inevitably be, real measure of value"—who do not know "the distinction between nominal and real price"-who are not, in fact, aware that low priced corn may make very dear bread. If I am asked why I have attempted to demon-

strate the extreme unsoundness of Sir Robert Peel's premises, and the folly of his "great and comprehensive measure," I answer, I have been told by some Members of Parliament, that "they do not pretend to understand the question. but Sir Robert Peel does; and, although they fear the measure will be most injurious, they have voted for it, relying, against their own opinions, entirely on the superior

knowledge of Sir Robert Peel!" I have therefore felt it to be my duty to prove to those misguided men, that Sir Robert Peel has used no argument or demonstration—that they have been

following a blind guide. I have endeavoured to avoid any expression that might give offence. I have not appealed to the prejudices or feelings of your readers. I have addressed myself to the head, not to the heart.

In thus treating the subject, I have followed Mr. Cobden's advice. Granted, it is dry-very dry—the having any authority, any reason, or any example, on | philosophers will not, on that account, despise my ogic. I have demonstrated a fact—I have shown If I have not demonstrated the folly of that Minis- the utter weakness of their position. They have preter, and of all who have been his instruments, I am sented no proof! There they are—Peel relying on mistaken. Cobden—Cobden trusting to Adam Smith—Adam Now, Sir, as I believe that the only reason for Sir Smith refusing to sustain the argument—and Francis Horner asserting that the whole thing perstitions" veneration in which the name of Adam "is a loose hypothesis, as good for the vulgar as any Smith is field by Mr. Cobden and his followers, and other!" And this, after all the labour, exertions, the false notion that Adam Smith has proved the sacrifices, and agitations of the League! They are thus proved (on the testimony of their most talented lemolished the latter assumption, by Adam Smith supporter —Francis Horner) to be themere "super-

The subject is all important: though late. it is not tatesmen on the unsoundness of the theory taught too late to request the solemn and earnest attention more like swine than human beings; their labour by Adam Smith. Surely, after that proof of the of the Legislature and the public to the extremely loose hypothesis" of Adam Smith, Mr. Cobden loose and unsatisfactory premises on which the most fill regret having misled The League, by the an-important of our national interests have been jeoparpouncement that "Adam Smith had so clearly de- dised. It is due to those who have, against their own convictions, supported Sir Robert Peel, that oles, that all further discussion "should, therefore, that statesman should prove, if he can, his superior e sedulously avoided as supererogatory, and calcu- knowledge in this matter. He may, if he can, show ated only to mystify a plain and unembarrassed that I have erred in my statement or in my deduction. If, without such proof, the national interests are still to be subject to the game of chance, I shall be satisfied that I have done my duty in attempting

> If, however, there are those who are resolved to rescue the nation from the destructive effects of the great and comprehensive measure," it will be down his ugly features—the latter may (as I have needful that they should adopt such measures as are calculated to remove the delusion under which the Legislature are labouring. What those measures should be, it would be presumptuous in me to duty to show his real character. They (Mr. dictate.

Time presses—delays are dangerous. If success is to crown our efforts, no time should be lest. I am, Sir.

Yours respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER. London, July 14, 1846. N.B.—The study of the Bible, and of the funda-

mental principles of the British constitution, would be most useful in dispelling the mists of error raised R. O.

LETTER II.

Sir-I have demonstrated that the principles of Free Trade have not been established by the man on whom Mr. Cobden relies—Adam Smith.

It is very easy for Sir James Graham to assert that. "the principles of Free Trade are the principles of commin sense," or that Sir R. Peel should declare, that "they are sound principles, known to be irrefragable." It is, however, impossible that either scinded, or strive to limit the labour of factory necessarily arise in Parliament during the discussions of those right honourable baronets can name the on our commercial policy, awaited with anxiety the statesman, the author, or the agitator who has not forgotten the cruel demands made upon the facproved them so to be. Is it not, then, a duty that they owe to themselves and their followers, to establish, by argument, what they have ventured to assert?

A schoolboy may repeat, "We must buy at the cheapest market and sell at the dearest;" but it will require the sagacity of an old schoolmaster to prove that the lowest priced market is always the cheapest, or that the highest priced market is invariable the dearest.

These and such like, mere clap-trap, expressions, are, as yet, the only arguments that have been furnished to prove the necessity, or the wisdom, of overturning the principles on which our commercial code was founded-they seem, however to be thought. by our modern statesmen "as good for the vulgar as any other."

Well might Francis Horner say, "We owe much to the superstitious worship of Smith's name!" No wonder that he added, "WE MUST NOT IMPAIR THAT FERLING TILL THE VICTORY IS COMPLETE."

Smith's work "has now operated its full effect" his "errors" have been received as truth-and thus has folly triumphed under the sanction of "the most powerful and most enlightened statesman of the age!" Enraptured by the "loose hypothesis" of Adam Smith, Mr. Cobden resolved to propagate the "superstitious worship of his name;"—he determined to secure the "victory" proposed by Francis Horner for the "vulgar." In his pamphlet ensoundness of Free-trade principles." Mr. Francis titled, "England, Ireland, and America," Mr. Cobden says-

> We have our Banksian, our Linnovan, our Hunterian ocieties, and why should not, at least our greatest commercial and manufacturing towns, have their Smithian ocieties, devoted to the purpose of promulgating the bene-

> Four years after that appeal, "The Anti-Corn Law League" wasformed; not long afterwards "The Free Trade Hall" was erected in Manchester, as a temple in which "the superstitious worshippers of the doctrine of his "plausible and loose hypothesis." The High Priest of that "superstitious worship" has at last succeeded—"the victory is complete" and he has dragged at the wheels of his triumphal

car, Commons, Lords, Bishops, and Queen!

We are now all expected to bow with reverence to the spirit of Free Trade :- to receive for truth the 'loose hypothesis of Adam Smith"—and, forsaking the worship of the true God, we are to join the throng of the "superstitious worshippers of the name of Smith," who are, for the moment, in the ascendant! In vain we ask why we are to believe in this "loose hypothesis?" We implore that argument may "common sense" - that it is "sound principle,

known to be irrefragable!" Seeing, then, that no argument will or can b given, I shall endeavour to test "the soundness of Free Trade principles," by the declared axioms of

From those declared principles, I may be enabled The Free-traders have no right to find fault, if (in ficent "-they profess to be the friends of the artisans, the labourers, and the poor. They would have all be

lieve that their object is, the universal renevation of man: that their great aim is, to unite all in one common brotherhood, under the Christian maxim, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Let us gather, then, what is the spirit Cobden and his dupes-I regret to number Sir Ro- I shall not inquire of their enemies-I will receive no | They would make foreign trade the rule, and home

acknowledged friends. The poor have no right to a seat at nature's feast—no claim upon the community for the smallest portion of foreign trade as the exception, always remembering food .- Malthus.

Every permanent fund set spart for the support of the poor, from whomsoever proceeding, and by whomsoever administered, must needs multiply the evils it is destined to remedy .- Brougham. Our passion for accumulation, our inextinguishable

passion for gain, has no limits.—M'Culloch. To give our capital a fair remuneration, the price of labour Must be kept down .- Huskisson. The condition of the man who has to compete with a

cheaper, better, or more rapid mode of production, MUST be deteriorated .- Bowring.

Be he farmer or be he labourer-what is it that makes matter of deep consideration for the politician, the him valuable to those above him? It is competition .-Bishop of Oxford.

Such, Sir, are a few of the axioms of the great apostles of Free Trade! To the spirit which indited were and origin of wealth, his (Adam Smith's) popular, them our Conservative Government has yielded! It about principle on any question." I left the Confriends of Chartism than any other step I could at pre-

has discovered that selfishness is a virtue—that the by competition with iron, wood, and steam ?"

dominion and control of a spirit so sordid—I will blindfold, either by Sir Robert Peel or any one else. turn me to the industrious inhabitants, the working | population of that portion of the country which Mr. Bright says, "must govern the nation, Lancashire, the cotton district, and the West Riding of York. the extracts above quoted, and say-is not the author thereof the spirit of the "unregulated" factory system?

The tact that Messrs. Cobden and Bright oppos all legislative interference in factories — that the free-traders have ever done so—is a proof that the spirit of Free Trade is as clearly exhibited, in practice, in the old unregulated factories, as it is, in theory, in the foregoing unsocial and unchristian axioms.

I need not tell the manufacturing operatives what are the workings of that spirit. We have succeeded in mitigating a portion of its rigour and cruelty—we have made a step in the right direction-but it its demands are to be circum-

scribed by reason, justice, and equity, we must ad-

vance much farther! Shall we then bow to the uncontrolled power o that spirit, and unloose the regulations which have been obtained at so much cost and sacrifice? Or. shall we endeavour, by every lawful means, to limit the power of that spirit, and thus stay its universal dominion?

If we yield, then we shall be driven back to those norrors that were the features of the factory system. efore there was any legislative interference !--when the passion for gain" indulged itself in the 'cheap labour" of the unfortunate children from the metropolitan and other workhouses—who were transported to the factory districts - and there (banished from parents and friends) were subjected to such tortures, such agonizing and unheard-of cruelties, as never before—either on black or white were inflicted on human beings! I do not exaggerate the records of the unregulated factories exceed in cruelty those of black slavery! And why? The white slaves could be replaced at less cost than the black slaves, consequently, "gain" being the only object of their employers—"cheapness" being their idol-the poor victims were clothed, housed, and fed, was only limited by their power to move; every painful stimulant that cruelty could invent being applied to prevent their sleeping while at work! With these most astounding facts before them

League, deprecate legislative interference! It is nonsense to tell me "those are bygone crimes. True, the monster of selfishness has been curbed by law; but the principle of the League is to unfetter him-"to restore his power to torment, to brutalise, to slay !" and, remember, he now rules triumphant over Queen, Bishops, and Lords. He has only one barrier left-his slaves. I WARN THEM.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and their colleagues of the

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright may try to smooth heard him in the House of Commons) sneer at his "Billy rollers"-(would that the forms of "the house" would have permitted me to reply)—it is my Cobden and Mr. Bright) would leave the wolf and the lamb to make their own bargains and arrangements! They would not have "the employer and the employed to be interfered with." I know the nature of such "mutual contracts." I have seen their effects in sorrows, in woes that are indecribable! Why do not these philanthropists of the League, for

very shame-build hospitals for their cripples. Thousands of them are now kept by the rates! Surely a part of their countless wealth might be thus applied! But no, neither factory cripples, nor maime

mill-made orphans, nor widows, are cared for by them—these "have made their own bargains"—they and the parishes—are paying the penalty!

I ask the operatives of that district which is "to govern the nation?"-to reflect on the horrors of the factory system, even after the "apprentices" were protected from the cruelties of their Free-trade taskmasters, by law, and say, shall we suffer the more recent restrictions on the factory masters to be reworkers to the ability of rational creatures? I have tory workers by "that passion for accumulation, that inextinguishable passion for gain, that has no limits"-by that spirit of "competition" that resolved to make the factory slaves "valuable to those above them." I have witnessed how men, women, and children were "deteriorated" (for want of protection), when made "to compete with a cheaper, better, or more rapid mode of production!" I ask the factory workers, if the Lords and Bishops are dismayed by the power of unrestrained and unregulated competition."—Are they disposed to prostrate themselves before the spirit to whose cruelties they have once been the victims? Do they—(if they do I do not)-do they forget the labour of mere infants five, six, and seven years old, male and female, working from twelve to eighteen hours a day? Walking through frost and snow some miles to work and home! Sometimes not even allowed a moment for meals. Are the tears of those poor infants no longer remembered? God has not forgotten them; nor how they were tortured to keep them awake at their killing labour, by heavy blows from fists, and kicks from feet with heavy clogs, and stripes from thongs with nails inserted to make them cut more keenly or how they were seized by the hair and dashed upon the factory floor, or were thrown into a tub of cold water to make them start from sleep! God has not forgotten the hundred schemes of torture invented and practised under the reign of that demoso called Christian land! I have seen the backs of wept over the bleeding scalp, torn by the rude hand | declaring M'Dowall to be a treacherous, dangerous, and of the overlooker! I have held the severed locks bad man. of infancy thus cruelly riven from the quivering

scain! Can we ever forget the weary infants unable to travel homeward—laying in the lanes—or carried by masticate their food for very weariness-nay, even dying of excessive toil!

And then the morals of the unrestrained factory teresting and new. Some time afterwards, while I lived the name of Smith" might assemble to promulgate system! It is lawful to describe the immoralities of black slavery-those of the factories are not to be happened that the people thought differently, and regisrehearsed! else I could tales unfold that would make the worst of the black slavers congratulate himself that his plantation is not a factory!

Sir, I do not over-colour the vices of the system; have been present when a black slave owner has exclaimed in the presence of factory masters, under their admissions, "Till now I thought to be a slave holder was to be of the most degraded class—but I am thankful we are not as bad as you are!" Well, then, I ask the men who know of what

write—shall we yield to that fell spirit? If the Bishops and Lords are silent, I have misvoice answers, "We have tried the spirit—we know its cruelty, and are resolved to restrain its murder-

Am I asked why I thus write? My answer is, The League has opposed itself to factory regulation! I demand restraint. I have been told, too, that the League has deceived Lord Ashley. A friend of his Lordship informed me

ous arm !'

that the Secretary of the League assured Lord Ashley that "if his Lordship would support Free Trade, the League would support the Ten Hours' Factory Bill." Messrs. Cobden and Bright were, in Parliament, its most strenuous opponents!

Thus is the League the enemy of the Ten Hours govern the nation."

Yours respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER. P.S.—It is time that the Protectionists told the

people what are their principles. The League are for unlimited, unrestrained freedom in labour and trade. I am for a well regulated and protective system. lbert Peel in that class-he, however, has placed him- evidence but from their friends-their avowed and trade the exception. I assert the converse, being perhappiness, is to acknowledge home trade as the rule. our colonial, is part of our home trade. What say the Protectionists?

LETTER III.

many, who are alarmed at the last decision of the such a case I would be proud to acknowledge an error Legislature, imbibing this notion. I was conversing of judgment, and endeavour to make amends for the inwith a county Member, a Conservative, who did not jury done. them our Conservative Government has yielded! It is by that spirit (unless we arouse ourselves to bid it defiance,) that we are henceforth to be governed; Such was the estimate of the most finished student of the Constitution—is the spirit of Christianity—to the spirit of the Constitution—is the spirit of Free trade school—of Adam Smi h! Surely, spirit of the Constitution—is the spirit of Free trade vote?" "That's more than I can tell," P.S.—Your That's more than I can tell," P.S.—Your of Important to the spirit of Important to hheald be risked on the delusive and mad dreams of I would sciently ask your readers—Shall the replied the new convert. "I do not understand it; of knowing it, and whom you think truthfully interested peel says he does." "Nay, nay," I rejoined, "Sir in the success of omograng

shall the most authoritative commands of our Cobert avowedly pins his faith on Mr. Cobden, Mr. TO THE DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL CHAR- FESTIVAL AT THE NATIONAL HALL, condensed and shall England be uncivi- Cobden on Adam Smith, and Adam Smith tells you TIST ASSOCIATION ABOUT TO ASSEMBLE AT lised, and her religion abandoned, because Philosophy | he cannot answer." My friend said, "I am sure the consumer will be benefited; but how it will fare with profits of capital are more sacred than the just reward of labour—that man is only valuable to those have the worst of it." "Then," said I, "it is above him, when competing against his brother man clear you will impoverish the industrious producer to -nay, that the image of God shall be, "deteriorated enrich the idle consumer." "I fear we shall, but, really, I do not understand the question." So spoke 11 the Clergy and the Aristocracy are so far one, who, I should have thought, would have been degenerated, as to surrender their rights to the the very last man in "the House" to have been led

before Mr. Cobden's name was known to fame. He seemed vexed that Mr. Cobden should have received I will ask those men to read with care and attention so much praise, and mentioned several (among the rest, Colonel Thompson), who, he said, "had done much more, and made greater sacrifices for Free-Trade than Mr. Cobden." On my asking him what would be the result of the Free trade scheme, he candidly replied, "We can none of us tell, it is a great experiment. Whether it is for good or evil will be proved by time "

> The above remarks, I make no doubt, exhibit the present state of mind of the majority of persons composing the three sections of the Legislature to which those individuals respectively belong. Being friends of mine, they spoke without restraint or reserve—in 'the House" they would, perhaps, have been more guarded; there, however, their statements being deprived of candour, would have lost their value.

Now. Sir. I would ask you, have we not cause, as when we find the most momentous questions, involving the weal or woe of every class among us. thus trifled with? When we see our national interests committed to the arbitration of those who decide without being convinced, believing that some one else better informed upon the subject than themselves has solved the problem? or to such as fancy they comprehend the subject, without being able to form a conception of its effects? or of those who deem that the whole principle of the measure they oppose s founded in error, and persuade themselves that it is in vain to hope for the triumph of truth, and so give themselves up to despair?

I wish it were certain that this state of mind. so much to be deplored, was confined to the members of the Legislature. I fear that the gentlemen to whom I have referred but too faithfully pourtray the feelings and opinions of those whom they repre-

What then is the cure for this national disease? How can the nation be aroused from this night-These, Sir, are questions that must be answered,

f England is to preserve her rank among the nations of the earth. It is not my duty to answer them. I look to those whom rank, intellect, and education have elevated to the proud eminence of leaders.

I have proved the utter weakness of the philosophy of the Free-trade school. I have shown that all is mist, perplexity, and confusion in the mind of the 'philosophers." I have demonstrated the utter ignorance of those who, in "the House," prate, "Use your heads!" I have exhibited the cruelty of the spirit that pervades the "Liberal" principles of this age. I could prove its disorganising influences on society; but enough; I have, I hope, convinced the confiding dupes of Sir Robert Peel, that he himself is no Solon—that the most elever statesman of the age against the unfortunate exiles, Frost, Williams, and and three, at the office of Mr. Follett, 1. Sambrook-court, has actually been caught in the trap set exclusively Jones. It is not enough Sir, that the government goaded Bashinghall-street.

for the "vulgar!" So far, then, I have done my duty. Let those who cope to steer the vessel of State through this storm and mist show—How.

I am Sir, yours, respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER. London, July, 1846. P.S. There is "no mistake" about those whom M Bright says "must govern England." They are ever open to the influence of truth. It is for those at the

helm to point the way.

Correspondence.

"MR. O'CONNOR AND MR. P. M. M'DOWALL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-In these days of political changes, when agricul ural babies are rocked to sleep in the swaddling clothes of" protection to rent, and the good old constitution; only on ground of expediency, can hold a conference at Birmingham, and declare protection to be "sound in princiole;" when an avowedly Whig ministry talks of borrowing ninisters from its predecessors, with as little ceremony as a small farmer would borrow his neighbour's horse at harvest time-and members of the House of Commons declare they do not know on which side to sit, 1 think after such an education, such a training to change, that the minds of most men are prepared for strange savings. and no less strange doings; but I must admit, that spite of all, I was not prepared for a statement made by Mr. O'Connor at the evening meeting on the opening of the Chartist Hall at Manchester. Mr. O'Connor is reported to have said, "Mr. Scholefield is amongst us once more. and Dr. M'Dowall has also buckled on his Chartist armour—(loud and long continued cheering and waving of hats)-and every particle of difference that did exist

enemy is in the field, and we can only be beaten by our own disunion." of Todmorden, Glasgow, &c., brought grave and heavy charges against Dr. M'Dowall. A tribunal was called at Manchester, for the purpose of examining the evidence in behalf of these charges. The said tribunal, held in Carpenter's Hall, at which Mr. O'Connor was present, brought in a verdict of "guilty" against Dr. M'Dowall; niacal spirit which now rules the governors of this resolutions were passed condemnatory of Dr. M'Dowall and the Chartists of Great Britain were never more una infants ploughed with the factory strap! I have nimous on any subject than they were in considering and ven to take him.

perish and be for ever forgotten. (Loud cheers.) The

Now. Sir, if the Chartist body came to such conclusions after a calm and deliberate examination of facts. I want to know what Dr. M'Dowall has done to entitle him to s renewal of the confidence of the Chartist public. Mr. their elders-being, when arrived at home, unable to O'Connor informs us that the said M'Dowall has "buckled on his Chartist armour." All the acts of M'Dowall were nished by the convention with his passports to return to. done under the cloak of Chartism; it was all to serve the movement, and save the people from being deceived by that "coward, traitor, and demagogue, O'Connor;" but it so tered their thoughts by walking M'Dowall out of the movement, something after the fashion that they are now practising in the case of "Cooper, the Chartist." Mr. O'Connor, on the plea that we can only be beaten by our own dicunion, asks us to sink every particle of difference that did exist between us, and those who struggled with whom the people in their wisdom thought they were better so subdivided betwirt the members that you cannot find without. Well, if it must be so, we will have a union of a particle of it anywhere. wonderfully honest fellows; there will be the "Old Chartist," Mr. Williams, of Sunderland; Mr. Philp; Mr. Thomason, the ex pedagogue of the vale of Leven; Mr. taken the men of Yorkshire and Lancashire if no O'Brien, of Bentinck notoriety; Mr. Vincent; Mr. Lowery; Mr. A. Duncan, "the man of peace;" Peter Murray M'Dowall: Jonathan Bairstow: John Watkins: and the

Rev. Mr. Hill. I hope Griffin will hear of it; it may be of service to him, a Whig government may want him. The statement of Mr. O'Connor's policy contrasts traitor to their cause) receive the statement with "waving of hats and loud cheers." I ask what is public opinion worth in such a case? The enemies of Chartism might well call us a "mob." To court such public opinion would be mean; to fear it would be cowardly.

I can only find the cue to Mr. O'Connor's statement ndiscriminately, good men lose a sense of its value-

Sir,—"It is of no use attempting to go back; be more willing to co-operate with any honest man, whose must go forward." Such is the declaration of persons who fancy that error may lead to truth. I find

his opinion, imminent danger to all our national in- avowed treachery, practical apostacy, &c., I ask from terests was involved in the onward movement; but the party sueing for public favour and confidence, an he could see no possible chance of arresting it. When open and public acknowledgment of the crimes of his talked about principle, he smiled and said, "Prin- past career, as a first step towards the gaining of his abiple, Oastler; it is never thought of now; expe- ject; without which acknowledgment all union will be diency-anything to gain a majority. We should be but a hollow thing, distrustful in its nature; and will, I am, yours respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE GLASGOW BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. P.S .- You may give my real name to any one desirous

GENTLEMEN. -- From a notice in the Star a short time ago it was understood that the Chartists of Bolton proposed to raise a subscription to present Mr. Feargus O'Connor with a gold medal and chain, as a testimonial of that gentleman's increasing exertions in the cause of freedom; and in a later number I find that the Chartists of Newport have resolved that £500 out of the sale of Carpender's Estate should be presented to Mr. O'Connor. Now, gentlemen, I do not think that either of these Well, I next met an ardent Free-trader-one who propositions are sufficient to compensate Mr. O'Connor had written and spoken on the subject many years for all the losses, pecuniary and otherwise, which he has sustained in the cause; and it is my humble opinion that by appealing to the Chartist community of this kingdom, a sum sufficient to raise an annuity for Mr. O'Connor and place him on a level with the other agitators of the day would be readily acceded to, and it would only be in accordance with the principles of the Charter-" Payment of Members." I think that so long as things remain as they are, we are violating that principle.

When we consider that Mr. O'Connor has sacrificed his fortune, his time, and his practice at the bar-for the well being of the working classes of this country, should we be unmindful of returning to that gentleman what is in reality due to him. Gentlemen, were you to search the United Kingdom through, could you find a man to go through the work he has done? Could you find talent, integrity, uprightness and straightforwardness, the nerve and the ability such as Mr. O'Connor possesses ? No! in a word he is all we want and all we could wish, and shall it be, as he has told us in his defence against Cooper, "I nation, for deep humility and unfeigned regret, shall die a PAUPER?" No, gentlemen, it must not be solet the question be brought forward at your sitting and an appeal be made by the several delegates throughout the country and the work is done.

I am well aware that Mr. O'Connor's good and generous mind would oppose such a proposition, but, that ought not to deter us from doing out duty. In conclusion I would beg leave to intimate that if you would crown his exertions with success you must strengthen his hands, and by so doing you will let the world see that we value Mr. O'Connor above all men, not merely by votes of confidence, but by something more substantial. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM RUSSELL. Fishpond-house, Broughall, near Whitchurch, Shropshire.

COOPER'S RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir. - In reference to the resolutions which it is stated

Mr. Cooper the Chartist! is about to propose to the forthcoming Convention, I would with your kind permission make a few observations. By the first of these missiles it would seem that Mr.

Cooper (if ever he was) is now unacquainted with Chartist Sentiments and only anxious as a last political source to keep himself before the public. Notoriety being apparently his hobby no matter at what expense to integrity and principle, Mr. Cooper would have the Convention "deplore" the "physical force" acts of parties would have the Convention, by deploring, convict themselves of a participation in those acts, and were they to "solemnly declare" their "abandonment" and "disavowal" of them in the manner in which it is proposed, they would therby sanction the acts of the government, and irrevocably seal the door of mercy and justice the people to acts of madness and desperation by its long continued system of misrule, that it punished the victims who fall into the snare which was laid for them, and that it holds within its iron green the research.

B. Savle and T. Rock. it holds within its iron grasp the persons of men who are Rotherham, Yorkshire, ironmasters, and coalmasters, and ever will be dear to the people against the voice of 1s 6d. on Tuesdays, between the hours of eleven and two. public opinion, without having such a cry raised by one at the office of Mr. Kynaston, 4, Commercial buildings who should be more honest? He! to call on the ropresentatives of labour to denounce labour's champions! J. Sugden and D. Sugden. Springfield and Hudders-field, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers, 1s 1d, on and his companions!! And "solemnly promise" to discountenance" his conduct for the future! Cooper, "discountenance" his conduct for the future! Cooper, J. Sugden, Springfield and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Sir, must know and does know that the Chartists do de- fancy cloath manufacture, 3s 31d, on Tuesdays, between plore and discountenance physical force as much as any the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Kynaston, man living, but Cooper is mayhap trying to FUSE himself 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, into the feating which is forming and which has for its into the faction which is forming, and which has for its object the ruin of Chartism. The Convention will, I am confident, treat this resolution as the world will treat its author, when time will have brought with it oppor-tuesdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the tunity for reflection. And no matter whether he takes office of Mr. Hope, 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds. refuge amongst that faction, or hides himself in "Purgatory," the voice of public opinion will reach him, even on Saturdays, between the hours of ten and three, at the though he should shadow himself under the wing of the last traitor to his country and his cause. Dan, even Dan, cannot save him.

The second resolution ought of right to be discussed in the stables of Prince Albert's horses! but as I would Trade;" when working men who used to oppose Free Trade | not have the Convention to demean themselves by such associations, and as Mr. Cooper insists upon the "toler-'ance" of the "opinions of others" who can tell but one of those learned animals, whose education cost the people £70,000, might open his sapient mouth, and deliver an oration on the relative value of men and horses. Does Mr. Cooper think because the people cannot climb Parnassus, or because they do not lift their heads above the clouds, or pry into the secrets of "Purgatory," that they cannot nevertheless understand the language of ing in the very vitals of suffering millions? Are they, because they do not chance to know Latin for bread, or Greek for buttermilk, to be branded as "low," "vulgar," "abusive" and "immoral" characters.

Alas! poor mortal. The spirit of darkness cannot bear the sunlight, and thus they spit their spite against a little "STAR" light! "Lucifer was bright," and he between us, and those who struggled with us before, must would shine alone, but being eclipsed and punished for his ambition and ingratitude, he, with a spirit of vindictiveness, wages war against everything superior to himrality!" to cover his insidious advances. Genuine Char-It is not yet two years since Mr. O'Connor, the Chartists | tism can bear the light, and it matters not whether Mr. | singhall-street. Cooper's vision be unable to bear Star light so long as the people have their eyes open.

> The third resolution is scarcely worth observation, and I will just remark that, as far as I have reason to judge, Mr. O'Connor cannot be spared just now from the movement. Nor do I think the people would be quite satisfied, even though an angel came express from hea-

> It is plain, sir, to preserve peace, law, and order, to obtain the Charter morally, educationally, modestly, and genteelly, we must still retain the only light left to guide us on our perilous course. And in order to keep peace with sovereign powers, Mr. O'Connor must not be permitted to either ascend or descend from the sphere where he now is at the will or pleasure of an ambassa. dor-extraordinary, whom I have no doubt will be furhis Government forthwith.

Before I close, I would just ask if it be true that Mr Cooper has become a member of the last new sent they are said to be a highly patriotic society called the Anti-morali physiciabusivivu Garitonians; it is further said that their exceeding modesty and astounding philan- apothecary-B. M. Ryder, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. thropy has induced them to curtail more than one-half of the syllables of their name in charity to the ignorant, particularly of the Chartists. Their address is everywhere, but their honesty and consistency is of necessity

I have the honour to be, Sir. Your most obedient servant, W. H. CLIFTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE LONDON DOCKS .- On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the Duke of Wellington, Cannon strangely with that of the Chartists in the case of Cooper. If we are to sacrifice all differences for the sake of a union, why think of expelling Cooper from the London Docks. It appeared from the evidence that wick, T. G. Ovington, and M. Ovington, Cheapside—O. movement. The people have already done so; yet Mr. on Saturday evening last the deceased was standing | Corbett and E. Lewty, Stourport, Worcestershire, coal Cooper calls himself "a Chartist." Now, suppose Mr. on the gunwale of a barge lying in the Wapping Cooper retires into private life for eighteen months, at basin. He was ordered to go on shore by his forethe end of which time he delivers a series of lectures on man, when his foot slipped and he fell into the political subjects. Mr. O'Connor goes down to Manches. water, and immediately disappeared. Several later. declares Mr. Cooper has "buckled on his armour" bourers repaired to the spot, and succeeded in reco--we must forget all the past-Mr. Cooper and Mr. vering the body shortly afterwards, but he was quite O'Connor are once more friends, and the men of Man-chester (who are now of opinion that Mr. Cooper is a Death."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PAISLEY .- On Wednesday evening, shortly after the workmen had retired from the Underwood Cotton Mill, the alarm was given that fire had broken out in the garret-room in the western section of the mill. Shortly after the fireengines and a party of soldiers from the barracks, in a knowledge of his unbounded generosity. I believe whose services were invaluable, were on the spot, him to be capable of forgiving all his enemies. Such a but all endeavours to arrest the progress of the hardwareman—Charles Booth, Broughton, Lencashire, feeling of benevolence is good in itself; but when used flames were ineffectual, and the care of the firemen butcher—John Pepper, Liverpook pilot—John Boardman, suaded that the only safe path to domestic peace and feeling of benevolence is good in itself; but when used flames were ineffectual, and the care of the firemen was concentrated in the adjoining residence of Mr. Liverpool, flour dealer - Patrick Boyle, Liverpool cow bad men take the advantage of it. I must certainly Orr, which was fortunately saved. In about three bad men take the advantage of it. I must certainly give Mr. O'Connor credit for one exception to his general rule of forgiveness; and that is his hatred of the Whigs.

Orr, which was fortunately saved. In about three apothecary—William Brett, Liverpool temparance hotely rule of forgiveness; and that is his hatred of the Whigs. rule of forgiveness; and that is his hatred of the Whigs.

He will never forgive them for their past actions, and he has good reson not to do so.

The arguments was only the standard of the Whigs.

The arguments was included in Paisley; it conducts the was one of the oldest and largest in Paisley; it conducts There is no man in the Chartist movement who will are all thrown idle. The property was insured for smith and stationer—George Matthews, Deptford, tailor on more willing to co-operate with any honest man. £20,000, which, it is expected, will cover the loss. be more willing to co-operate with any honest man, £20,000, which, it is expected, will cover the loss. FIRE AT HoxTov. -On Saturday morning a fare,

which threatened very serious consequences, and by which a man named John Lloyd was dreadfully burnt broke out on the premises of Mr. Osborne, glove cleaner, opposite the King's Arms, High-street, Hoxton Old Town. It appears that the mr.n was engaged in the still room, the door of which was shut at the time, where he was distilling a composition of which turpentine forms a large portion, and which is which turpentine forms a large portion, and which is used to clean the gloves with, when by some means or other, which do not clearly appear, but supposed to be the boiling over of the compound, it took fire, and the whole place was filled with flames which burst forth from the door and windows of the room. The screams of the unfortunate man brought some of the neighbours to his assistance. A cab was procured, and he was immediately convoyed to St. Bar, tholomew's Hospital, where he now lies in great meet within the Caledonian Hotel Inverness, Aug. 4 and tholomew's Hospital, where he now lies in great meet within the Caledonian Hotel Inverness, Aug. 4 and

agony, being severely burnt about the hands, arms, and face. Some of the other workmen returned from their breakfasts, together with the neighbours, threw large quantities of water into the place to which the J.P. Dixon, Edinburgh, banker, to meet within the Day of March 1998, at twelve, flames were thoreby confined.

the fourth anniversary of the National Association for Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People, in the lecture-room of the Institution. High Holborn; W. J. Fox, Esq., in the chair. After a lengthy speech from the chairman,
Mr. Beggs proposed the first sentiment, which
was "May the working classes be speedily convinced that one of their highest duties is the moral, social and political enlightenment of themselves, their families, and their brethren, and that limited means.

On Monday last, there was a soiree to celebrate

with combined efforts, would soon enable them to achieve this great object, and thus make education effective, independent, and truly national, instead of restrictive, sectarian, and governmental." The sentiment was supported by H. Parry, Esq. Mr. W. Loverr, in a brief and forcible address. proposed the next sentiment :- "The unenfranchised millions—may a deep sense of their political degradation stimulate them to fresh exertions in favour of their political rights; and may the next

public triumph over legislative monopoly and injustice be the peaceful and legal attainment of the People's Charter." Mr. ELT submitted the last sentiment :- "The principles of peace and brotherhood—may they take deep root and spread widely among the nations of the earth, and may the industrious millions, who are now the principal victims of war and warriors in all countries, urge their rulers to establish a Congress of Nations for amicably settling all national dis-

putes." Which was supported by Mr. G. M. Thompson. After which the proceedings terminated.

Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, July 28, 1846.) BANKRUPTS.

F. B. Kettle, horse dealer-W. M'Dowall and R. Brown, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, printers-F. Macqueen, Leadenhall-street, merchant-C. Burrows, and J. Gliddon, Plymouth. beer brewers—E. Evans, Bristol and Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, silk mercer—J. Carlisle, West Derby, Lancashire, builder and mason-J. S. Chadwick, Manchester, calico printer—E. J. Inchey, Drayton, Leicestershire, corn dealer—W. Inchey, Drayton Leicestershire, coal dealer—J. Coates, Leominister, Herefordshire, tailor and grazier—A. W. J. Mason, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, builder—T. S. Smith, Wednesshire, Carpenter and Cohierman bury, Staffordshire, carpenter and cabinet maker-T. C. Fletcher, Nottingham, glass dealer and chemical manure-merchant—W. G. W. Tayler, Tywardreath, Cornwall surgeon and apothecary.

DIVIDENDS. In the Country.

R. Marsden, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, linen and voolendraper, Aug. 25, at eleven, at the Court, Bristol-J. Harrison, Liverpool, merchant and commission agent, Aug. 21, at eleven, at the Court, Liverpool—W. B. Pattinson, Liverpool, currier and leatherseller, Aug. 27, at twelve, at the Court, Liverpool—R. Foulkes Soughton, Flintshire, cattle salesman and milkman, Aug. 25, at eleven, at the Court, Liverpool.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. J. W. Rogers, Lewis, Sussex, draper, 8s 3d, on Fridays. between the hours of twelve and three, at the office of Mr. Follett, 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. T. Standen, Pudden-lane, Maidstone, brewer and beer-seller, 4s 5d, on Fridays, between the hours of twelve

Lecds.

days, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Hope, 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds.

J. Pemberton, Knostrop, Leeds, soap boiler, 62d, on

J. Stainthorpe, Hexham, Northumberland, brewer, 2d office of Mr. Wakley, 111, Pligrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
S. Archer, Rochdale, woollen manufacturer, 1s 3d, on

Tuesdays, between the hours of eleven and one, at the office of Mr. Fraser, 35, George-street, Manchester.

G. C. Green, George-yard, Bucklersbury, wholesale stationer, 2s 1d, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Edwards, 7, Frederick'splace, Old Jewry. S. Pursell, Satrand, ironmonger, 2s, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Edwards, 7, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

R. G. Fox, Canterbury, wine and spirit-merchant, 4s 3d, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Nr, Edwards, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. P, W. Carter, Brewer-street, Golden-square, woollen-

draper- 5s, ou Saturdays, between the hours of eleven nature and common sense, with its thousand voices ring- | and two, at the office of Mr. Groom, 12, Abchurch-lane. P. W. Carter and J. Jackson, Brewer-street, Golden. square, woollendrapers, 8d, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Groom, 12, G. Dickinson, South Portman-mews, Portman-square,

farrier and blacksmith, Is 4d, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Groom, 12, Abchurch-lane. E. Burnett, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchant, 8s, on Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Groom, 12, Abchurch-lane. T. Johnson, sen., W. Johnson, and C. Mann, Romford, bankers, 2d, on Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, at the office of Mr. Follett, 1, Sambrook-court, Ba-

Clayton, Edgeware-road, licensed victualler, 3d, o Fridays, between the hours of twelve and three, at the office of Mr. Follett, 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall. street.

J. A. Dow, Romford, draper, 91d, on Fridays, between the hours of twelve and three, at the office of Mr. Follett, l, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. S. Rogers. Dale-hall, near Burslem, Staffordshire, earthonware manufacturer, 8d. between the hours of eleven and two, at the office of Mr. Valpy, 13, Waterloo-street, J. Rowles, Leicester, worsted-manufacturer, 93d, on Thursdays, between the hours of eleven and three, at

NOTICES OF CERTIFICATES. In the Country. N. J. Reed, Marlborough, Wiltshire, licensed common

the office of Mr. Christie, 7, Waterloo-place, Birmingham.

brewer, Aug. 24, at twelve, at the Court, Bristol. At the Court of Review, Aug. 48.
W. Dale, Liverpool, bricklayer—S. Whatley, Williamstreet, Lisson-grove, grocer—C. Clarke, Goswell-road, and Cranbourn-street, draper—J. Jarvie and J. Rowley, Newton, Manchester, silk manufacturers-S. M. Latham, Dover, banker-T. D. Brown, Liverpool, commission mer-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED, R. B. Girault and J. Richardson, Steward.street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturers—W. and C. E Newton, Yernonstreet, Bagnigge-wells-road, cabinet-makers-J. Nicholls. and T. Hallum, Longton, Staffordshire, earthenware-ma-nufacturers—L. Lloyd and J. Dawson, Manchester, stock brokers-J. Lee and W. Shore, Manchester, cotton-merchants-E, Mayger and W. H. Cowham, New Brentford, millwrights and engineers—G. and H. Case, Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorsetshire, button-manufacturers—G. and H. Case, Milbourne St. Andrew, linen-drapers - W. S. Shove and W. A. Trill, Blackbeath, linendrapers - Susannah Holebrook and Sarah Sterling, Edgware-road, schoolmistresses-F. Searancke and F. J. Searancke, St. Alban's brewers-M. L. Phillipson and H. A. Joseph, Budge row, City, perfumers-G. Harris and J. Redfern, Manchester stock brokers-Elizabeth Jane Bertie and Mary Couldwell Cole, Regent's-park, milliners-T. M'Dougal, E. M. Sam-

William Holmes, Clerkenwell-green, butcher — John Porter, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, shoe mercer—George Budden, Bruton, Somersetshire, shopman and traveller— John Edward Stammers. Broadway, Essex, omnibus conductor—Henry Davis, Elizabeth-place, Old Kent-road, carman—Peter Houghton, Wood-street, sub-railway contractor—Daniel Elliott, Victoria-place, Old Kent-road, merchant's clerk—William Watts, St. George-street, St. George-in-the-East, baker—Richard Bailey Borer, White-cross-street, Old-street, tea dealer—Thomas Cook, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, watch maker-Jacob Huren. Dalston, grocer-George Ainsworth, Chatham, breadiand biscuit baker—Jane Kelly, Deptford, ighterman—James Marshall, Horton, Yorkshire, grocer—Samuel Ross, Brad-ford-moor, Yorkshire, beer-seller—John Pell, Horton, Yorkshire, tea-dealer-Ephraim Harris, Bristol general cabinet maker—William Ward, New North-street, Finsbury, circular sawyer—Donald M'Phesson, Ipswich auctioner—William Wardell, Summer's town, Oxford, chair Derby, joiner and wheelwright-John Hackney, Liverpool, whitesmith and beer-seller — Thomas Henrick, Birkenhead, Chester—John Beaumont, Heim, Yorkshire, cloth finisher-George Frobisher, Leeds, apothecary
Henry Wilson, Sheffield, confectioner-Thomas Wardle Charles Saville, Sheffield, warehouseman-Daniel Greaves, Shottiold, woollen cloth merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

25, at twelve.

J. B. Maxton, and J. Dixon, Leith, founders and engineers, to meet within the Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place.

Royal Oak Hotel, Allon, Aug. 4 and 22, at twelve.

And I will war, at least in words, (And should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

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

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.* NO. IV.

We now proceed to give a few extracts from this author's most startling account of the CORRUPTION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.

The causes which not only limit the power of the Rusgian emperor, but, prevading the whole edifice of Russian cirilisation, render all real progress difficult, and dissolution probable, are to be found in the unblushing venality and correction of all who wear the imperial button, and of all who are employed in any capacity, high or low, in any branch of the administration. From the door of what the regulation gives him as his right. the emperor's ante chamber, from the high officials of his court down to the sentinel at his gate, every man is an extortioner and a public robber, and all are united empire who cannot be bribed—the possessor of it. It has following extract: been cynically said, in allusion to the foibles of human nature, "that every man has his price"-a sweeping assertion, which we once deemed only to be true by giving a wide latitude to the meaning these words immediately convey, and supposing that every man may be influenced to some dereliction of conscientious duty, by the possible combination and agency of his passions, feelings, and affections. But in Russia it is a lamentable fact, that this epigrammatic sentence bears a literal and universal application, for "every man has his price in money." The minister, the judge, the general, the admiral, the long list of subordinates which complete the links of this chain, down to the petty *chenornik*, the serjeant, the Gulf of Finland, and as it had been reported, with all boatswain, the boutuschnet, and the executioner, must all be included in the censure. From high to low, all equally conspire to rob the government by their peculations, and the public by their extortions, making the power with which an arbitrary system invests them, down to the last refraction of sub-delegated authority, a matter of notorious purchase.

This censure is certainly of a wholesale character but the greatical have only to read on to be convinced that there is little or no exaggeration in the above sweeping condemnation.

There are three principal modes of extorting bribes, which are practised from the cabinet midister down to the watchman in the street; by the direct threat and The reader should be at once informed that all this pecu-Sation is carried on in the face of a law which dooms to degradation the highest authority in the empire, if only convicted of receiving a present. It is also carried on in the face of severe examples now and then made by different emperors. But these examples, being in frequent and captizious, are considered by those they are intended to diter as amongst the accidents of life; if ever so frequently repeated, the rested habits of a century and a half, the impossibility of maintaining even the decencies of life without them, world probably render the Russians only more cautious in concealing their delinquencies without their ever dreaming of altogether avoiding

Even the energetic Peter the Pirst, who spared no blood, no cruelties, who tore through the very bonds of natural affection when he had a favourate object to carry; the man who cut off heads with his own hand, who put to death two thousand of his revolted Strelitzers, and allowing their heads to freeze to the trunk from which they were dissevered, left them, the five months winter through, a ghastly row of corpses, idfearful example of his vergeance; the man who doesned and wrought the death of his first-born-even this terrible Peter utterly failed in his attempts to stop the venality which we can at least trace back thus far. In vain he to break him on the wheel, and inflict corporal punishbecause they had sold the imperia We learn from Norberg, the chaptain of the Sweedish Achilles, that, notwithstanding these examples Peter's chief favourite, Menchicoff, could not resist bribe from Mazeppa, to Itall the suspicion of the Tsar and cloak the meditated rebellion of the Wetman's

Punishment has been proved to be futile in correcting this depraved state of things. Here are two instances :--

A fire took place in Croastadt, in the summer, and was found that faere was not a horse on the island in which it is situated, although the police master had for years charged for the keep of a large number; he was degraded to a private sailor. The very instalment of his successor began by the extortion of a bribe. Two years ago, the bank surveyor in the mortgaging

dipartment was applied to by an aide-de-camp of the bank. The surveyor observed, "My charge is 2,000 and fishmongers' bills have been!" The quass formed emperor's, to value a house he intended pleaging to the roubles (£90); pay them down, and I will give a good valuation without looking at the place, otherwise it shall not be valued at all for weeks, and undervalued then.' The aide-de-cemp reported the affair to the emperor; the correror was sent to the zalleys. Three days after, in the same office, a similar demand was made to a fresh

It is the daty of the secret police to ferret out cases of public corruption, but the secret police have too great an interest in conserving the present order of things to do more than hunt down a few individuals who have rendered themselves obnoxious in some other way. The sort of justice to be had at the hands of this body is well illustrated by the fol- Ural is iess injurious to Hie, yet the workmen emlowing instance of double refined villainy.

A poor nobleman had been carrying on a lawsuit for several years, when he received an intimation from the secretary of the tribural, that unless he paid over 10,000 roubles (SEO) to the president, the case would be decided against him. The unfortunate litigant, who could not raise as many peace, bethought him of applying whom he had been led to believe was personally anxious is one of the four er live men holding office in the empire, or at least, if the Russians utterly disbelieve in the existence of an unlimited integrity, of whom: they say, "We do not think even such a sum would buy him." The party referred to offered the Count to furnish him with an unquestionable proof of the venality of the president of the Court of Appeal; and for that purpose proposed that he should be entrusted with the amount of the bribe demanded, in notes privately marked. He andertook that those notes should be found on the president's person. The Count consented, Since the good old times of the reign of Alexander, neither the sacretaries, vice-presidents, mon-presidents, (the parties who in the courts of law receive all bribes affecting the immediate decision of civil or oriminal cases,) ever make their bargain or receive any money before a third party. to resort to many precentions farmerly not dreamed of and in this instance the president declined receiving the money in his house, but proposed that the litigant should Savite-bien to dinner at a tavera which he indicated and there pay over the amount to him. It must here be observed, that it is not unusual in

Rassia: for the judge to be thus treated. Let the reader

imagine the Lord Chancellor of England taking a white bail dinner at Greenwich with one of the parties in whose ease he was about to decide, and with whom he had only this professional acquaintance! However the judge's proposition was acceded to, and this host caused an officer of gendarmerie to be stationed in an adjacent closet. The president made his appearance; he signified by the zetion of his fingers, that their pecuniary trans the host accordingly gave him over a small roll of bank notes, the president counted them in a wery business like way, and tossed them into his hat. As this was no yet quite satisfactory, in the hope that his guest would deferred giving the signal for the apearance of the secret police agent, and they sat down to dinner. At nent some one knocked; it was the president's nephew, come to him with some trifling message from his lady. The judge gave him a brief answer, and bowed him out. At the conclusion of their dinner he was prevaring to depart; he had pulled on his shube, and put his h, at on his head; when, on the preconcerted signal, the off cer of gendarmerie rushed into the apartment with an orde r from Count Benkenderff, whose dictum every dignitary in the empire must ober to search his person. "Do not came up in a zight, and perished in a night?" The give you will the trouble to search him," said the excited marquis observer—"The ancients built with indestruction noblema u, "you will find the bank notes in his hat." ble materials, beneath a conservative sky; here, where The president smiled blandly, and took his hat off at once! it wa ; empty; when his nezhew went out, he had taken up his uncle's hat instead of his own! The judge thus not only avoided the trsp laid for him, but secured the bait, and don thly punished the poformer; firstly, by deciding the case against him; and secondly, because not having substan tiated his charge, he was obliged to refund the ten thous and roubles advanced by the police. Can any one doubt that this worthy minister of public justice had received a pr. vate hint from Count Benken-

The Emperor Alexander knew his subjects well, "If they only knew," said he, "where to warehouse them, they would purloin my line-of-battle-ships-if they could do it without waking me, they would steal my teeth while I slept."

This public venality is the great ulcer which is continually sapping the strength of the Russian military power. Our author's remarks on this subject are most important; we give the following extract:-In the multitudinous regiments of the line scattered over

different governments, thousands of men and thousands of horses are paid for by the state, which have never existed. This indeed is a comparatively trifling evil, because experience has proved that whenever the framework (cadres) of a regiment is in good order, however E Enddenly its blanks may be filled by recruits, it very

never been diminished. But it is whenever these ill-fed in Russia. The country surrounding it is still princisoldiers have to be moved a few hundred miles, even pally peopled by Finns; the opposite bank of the Neva is within the limits of this interminable empire, that their sufferings fearfully increase. Whilst in quarters, the Finland itself, where all hearts beat with Swedish symsuperior authority squeezes from their allowance of pathies, is only about ten miles removed. As the rations, pay, and cloathing, the very utmost that will allow him to make, with his patient and uncomplaining the regrets, the reminiscences, and even yet the hopes, men, such an appearance as may cover his responsibility, of the Finnish people, turn towards Sweden, the body and he has generally calculated with minute nicety the from which they have been recently and violently extremelimit of endurance; but on a march, his subordinates, removed from his own surveillance, immediately pursue the same system on a body of which previous rapacity has already exhausted the vigour. Officers of all | does not rankle. Never in the dark ages did the univerranks, whoever, in short, has the charge for even half the | sal enthusiasm of the west pant to recover the holy sepulday of any detachment, great or small, immediately makes his bargain with the contractors who should furnish provisions, the peasantry on whom the troop are quartered, the landed proprietors, or their agents; and fonly for a good dinner and a bottle of champagne, the officer winks at the curtailment of the rations of his company, In fact, the soldier might often drop from inanition, if he in his turn did not extort from the peasantry

The navy suffers equally with the army from the effects of this insatiable rapacity on the part of the against it. There are, therefore, more reasons than one inone vast conspiracy, to deceive the only man in the officials; this assertion is amply illustrated in the why a century hence there should be no more traces of

The Emperor Nicholas having been made acquainted whilst grand duke, with the glaring malversations which took place in the naval arsenals of Cronstadt, some time after his accession, suddenly sent down a commission. who placed the imperial scalon everything, and prepared to commence on the following day the labour of inquiry. That night the arsenals were destroyed by fire! But even the consuming element could not destroy the long. accumulated evidence of fraud. On clearing the ruins, a number of cannon were discovered, which, on reading the inscription on them, were found to belong to a manof-war which had been lost a short time before in the her guns and steres on board. It was therefore evident that her own officers had taken her out to sea for the purpose of sinking her, having previously left all the valuable part of her armament and provisioning on shore

We must refer the reader to the work itself for idditienal illustrations.

Two chapters are devoted to "St. Petersburg and its inhabitants," and these chapters are so interesting that, if we could gratify our own inclination, we should quote them entire. The veil which has hitherto covered the real rottenness of that enormous sham St. Petersburgh is raised, and the "lath and practice of oppression, by the sale of favours, or by plaster encampment" of the Tsars stands revealed in withholding the performance of a duty until bribed. All its veritable weakness. Our author's admirable description of the public buildings of the Northern capital, and his life-like portraiture of the several turn exchange with one another their generous inspiclasses who throng its streets, presents us with a panorama of St. Petersturgh never before equalled. As we read we feel ourselves eye-witnesses of the which you are about to enter, has for attentive and scenes described, and satisfied that what is pictured before us is the reality of fact. It has been well said that "where anarchy has slain its units, despotism has slain its myriads." The rebuilding of the "Winter Palace" after its destruction by fire. shows something of the systematic murder wrought by despotism, peacefully and silently, for its own selfish ends.

"In 1837 the Winter Palace, which had been erected by the labour of eighty thousand workmen, and which its owners had been eighty years in adorning, fell a prey to the flames of a democratic element, which does not respect the houses of princes, and was in a few hours reduced to ashes. Nicholas determined that it should be rebuilt, and decreed that the re-building should be the work of one year, and no denied the prayer of his favorrite empress, the wife of more. Even the remonstrances of architects were the Sweedish trooper, and tore from her side her favourite of no avail, the Tsar had willed it, and this burlesque their power and their number—those who, to morof Omnipotence must be obeyed. The superintento one of the most base and unscrupulous of the autocrat's toois; how he fulfilled his mission the following struggle.

Armed with an imperial tixase, he went to work; all the best artisans and labourers in St. Petersburgh were forced into the service; fresh relays of six thousand at a were altogether employed, the author never heard, but the mere quantity of quass drank by them, to cool their burning blood, in the oven-like temperature to which the rooms were raised to ary their walls, is something

The reader must not, however, fall into the error of a Mrs. Malaprop, whom the author once heard observe, on hearing of the immense sums paid for the onions consumed by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids, "If it cost so much for greengrocary, what must their butchers' the largest item of the reward of these workmen : because the government pay in these cases is slow, subject to tering and leaving this abode of death, transformed, by means of their sacrifice, into the seat of vanity, magnificence, and pleasure. Labour in the mines of the ployed at Petersburg were no malefactors. Thave been told, that such of these unfortunate people as heated, were obliged to wear on their heads a kind of in the burning temperature to which they were doomed the whole time they were at work. We should be thoroughly disgusted with the arts, the gilding, the luxury, and all the pomp of courts, if such work could not be performed in a more efficacious manner. Nevertheless. the sovereign was called father by all these men sacrificed before his face, for an object of mere imperial vanity. Siz thousand workmen were constantly employed. A considerable number died every day, but the place of the victims was instantly supplied by other. champions, who filled the chasms, to perish in their turn in that inglorious breach; the dead were unseen; -- and the only object of so many sacrifices was to gratify the

whim of one man. The order of the emperor at least was fulfilled; he sat triumphantly again on the throne, in the hall in the palace which the flames had devoured one short year before. But then began some disagreeables and some apartments; it seemed as if the dead bodies of those who had perished in the work was festering within them. On examination, it was discovered that a quantity of coarse wool, which had been placed between the flooring and ceiling to intercept the dense vapour which the oint heat and demp had given rise to, was rapidly putrifying. Again, the famous hall of St. George was just prepared for some great festal occasion, on which the great officers of the crown were to be united within it. when the ceiling all fell in with a tremendous crash. If its beams and rafters had held a day or two longer, the motion and vibration occasioned by so large a crowd must inevitably have brought it down upon their heads. and avenged on them, as Sampson did upon the Philistimes, the sufferings of the poor artisans who had been

forced to raise up this monument of a despot's vanity. "It is said that the soil of St. Petersburg is in many parts fathomiessbog, and that the piles rather to her exiled children, and to protest every year float than directly sustain the buildings above them: and it is well known that a prevalence of west winds such: s. if rare, will probably occur once in a century or two-would suffice to raise the waters of the Gulf finally transfer the money to his person, his Amphitryon of Finland high enough to sweep away the devoted city." The possibility of this catastrophe is believed itself energetical and powerful in this national in by more persons than this author, as witness the

following views of Konl and Bremner:the nations with wonder by its sudden rise; is it to fill them with greater wonder by its yet more sudden fail ? Shall the proud monarch of the north hear it said of his darling seat, as it was said to the repining prophet of the gourd, which had made him so exceedingly glad... 'It the climate destroys everything, are raised up palaces of wood, houses of planks, and temples of stucco. It is true the Russian workmen spend their lives in remaking during summer what the winter has undone. Nothing resists the influence of this climate; those edifices which appear the most ancient were reconstructed yesterday. Stonelasts here no longer than the lime and mortar in other climes, * * These popular solitudes are peopled with statutes and basso-relievos to perpetuate historical events, without remembering that in this country monuments endure even less than the recollections of the past, * * * This city, with quays of granite, is a marvel, but the palace of ice, in which the Empress Elizabeth held a banquet, was no less a won-

of Siberia." "The idea," says Kohl, "that this beautiful youthful city, with all its magnificent creations, is doomed to destruction, is really awful." * * "At any rate, we need not be surprised if told by the newspapers, some morning, that Petersburgh, which suddenly rose like a splendid meteor from the marshes of Finland, has disapp ared

But the Russian capital is exposed to other storms moral and political—the hurricane wrath of uprisen na tions :-

St. Peter burgh is happily likened to an encampment, death from lock-jaw caused by a fall.

speedily becomes as effective as if its full complement had | because, if on a Russian territory, it is not yet even new Finnish ground; and the frontier of the grand duchy of Moslem turns towards the tomb of his prophet, so do dissevered. In Sweden there can scarcely be found man, woman

or child, in whose breast the loss of this barren province chre, as the Swedish nation does to regain its lost Finland. Sweden and the Russian empire now stand face to face, like David and Goliah, indeed, but who can tell whether the march of future events and western policy may not put into Sweden's hands the fatal sling. St. Petersburgh is not only menaced by the storms which may roll upon her the waves of the Baltic, but also by those, no less fearful, which the policy, the interest, the abhorrence, or all combined, of civilized nations, may raise against the Russian empire, and she stands exposed to bear the full brunt of the first serious attack directed the capital of Nicholas, than is to be found in our own day of the royal village of Attila,

We earnestly trust that the generation is already in existence that shall witness this consummation so

POLAND'S REGENERATION.

We gave in our last number the Address of the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration to

the Electors of France. The "Address" was published in the Reforme and National. (Paris Journals) of the same day, (July 25th.) In the Reforme, the "Address" was prefaced by the following introductory remarks:-

> TO THE ELECTORS OF FRANCE. (From the Réforme of July 25.)

Here is, Gentlemen, a most noble petition, address ed to you from the other side of the channel: we are entrusted to transmit it to you, and we accept this mission willingly; we hope above all that the Independent Press of Paris and of the departments will assist us in our endeavour to torward it to those to whom it is directed.

A sufficiency of bad thoughts and of noxious councils have reached us from that country, and have been followed with too much servility. You will judge with us, that whilst Governments boast every day of their cordial harmony, and their alliance in bad pursuits, it is well that nations should in their rations and fraternal foresights. Read then what they have written to you from

London! Perhaps by thinking that the arena, in careful spectators all the nations of Europe; you will from this reflection derive a little of that energy of which you stand in need. Not mere idle words, Gentlemen, are expected from you, but serious, very serious actions, which may survive a remembrance of the great epochs of our history, and which require from you a strong determination. The point is to know whether the Electoral body will be satisfied with the fruitless demonstrations to which those whom they have selected, restrict themselves every year, with that worthless protest which your Chamber of Deputies insert at the opening of the session in their address to the throne, perhaps only because there would be much more courage required to leave it out than to continue it.*

It is, gentlemen, the English people, who address you by the organ of their most sincere representatives—those who undertook the task of defending the popular interests against the aristocracy-those who have already caused the old supporters of the old institutions and old privileges to retreat before row, perhaps, will be masters; who no doubt would be so even now. had not the statesmen who conduct the English Government avoided a certain defeat by abandoning the battle field on the very eve of the

Read, therefore, what the English Democracy write to you; consider what is thought and expected of you abroad. Attach some importance to this judgment, because, for political bodies, as well as for individuals, the judgment of foreign countries is but too often, by anticipation, the judgment of posterity. You are privileged, and a very limited number. You are 240,000, and we are 35,000,000 of Frenchmen! Do you think that this formidable power wil much longer continue to sacrifice its interests, its rights, and its affections, in behalf of all these misdeeds, which the system to which you belong impose upon it?

Aristocracy, born only yesterday, uprisen only this morning, from the ranks of the French Democracy, listen to another democracy which reminds you of your real origin, emulate the example of another aristocracy, which has defended itself longer than you will be able to defend yourselves! The privileged of England have succumbed to the people n a question of material interests. 'Privileged of France, unite yourselves with the people in a quesion of national honour and futurity.

ADDRESS OF THE POLISH EXILES IN FRANCE

TO THE ELECTORS OF FRANCE. (From the Réforme of July 28, 1846.)

Citizen Electors, sons of the two great revolutions, and legal representatives of France! Whilst you are about to accomplish a duty of the highest national importance, think of Poland!

We will not speak to you of those sympathetic ties which since centuries exist between France and oland, both destined to fulfil the same mission at the two extremities of Europe; nor of these battlefields where the French and Polish blood was shed for the same cause, nor of that triumphal arch on You know the long and glorions confraternity of the two nations. Your hearts are trembling with joy at every hope of Poland; your souls mourn at every suffering of your northern sister. Not long ago did not France give to her solemn proofs of a profound and universal sympathy, inculcated by the past, and

eemented by the similarity of social principles? But we will remind you, Citizen Electors, that the actual state of Europe cannot last for a long time; there are no ties between the nations and their go vernments: too much injustice, too much oppressien weigh on civilized Europe; the Slavonian nations, and at their head Poland, moved by tideas of liberty, equality, and independence, prepare themselves continually for a terrible straggle. The last events of Poland, their democratic character. and even the excessive fear of the northern governments nave consolidated the mutual responsibility of na

tends to remain faithful to her civilizing mission, is tender to them incessantly her hand, and to show served all its power? To day you enjoy peace, to morrow you may be in

war. Who will then be your allies? Will it be Russia, Prussia, Austria, or Poland, Germany, and Ttaly 3 in behalf of Poland: to grant a generous hospitality

against the orugities she undergoes? No, Citizen Electors, do your best, that your representatives, and through them, your government may understand, that the independence of Poland i a necessity which a near futurity will resolve, and that therefore the action of France ought to show

This we expect from your enlightened patriotism. THE DELEGATES OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC

For fear of outraging popular opinion and feeling.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM LOCKJAW. - On Wed-

Carter held an inquest at the King and Queen then registered the death, Tavern, High-street, Newington, respecting the death of William Bradley, jun., aged twenty-three years, the son of Mr. William Bradley, residing at No. 8, Newington Butts. The deceased left home on the morning of Friday the 10th instant, on horseback for the purpose of proceeding to Camden Town, and while on the way home at a rapid pace the horse stumbled and threw the deceased over its neck with great violence. He was raised up by the foot pasengers and taken to his home, where he was seen by Mr. Hicks, a surgeon, who discovered that he had received a severe lacerated and contusted wound of the knee pan. Mr. Ilicks immediately applied the necessary remedies, under which he progressed until the following Thursday, when the inflammation ap-peared to have subsided and the wound was nearly der, and lasted as long as the snow-flakes-those roses healed. On Monday, the 20th, he was much worse, and the family became alarmed. Mr. Hicks was sent for in great haste. On his arrival the deceased complained of stiffness in the jaw. It was then discovered that symptoms of tetanus or lock-jaw had come on. Everything that medical science suggested as suddenly, like the ignts fatuus which haunts such was adopted, and up to Thursday last the deceased appeared to be improving, which gave some hope to his friends of his recovery. On Friday very unfavourable symptoms came on; he continued to get worse, and died at five o'clock on Saturday morning last. The Jury returned a verdict of " Accidental

THE FLOSGING AT HOUNSLOW.

The inquest adjourned from the 20th, upon the body of Patrick Frederick White, a private in the 7th Hussars, whose death, it was alleged, was caused by excessive flogging, was resumed on Monday, at the George the Fourth Inn. Hounslow Heath: Mr. Wakley, the coroner, arrived from town at nine, and

took his seat at half-past nine o'clock, when the inquiry was immediately proceeded with. The room was densely There were present, Mr. Clarke, solicitor, of New

Brentford, who, as on the former occasion, appeared on behalf of the regiment, Colonel Whyte, Lieutenant Ireland, the Adjutant, and several other officers of the 7th

It was at once arranged to continue the evidence. James Elsworth, a private in the 7th Hussars, and

who was present at White's punishment on the 15th of June, was first called. The statement which he made was that the punishment, first inflicted on deceased by Furrier-Major Critton, had been exceedingly severe, the farrier, as he described it, rising on his toes, striking with all his strength at each lash, and that, when Ewens, the second farrier, struck with less force, the adjutant, who stood on the right of the colonel, said threateningly, "Do your duty." The words of the colonel when, the punish. ment being over, he addressed the regiment in the square, were, according to Elsworth's version,-" That it was a ong time since he had had to resort to such unpleasant punishment, and he was sorry to have to do it now; but the man's having been drunk was no excuse for his insubordination. It was not the first time that he had made these brutish attacks: he had merely done it as an example to the young soldiers: and his comrades (alluding to the deceased) could tell him when he came out that he would, every time he committed the offence, receive the same amount of punishment as on this occa sion." The witness had been present when the offence for which deceased was punished was committed. It was at Hampton Court barracks, at nine o'clock at night, There were in the room the deceased, Serjeant Daley. Thomas Hollis, corporal, William Harvey, private, and several other men who were in bed. Witness saw deceased go from the side of the bed up to the serjeant and strike him with a poker on the breast. The scrieant retreated, and deceased striking at him a second time, missed his aim and fell down. Hollis then, by the sericant's order, seized White, who, appearing to be a little intoxicated, was without difficulty secured. He was taken to the guard-room. Elsworth was not called before the court-martial as a witness. The deceased was kept under arrest until he was tried. The serjeant was heard to say that he had been hurt by the blow inflicted by deceased. The court martial was held at Hounslow barracks. Serjeant Daley, at the time he was struck, was orderly serjeant, and was calling the roll. Deceased was. in general, a sober man; he had got drunk on this occa sion at the canteen. Elsworth had been present at three floggings in his regiment, at one of which the colonel was present. The first case was one in which 100 lashes was sentenced, and 75 only inflicted; and in the second and third cases 150 were sentenced and 50 only inflicted. the Commander-in-Chief remitting the remainder on the ground that corporal punishment had previously been suffered by the culprits. Dr. Warren was present at the two latter cases.

The Coroner here put to Elsworth the question-" Did you notice, in the manner of tying White, or in the treatment generally, or in the manner of striking, anything different from what you noticed in any of the three case you mentioned ?" Yes, I don't say that the punishment was so severely inflicted on others as it was on White. The farriers struck harder. In the first case referred to, the man was able, the day after the punishment, to go or duty. There was more blood drawn, at White's punishment, than I ever saw at any other flogging. The same farriers flogged in all these instances. During the whole of the time of White's flogging, neither the colonel nor the doctor went near him. The doctor never moved, in the helf-hour during which the flogging last, from the position which he first took up.

The Coroner, at the request of Mr. Clarke, asked the witness how many times he had been convicted of desertion? The answer was-"Twice: once, because I had been ordered to be flogged. I have been in the re giment five years, and I have been flogged seven times. Many men in the regiment have been tried for desertion; many have deserted more frequently than I have. Since duct for promition. No complaint has been made against any man in the regiment for the evidence he had given at the inquest. Mathewson was at presentunder arrest; but not he (Elsworth) believed, on that ground. He had been in confinement when he was called to attend the

The two cats used, at the flogging, and three others, were here produced. The knotted lashes of those recently used were still discoloured with blood; but, of the five, those with which the deceased was punished seemed to be the lightest.

John Mathewson re-called: Since I gave evidence here on Monday last Captain Shirley has given an order for me to be kept in harracks, although the period of my punishment expired last week. The Coroner: If you are subjected to any punishmen

for the evidence you have given let me know, and I will see you protected. The Coroner here stated that he did not intend to call either Colonel Whyte, the Adjutant, or Dr. Warren, as witnesses, but if either of them wished to come in and make any statement to the jury they might do so.

Mr. Clarke said they were most anxious and desirous to The Coroner asked the brother of the deceased if he wished to put any questions to the witnesses.

The brother said he wished to put some questions

erieant Potter whenever it was convenient. Rev. H. S. Trimmer examined: I am vicar of this parish. On Monday, the 13th instant, I was outside my gate, and I saw a serjeant-major of the 7th Hussars, who vanted to see the sexton. I told bim I was the cleryman and asked what his business was with the sexton? He said, respecting the burial of a soldier who was to be buried at four o'clock on the afternoon of the following Wednesday. I asked him of what the soldier died. He said, "Of a liver complaint." I asked him whether it was true that the soldier had been recently flogged. He said he had about five weeks before. I asked him if he was aware that reports about that man's death were abread? He said he was. I told him, that under all officer, and express my opinion to him that previous to splendid national illustrations, nor, lastly, of that my being called on to perform the burial service over martyrdom she suffers with such great courage. him, I should have the authority of the coroner. He still persevered to have the funeral at the time he had mentioned. I told him, I could give him no authority to fix on any time without further information, and that I should expect a communication from the barracks. Renained at home during the whole of that day, and until a sitting at Brentford, and before I went I thought it my duty to address a letter to the Coroner on the subject, Brentford, and begged him to forward it with the least possible delay to the Coroner. I remained at Brentford for some time, and on my return I received a letter from the barracks, I have no objection to my letter being read. The Deputy Coroner read Mr. Trimmer's letter, which was a repetition of his evidence.] Witness-The serieant said it had been ascertained to be a liver complaint by the medical examination of the body. The person who aid he was a clerk at the barracks, brought a certificate, signed by Mr. Hall and another name. I nead it through hastily. I told the person that it was no longer in my not bound to listen to these oppressed nations, to hands, and that I had informed the Coroner; and I further said I though it extraordinary that the person should them that the spirit of 1789 and 1830 has still con- first have died from a liver complaint, and then a certificate should be sent me that the cause of death was

disease of the heart. Llewellyn Lewis examined-(Serjeant Potter was sore called into the room.) -Am registrar of births and deaths for the district of Isleworth, which includes Heston. I live in Wooton-lane. On the merning of Tuesday the 14th instant, a soldier of the seventh Hussars came to me to register the death of a comrade. Asked him if he was present at the death. He said "No." Asked him if he had been in attendance upon him. He said "No." I said I could not take his information; he must send me a person who was present at the death, and also a surgeon's certificate. He went away, and he said he would send the hospital serjeant down, as they wanted to Serjeant Henry Potter came, who produced this certificate, saying he was present at his death :- "Private Frederick White, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, died 11th July, 1846, disease, inflammation of the heart .- George Warren, M. D., Surgeon, 7th Hussars," Witness-From something I had heard, I was induced to ask Potter if the man had been flogged. He hesitated a little, and then said, "Well, he has been flogged, about five weeks ago, but he was quite well in about a fortnight." Asked nesday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. William to hear him say that it could not be done away with. William Brent examined .- I am a butcher at Heston,

and a constable of that parish. A policeman came to me by order, as he stated of Mr. Pownall, the magistrate, and told me to go to the Barracks and enquire about the death of a man who had been flogged. Went to the barracks and saw Dr. Warren, who told me the man had been flogged, but it was five weeks before, that he had got quite well of it, that he had died of an inflammation of the heart, and that there was no occasion for an inquest. Went to Mr. Pownall's but he was not at home. Went to Bedford-square, and was by the Coroner ordered to go to the barracks. Saw Dr. Warren, who gave me what information I wanted, but said an inquest was unnecessary.

Farrier Evans deposed-Am a farrier and private in the 7th Hussars. Was present at the punishment of the

Critten used the first. (The witness here took the cat he | been cut through. The body was in a very bad state of hen I took the cat the adjutant said "Go on." That as the only order that was addressed to me. I am sure of that. No complaint was made that I did not do my duty. It is left to a man's discretion to flog hard or not. It is left to his own strength. The only order I received was from the farrier-major not to strike hard or soft, but to strike between the shoulders.

The Coroner-What are your orders ? Colonel Whyte and the Adjutant both said there were

The Coroner—I shall then not ask the witness another question; and had I been aware of what his answers would have been I would not have examined him, and laced him in this position. This must be enquired into most strictly. I will explain the situation in which this man stands by what he has stated. We have this in his evidence—that he has flogged this man into whose death we are enquiring without having received any orders

his evidence, but if he chose to make any statement it would be written down, and probably used against him. spine, I found a part of the deepest layer of muscles, viz. -Dr. Warren said he was most anxious to state all he that which lay in contact with the bones, in a state of knew of the case. Examined but not sworn: Am a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and surgeon to the 7th Hussars. It is customary in the British army that a surgeon should be present at every punshment. There is a general order to that effect. Heard the sentence read previous to the punishment being inflicted in the presence of the deceased and the regiment, Examined deceased most minutely on the morning of the day of the trial. Made no entry of my examination in my medical register. I certify before he was punished and after. I examine him to ascertain if he was fit to undergo corporal punishment, imprisonment, or anything else. When I had written the certificate I gave it to a non-commissioned officer, who took it to the commanding officer- It stated that the deceased was in a good state of health and fit to undergo corporal punishnent, imprisonment, &c. I gave that certificate with the knowledge that I had the power to stop that punishment whenever I thought it necessary. That certificate was laid before the officers at the court-martial. During the nunishment it was not necessary for me to give any order respecting it. Should say I was near enough to deceased while punished to see if it was necessary to interfere, being only a yard or two from him. Not necessary in the British army to examine a soldier under punishment. Not customary in the British army to feel the pulse while under punishment, and did not do it. Ordered Serjeant Potter to foment deceased's back, after the punishment, with a sponge and warm water. Saw deceased on the second day at ten o'clock. Did not make daily entries of his state in the medical book, as not necessary, but every two or three days. He was, at first, on low diet (half diet). No change was made in his diet until he became worse. It was then changed to spoon diet, or what we call "fever diet." That was just before his death. From the 16th to the 19th of June he had low diet. On the 6th of July it was altered to spoon diet, viz., three pints of tea and a certain quantity of bread. That was all. The diet is regulated by the medical board. Fomentations were continued from the 16th to the 20th, inclusive. On the 22nd there was some cetaceous ointment mixed with lead applied as dressings to the back, until the 25th. On the 25th, he had a number of boils coming out on his back, and poultices were ordered. On the 28th, he had some opening medicine ordered. He went on well at first. There was a considerable discharge at first, but no sloughing or smell. The small book produced is only a memorandum-book of the surgeon's. His back was nearly well at the first fortnight. Considered that he was fit for duty about the 5th or 6th of July. Have no entry on the 6th. Deceased made no complaint of pain until the 6th of July. Did not examine him with a stethescope, as he

The Coroner said, Dr. Warren ought to be acquainted with the evidence of the man Matthewson, and he would therefore read to him that part of Matthewson's evidence relating to the 4th of July, as to the deceased's complaining to the doctor as to the pain in his side, and that t was occasioned by flogging, which Dr. Warren declared was false. Mr. Wakley then proceeded to read several parts of Matthewson's evidence as to the surgeon's not ing the deceased, or attending to him, or Matthewson himself, till the day after the flogging, and as to the pains Matthewson himself had. Dr. Warren-The witness has not stated the truth,

although he was on his oath. Neither of them com-

plained to me at the time of those feelings. I do not

made no complaint,

believe a word of that statement. There is a good deal of untruth in it. The Coroner-Why was deceased removed before his death !—It was necessary. His was a surgical case. Could not help that removal was against his consent, as it was necessary. The medical board have given directions that medical cases shall be kept by themselves, and this was a surgical case. Dr. Reid nade the post mortem examination. Have not stated in the medical register the cause of death, as I did not like to make any alterations in it. Treated deceased for inflammation of the pleura and heart. The post mortem examination was made on Monday, the 13th. Dr. Hale, staff-surgeon of the first class, took down the observations. I was present. Dr. Reid is a staff-surgeon. Saw old adhesions on the right side, strong adhesions. Saw also slight adhesions on the left side of the chest at the back part. The pleura was affected. The lungs were inflamed. The pulmonary arteries were inflamed to the extent of half an inch. The pulmonary veins were very little inflamed. The liver was much enlarged, but healthy. The kidneys healthy, and of natural size. The coats of the bladder were a little thickened. Stomach

and intestines quite healthy. There was inflammation of the inflammation I cannot say, there are so many causes of disease. Was not present at the re-examination of the body by Mr. Day. After a short adjournment John Hall was examined

am a graduate of the College of St. Andrews and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, First-class Staff Surgeon in the Army, residing at 45, Duke-street, Piccadilly. Saw deceased on day of death in the evening about twenty minutes after seven o'clock. Met Dr. Warren in the barrack square, and we went at once to state. He expired in my presence at a quarter past eight o'clock. Dr. Warren stated that the man had been taken ill, that he had been punished on the 15th cornery to write to the Director General, that some other medical officer should see him. He said deceased had been treated for disease of the chest. I examined his back that night, and made a report that night to Sir James M'Grigor. On the Monday I got an order for post mortem examination, and brought Dr. Reid, the assistant staff surgeon, with me. Dr. Reid made the examination for Dr. Warren. The general appearance of of blister over pit of stomach, bleeding on right arm, of blister between the shoulder blades, and marks of punishment on right shoulder, particularly on right shoulder blade. The skin quite healed where punished On opening the chest found the right lung firmly at tached to the diaphragm. On the left side recent adhe sion of the lung to the rib, the pleura inflamed, and an effusion of fluid twelve ounces in the cavity of the left pleura, in the cavity a deal of shreds of lymph, which showed the inflammation. The heart and the muscular tissue soft, and easily torn, and inflammation of all the lining cavities of the heart. The inflammation extended a little way along the pulmonary artery, and over the ally large, the substance of the liver was healthy, and not deceased in colour much. Should cail it simply enlargement of the liver without disease. The other parts of the belly were all healthy. Not examined the spine Membranes of the brain being first congested, and the erechnoid was inflamed. There was no fluid to mention in the ventricles, which were capacious .- By the Coro--A portion of the skin was removed to see the state retracts after removal. The muscles were not removed; they were perfectly healthy. (The skin shown to the witness.) More than this was taken away. Think a at about half-past ten o'clock, whilst she was sitting portion of the healthy skin was taken away with it. The on the bed, she called to her father, but receiving no boils had been on the part of the skin removed. This answer she went and shook his head, and then found skin had not been cut by the flogging. I mean the true that his face was cold, and concluding that he was skin. It has been abraded. (The Coroner here re- either dead or dying, she went and informed a man quired Serjeant Potter to read Dr. Warren's entry of the by the name of Gigg, residing near Whitecross-street. 16th of June, where it said skin lacerated and swollen, and discharge of blood.) The true skin was not cut. Should attribute death to inflammation of the lining the people living in the same house as deceased in the membrane of the heart, inflammation of the pleura and first instance; neither did she call in a surgeon, beof the lungs. Should say that the cause of the inflam- cause it was her father's wish that she should not do mation arose from change of temperament of the wea- so. She wanted to fetch a doctor during the day, ther. Was prohibited from being present at the last but deceased would not allow her. She had lived examination by your order. The weather was at first with deceased for twelve years, and she could not his private opinion on flogging, and much surprised extremely hot, and then in the beginning of July, it tell whether he had left any property to any one. urned cold and wet. Francis Read, of Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, ex-

amined.—Am a Craduate of Medicine of Edinburgh, and tion of the house in which deceased resided. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. a man of very parsimonious habits, and he begrudged Made the post mortem examination. Agree with Dr. himself the common necessaries of life. He occupied Hall on the whole of his evidence.

I can tell you what has not caused it. I think the punishment has had nothing to do with it, and I will give you the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." my reasons for it. The witness was entering into his opinions, when he was stopped by the Coroner. The witwhen cut away would recede.—The Coroner: We will the body of Catherine Rathbone, aged three years, vidence.

body of the deceased by desire of the jury and the order By the evidence it appeared that the party in the deceased. Received no instructions from any one during the punishment. Was informed of it before the parade by Farrier-major Critten. The colonel, adjutant, and surgeon of the regiment came into the room. Was em- in the yard. Opened the cavity of the chest and abdo- back to London. At Vauxhall-bridge the two who ployed to flog the deceased. It is an order of the regi- men; found the parts very much decomposed, and of were rowing lost the management of the boat, which ment for the farriers to flog. When all hands are paraded every one attends. Went into the riding school. be rather smaller than usual. It had been opened and steam-boat pier and next the Lightning steamer. White was not there then. Critten and I tied up de- all the vessels opened. The lining was rather redder | The boat then capsised because the whole party stood ceased with the cords usual for that purpose. Deceased than usual, but there was no inflammation, owing to the upright, and all in her were immersed in the water. was tied in the usual manner, by the hands and legs, so previous examination that had been made. The lungs that he could not move hand or foot. The cats were lying appeared gorged. There was inflammation of the left young woman, her aunt, whose body has not yet been on the floor; should say four or five. Farrier-major pleura, but I cannot speak of adhesions, as the lungs had found. Verdict, "Accidental death."

used; it was one of the light handled ones.) That is the decomposition. The liver appeared larger than usual, t I used to flog the deceased, and also Mathewson. and rather paler. Broke it, but there was nothing particular in the texture. Did not examine the head or spine at that time. Should say cause of death pleurisy and pneumonia. Thought the inflammation caused by change of temperature, from heat to cold.

Brasmus Wilson examined—Live at 55, Charlottestreet, Fitzroy-square. I am a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and lecturer on physiology and anatomy at Middlesex Hospital. Have written two werks on the physiology of the skin. Came on Wednesday last to examine the back of the deceased in Heston Churchyard. The interior in too bad a state to be examined. The witness read his evidence from a written report of the examination of the body and spine. In the course of the examination he found a portion of the muscles were disorganised and softened; about three inches in length, and this pulpy softening and extending to the muscles of the chest. The nerves were healthy, and found no disease of the spine. The cause of the softening I believe to have been the consequence of intense suffering while Dr. Warren was called forward, and the coroner told under punishment. The following is the extract of the him he stood in a position in which he could not receive examination which contains the important part :-"On raising the muscles or flesh from off the ribs and

> disorganization, and converted into a soft pulp. In medical language, I should call this a pulpy softening of the muscles. The seat of the pulpy softening was the sixth and seventh ribs, near their attachments to the spine, together with their intervening spaces and the hollew between the sixth and seventh pieces of the spine. The extent of the disorganization was about three inches in length, by about one inch and a half in the greatest breadth, and between a quarter and a half an inch in thickness. In the space between the ribs the muscles had undergone this pulpy alteration, even so deep as the lining membranes of the chest, the softened muscle being in absolute contact with the lining membranes. That portion of the flesh which occupied the groove of the spine, and had undergone a similar disorganization, was one of the little muscles known to the medical men under the name of multifidus spinæ. In addition to softening, this little muscle was partly surrounded with blood. It was in the state medically called ecchymosis. The interior of the spine was in a state of extreme decomposition. The tissus between the spinal canal and the spinal sheath was filled with a dark coloured fluid, resulting from decomposition. The sheath itself was smooth and polished on its internal surface—a state indicative of health. It was perfectly devoid of nervous substance, which had been converted into fluid by decomposition, and had flowed away. The nerves remained, and presented a healthy appearance, so that, so far as the spine is concerned, I discovered no indications of disease. Two questions naturally arise out of the preceding examination, namely-"1. What was cause of the pulpy softening of the

nuscles ? II. "Could the state of disorganization preceding the pulpy softening influence the disease existing in the chest?

"The cause of the pulpy softening I believe to have seen the excessive contraction of the muscles taking place during the agony of punishment. This excessive contraction would produce laceration and subsequent inflammation of the muscles; and the inflammation, instead of being reparative, would, in consequence of the depressed state of the powers of the nervous system of the sufferer, be of the disorganizing kind, which results in pulpy softening. Had the man lived, the disorganization of the muscles would in time have been repaired. As regards the second question there can be no doubt that although the common cause of inflammation of the sontents of the chest is cold, acting in conjunction with physical or moral depression, and might have been the cause in the case of the deceased, yet the presence of a portion of muscle in a state of disorganization and inflammation, in close contact with the living membrane of the chest, might be adequate to the production of the same effect. Certainly, no surgeon would feel comfortable with regard to the state of the patient, if he were aware of such dangerous proximity. (Signed) "ERASMUS WILSON,"

By the Coroner-I believe that this appearance, which have found, as above stated, is a new discovery in such a change of the muscles. It is not stated in any book that I know of extant, and could hardly have been expected from this cause. It corresponded with the seat of pain and the inflammation of the lungs, and since I that what I have stated was the cause, than I was before. been removed. It was deep seated, and was a rupture of a vessel by its own spontaneous action. The whole substance of the heart was diseased and inflamed. The disease of the heart, and of the lungs, and of the pleura, was the proximate cause of death.

The Coroner-Do you think that if the man had not Witness-I think that there can be no doubt that the man would have been alive now if he had not been subjec. to corporal punishment.

The Coroner-I think we ought not now to go further with the medical evidence. Mr. Clark here spoke to Colonel Whyte, and in doing

so, said that the other medical men did not think so; Mr. Wilson, who overheard it, said the other medical en knew not the state of the man until they heard the evidence given in that room. I should have given the same evidence as they, from what they knew. I have opened from 500 to 1000 bodies, and never before saw

such a change in the muscles of the back. The Coroner then stated that at the next meeting of read over to, and signed by, them, and after that, further evidence of the medical men would be gone into as to the cause of death, after which the inquiry would be brought

Mr. Horatio G. Day re-called-I agree with the evimuscle, but am not prepared to go the length of consecting the disorganized state of the muscle with the cause of death, or with the chest. I think that mere con-

jecture. I do not ascribe it to the blows themselves, but that it might have been caused by the agony from the The Coroner asked Mr. Clark if he was prepared to

show that the punishment was legal. Mr. Clark here put in the minutes of the court-martial, The Coroner said it ought to have been a certified

Mr. Clark informed the Coroner that Lieutenaut-Colonel Whyte was most auxious to state to the jury what ne did really say to the regiment after the deceased was flogged.

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Whyte then stood for ward, and said, what I said was as follows :- "I rewhich was so disgraceful to the man and the regiment: but I said the man had brought it upon himself. Within the last three years he had been brought before me four times previously for assaults, and now had ended his catalogue of crimes by a cowardly assault upon an unarmed man, and by such brutal conduct he had brought himself to the disgraceful state they had just seen him in." That was all I said: I gave no directions to the farriers, except

Go on." Licutenant and Adjutant Ireland then entered into a privates already given. He. however, most positively denied that he ever told Farrier Evans to "do his duty," or gave any directions to the farriers, except telling them to go on when the farriers were changed. The farriers never received any orders as to a flogging; it was their duty to do it, and they knew best how to perform it. If they did not, they would be liable to punish-

The inquiry was again adjourned until Monday next.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A MISER. - On Monday night Mr. Joseph Payne, held an inquest at the Kings' Arms, Shoreditch, on the body of Dr. John Christain Ubeni, aged seventy-nine, lately residing at 19, Duke-street, St. Mary Axe. Catherine Ubeni said, that the deceased was her father. He was a Doctor of Divinity, and also a Doctor of Physic. He had been for many years one of the governors of St. Upon their return to the house they ascertained that the deceased was dead. Witness had not informed The chapel in Brown's-lane was his own freehold. Mrs. Sophia Secker said she occupied the lower porbut two rooms. Charles Gigg said he had worked The Coroner: Canyou form an opinion as to the cause for the deceased nearly fifteen years. After deceased of the inflammation ?—That is a most difficult question. was laid out, witness shaved him to save the expense of a barber. Other evidence having been adduced.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT OFF VAUXHALL-BRIDGE. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Feathers, ness then explained the same as Dr. Hall that the skin Dean-street, Westminster, before Mr. Bedford, on ask you for your opinions when you have heard all the daughter of George Rathbone, shopman to Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross. The deceased was drowned Horatio Grosvenor Day examined: I am a member of by the upsetting of a boat in which were nine other the College of Surgeons of England. I examined the persons, near Vauxhall bridge, on Saturday evening. (Continued from our 1st page.)

perpetrated upon these wretched negroes by the crew; sometimes two or three were drawn up and hung together-about a dozen had their legs chopped off, and in this situation they were hung up, and then shot in the breast. When the feet fell on the deck they were picked up by the crew and thrown into the sea, and sometimes at the body from which they had been cut, as it hung, still living, at the yardarm. Could anything, asked the noble lord, be more terrible-more devilish than this? (Cheers.) The statement then went on to say that when the woman was hung she was thrown overboard still living and that after all this horrible work was over, they brought up about twenty persons, who were flogged and then laid upon their backs. All the women who were flogged died. During the rest of the passage, those who had been flogged lay on their bellies, and the flesh of some of them who had been severely flogged putrified, and came off sometimes to the extent of six or eight inches, and half an inch thick. Such was the character of slave-trading in modern times. (Hear, hear.) And this was the traffic that six years ago Mr. Buxten said consumed 250,000 person a-year, while Lord Aberdeen, in 1844, stated, that in his opinion, the average number of slaves imported from Africa to the Spanish West Indies, was 100.000 a-year (Hear, hear.) He also described the wretched convition and treatment of the slaves in Cuba and Brazils, and then asked the house whether it would consent to ruin the humane planters in the East Indies and in the West Indies, to add to the profits of the inhumane wretches who cultivated sugar in Cuba and B azils at a loss of life which it was awful to con: e plate? These resolutions would add £18 to the value of each negro in the colonies of Spain and Portugal; and with such a premium on the importation of slaves, could they doubt that the slave dealers would sead out ship after ship to bring fresh cargoes of human misery to their guilty shores? After an eloquent peroration, in which he summed up his principal arguments, he concluded by moving, "That in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free la bour, and to give a great additional stimulus to slave

labour." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER followed Lord G. Bentinck through each of the three heads into which he had divided this important subject. After dwelling on the importance of providing an adequate supply of sugar, which, from a luxury, had become a necessary article of sustenance to the people of this country, he proceeded to show that the demand for sugar was now greater, and the rise in its price wa now higher, than it was when the late government was induced to let foreign free-labour sugar come into competition with sugar the produce of our own possessions, and to contend that the same considera tions which had induced the late government to let in foreign free-labour sugar, induced the present go vernment to let in slave-labour sugar also. The consumption of the last year exceeded that of the preceding year by 36,000 tons. The price was higher now by 4s. a cwt. than it was in June of last year. The supply of sugar had also failed; for, whereas Mr. Gladstone had estimated the supply of fre'labour sugar for the year at 20,000 tons, it had been under 4,000 tons, and the whole supply for the last five quariers did not exceed 4,130 tons. Having thus shown that the measures of the late government to procure an adequate supply of sugar had failed, le proceeded to argue that the estimated supply of sugar for the next year, which had been developed to t: o house by Lord G. Bentinck, was grossly exaggerated. and more particularly that portion of it which was to come from the East Indies. Having shown that Lord G. Bentinck's estimate of the supply of sugar was greater, and of the consumption less, than that on which we had a right to calculate, he proceeded to examine his observations on the revenue to be derived from the new scheme of sugar duties, and in so session. doing entered into a detailed view of the income and expenditure of the country. He observed that Mr. Goulburn had only left him a surplus of £70,000 and expressed his fears that before the end of the session server at War. He had not indeed given notice £50,000,000 have been expended on this effort. The iorward several su plemental estimates. He hoped to reinforce the anxiety prevailing in the country on the subject, and slavery now virtually tell you that the slave trade revenue by this measure; and such reinforcement as he knew that many Hon. Members in that House has baffled all their efforts; and, under their auspices was not only desirable, but was absolutely in- were not aware that a Bill was on the table of the instead of their adversaries, you are about to become dispensable; for he calculated that at the end of the year there would be a deficiency of £350,000 owing to the increased expenditure which we be compelled to make on various heads, which he enumerated in detail, and which he considered to be necessary to the safety of the state and the maintenance of our honour and credit. He then replied to the arguments of Lord G. Bentinck on the last of the three heads into which he had divided this subject. He wondered how those who used slave-grown cotton, slave-grown coffee slave-extracted copper, and slave-grown tobacco could say that by negativing these resolutions they would be discouraging slavery and the slave trade. He charged the noble lord with having laid down principles on that subject which he could not carry into effect, and with seeking to deprive the people of England of an article which was all but a necessary of life, for the sake of carrying out a visionary scheme of impracticable humanity. In conclusion, he ex-

would be productive of great benefit to the mer**chant, the manufacturer,** and the ship owner, and, above all, the labouring population of Great Britain. Sir R. Inclus thought the house indebted to Lord G. Bentinck for proposing this amendment, and for supporting it by a speech full of facts, in which every fact was an argument. During the whole of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply he could nihilated, and that he was listening, in May 1847, to adverted to so frequently.
the speech of a Minister apologising for a deficiency Mr. P. Вонтимиск followed, condemning Sir R. of £350,000 which he found in his budget, and declining to tell the house whether he would make up that deficiency by the transactions of legitimate commerce, or by the blood of the tortured slave. Lord Sandon supported the government measure,

pressed a confident hope that the results of the

change now proposed would not be injurious to the

means of discouraging slavery. Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY would support the mea-

sure, provided free trade principles were carried out by allowing the introduction of free labour into our

duties with British, Irish, and Scotch spirits. Mr. G. Hore thought the measure was one of gross

injustice towards the West India proprietor. Sir R. PEEL observed, that Lord George Bentinck was perfectly correct in stating that he had announced at the commencement of the session a measure for the introduction of foreign sugar very different from that proposed by Lord J. Russell. That measure would have given greater encouragement than the present resolutions to the admission of free-labour sugar, and would have continued the exclusion of question of admitting slave labour sugar was excepted from the category of free-trade. He thought that this country stood in a special relation to the West India colonies. We had emancipated their slaves, and had given them an apparently magnificent compensation was a matter of doubt; but be that as it might, it placed this country in a position of some difficulty with respect to the West Indies. He had therefore been of opinion that considerable time ought to be allowed to the West Indies before they were called on to compete with slave labour sugar and in that opinion he was confirmed by the dictum of Mr. Deacon Hume. We had also constituted ourselves the police of the sea for the suppression of slavery, and that increased the difficulty of our position. In all that had been said by Lord G. Bentinck respecting the abomination of the traffic in slaves, it was impossible not to agree. Nevertheless, entersions of the measure now proposed, and fearing that come to the conclusion, though not without great hesitation and reluctance, that he must give it his ssupport. In coming to that conclusion, he was obliged prospect of forming another Government. He agreed with Lord G. Bentinck, that no sham or delusive op-

that if an opposition were offered to them, it ought to be one intended to be successful and fatal. He to be one intended to be successful and fatal. He led to be successful and fatal. He led to be successful and fatal. He led to be one intended to be successful and fatal. He led to be success whether it would be consistent with his character to reconcile it to his principles to give a vote for retain. English people. (Hear.) I do not refer now to what effect of repressing these evils. He was of opinion Hend himself to such a combination, and his convicttion was that it would not be consistent. Lord John Russell had made a proposal for the final adjustment tention to vote in favour of Lord J. Russell's resolution, and he was not surprised that the tions, but at the same time he should stickle for the rity, and governing solely by the sword. (Hear.)

But speaking from those days when we had anything admission of West Indian spirits on the same terms. But speaking from those days when we had anything the roll of the Bill. and journed the consideration of it to another session; as English, Scotch, and Irish spirits; for the adhbut he thought that it was better that the noble Lord mission of sugar into the breweries and distilleries of the House of Stuart, I think there can be nothing thad made it at once, as he would otherwise have kept Great Britain, and for the extension of the contracts more prudent, nothing more regular, nothing more described by the product of the contracts of the contract the country in great uncertainty. He then reminded the house that those who compelled Lord J. Russell tto abdicate power were bound to ask themselves and other British po-sessions.

Whether they were prepared to take it. Two Govern
Mr. E. Derison followed the same course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish magistrates who had been removed from the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to those Irish the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course of argustate was liberty was not provided and sent to the course was libe rnents had existed during the last six weeks. Should

position ought to be offered to these resolutions, and

third be now formed? On what principle? Shoula be on the principle of restoring the late Govern-muent? He said No. Should the Protectionists be exalled to power, who would not only defeat this measuure, but would also revoke the measure which had must been passed? The house and the country both maid, "No." Considering, then, that if an opposi-ation were made to this measure, it ought not to be a hham, but, if possible, a succes-ful opposition; he de-Islared that he was not prepared to take upon himself all circumstances, he could not vote for the amend-maintaining that no Ministry could carry on the the responsibility and the consequences which must ment.

The responsibility and the consequences which must ment.

Mr. Disable recapitulated the three propositions between the commanded the support and respect bill, should it ever reach their Lordships' house.

The Earl of Clares non proposed to refer the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that so long as of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that the control of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction that the control of the c

now, must be carried hereafter, and that the noble length that Lord G. Bentinck had not over-estimated dontempt, should be impairing the dignity of the pointed and nominated. Lord was best entitled to the credit of carrying them, the supply of sugar from the West Indies, the Mau- Crown, whose servant he was,—should be damaging he had come, though not without reluctance, to ritius, and the East Indies, and had not underrated the reputation of the Ministry of which he was the the conclusion to support them in principle, and the consumption of the British market; that he head, and should be causing some diminution of the not to embarrass the Government by any opposition had maintained the criticism which he had passed glory of the great nation to which they all belonged. to them in detail.

save that of character.

then adjourned. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past one. HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, July 28.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock. Messengers from the Commons brought up several Bills, praying their Lordships' concurrence,

CHELSEA BRIDGE AND EMBANKMENT BILL. On the motion of Lord Canning, this Bill was read a third time and passed.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES BILL. Lord Brougham presented a petition from Joshua and Thomas Watts, the proprietors of the swimming baths, in Peerless Pool, City Road, against the Baths and Washhouses Bill.

GAUGE OF RAILWAYS BILL. The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading

of the Bill for regulating the gauge of railways. The Bill contained one or two alterations conformaoly to the report of the committee. Some discussion followed. The Earl of Skelmersdale stating it as his opinion hat the broad gauge was preferable to the narrow.

The Earl of CLARENDON denied that the narrow gauge could be considered as the worst, it having een adopted by continental engineers. Earl Green said the object of the Bill was to preent any change of gauge during the ensuing year. It was desirable, he thought, to have uniformity of

gauge, but how that object was to be attained was the difficulty. The Bill was ultimately read a second time.

The Sugar Duties Continuance Bill was read first time.

Debts' Bill was read a second time,
Some other Bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Small

The Speaker took the Chair shortly before four THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK

Mr. HENLEY, seeing the Hon. Member for Fins bury (Mr. T. Duncombe) in his place, wished to know whether it was his intention to make the motion of which he had given notice for to-night, with respect to his Highness the Duke of Bruns

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that it had been his intention to bring forward the motion to-night, but in consequence of its being arranged that the debate on the Sugar Duties Bill should take precedence of notices of motion, he was afraid he should not be able to do so. He regretted this extremely, as the subject was one of great importance, and he should be unable to bring it forward before this day fortnight, on which day he was afraid the House would be little inclined to appoint a Select Committe to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick: he had, therefore, no alternative but to postpone his motion to the earliest day he could bring it forward next

THE MILITIA.

but as there was a great deal of House for the purpose of suspending the ballot for the militia till October, 1847, he wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman if it were the intention of 40 years you have expended more than £40,000,000 foster and increase the taste of the people for the fine Government to proceed with that Bill?

made by his predecessor with reference to the subject which it is now proposed to adopt? Will not the that there was anything wrong in encouraging this but considering the late period of the session and the people say—"What is this Parliamentary Govern-species of lottery. There existed no possibility, not great importance of the question, the Government | ment of England? These men who tell us they exwere of opinion that the preferable system would be to renew the Bill (as had been done for the last thirteen or fourteen years) for another year.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY. Mr. B. Escorr gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for a return to be laid before the House of all floggings which had been inflicted in the army from the year 1840 to the present time; the place where the regiment in which such punishment

ook place was stationed; the number of lashes inflicted; and the consequences that followed; whether inflicted by farriers, drummers, or so forth; and also copies of the surgeons' minutes; and whether the trials had taken place with closed doors.

SUGAR DUTIES. On the motion that the order of the day for re suming the adjourned debate be read, Mr. P. Miles, said he should offer no factious opposition to the measure, but wished the question postponed, as at this late season, a fair decision could not be taken on the merits of the measure. The hon. member strongly advocated the protection not help fancying that time and space had been an- of the West India interest in all those points already

> Peel for his speech on the debate, and expressing his discontent at the small protection ceded to the West India planter by the government, which he should seek to increase by a higher differential

The Marquis of Graner dwelt at some length on as, when once the market was opened, there was no the impulse which would be given to slavery by the adoption of free trade in sugar, and he should accordingly give his hearty assent to the amendment of the noble member for Lynn.

Mr. Oswald said, that as Lord George Bentinck's Sir J. W. Hogo supported the Government, but hoped that sugar and molasses would be allowed in distillation, and that rum would be admitted at equal the settlement of the question was greatly to be desired, he had made up his mind to rote for the Government plan.

> Mr. liume contended that the alteration of the duties would not affect the condition or increase the number of slaves. He denied that the East India sugar was the produce of slaves, as alleged by Mr. Borthwick. When he left India, thirty years ago, not a slave remained in Bengal. Mr. Hume insisted that the duties imposed by Sir R. Peel were gross mistake, and urged that, however we might endeavour to avoid the use of slave-labour sugar, the prices of Europe would be averaged, and unless the aggregate amount of sugar in the world were incr-ased, no stimulus to the slave trade would be given. The horrid statements of slavery put forth by certain parties ought to have no effect on the ques tion. His opinion, deliberately formed was that the best mode of extinguishing the slave-trade was to apply the enormous funds now fruitlessly wasted by blockading the coast of Africa, in purchaising the slaves brought down for shipment, and in setting the West Indies to compete successfully with other countries, unless a plentiful supply of labour could be introduced. The present orders in Council were a complete bar to the introduction of free labour. He thought that the house, without listening to the philanthropists, ought, in an open, manly, straight forward manner, to consider how labour was to be

measure would bring irremediable ruin on the plangary, having himself that day relieved him to save his family from starvation. That very day, in consequence of the turn which the debate took last night and of the prospect that these duties would be carried, a decision had been come to by several West Indian proprietors, and the fiat had gone forth to prevent the cultivation of their estates in future. Mr. Bernal complained that the West Indian pro

he himself belonged. He therefore declared his inwhich Lord J. Russell now permitted the West Indian to make with the African negro in Sierra Leone

ment, and read extracts to show that our efforts had a distant prison. The Habeas Corpus Act was the commission of the peace by the late Lord Channot put down the slave trade. Mr. James said that the Emancipation Act was a

ceding speakers, and, like them, still said that he should vote for the measure.

Mr. Barkly, at great length, detailed the disad-

vantages under which the planters were labouring, denounced the Government plan as a "mother country" scheme to provide labour; but, under having taken office in the present emergency, and

incertainty prevailed upon them, there would not be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to it, tion, that if he were to acquiesce in such a resoluthat stimulus given to the employment of labour and had offered to the first an assumption, had met the tion as that which Lord G. Bentinck had proposed, sessional orders were excluded from the consideraapplial in the British sugar colonies which was essentiated in the British sugar colonies which was essentiated to the second with an hypothesis, and had combated the and were to allow his policy to be set asido, and tion of their Lordships, to a select committee to extract the district in the National to the substituted in its amine into the circumstances of each case.

on the financial calculations of Lord John Russell; He therefore told his noble friend distinctly, that he Sir T. Accessed great indignation that and that the Chanceller of the Exchequer had only (Lord J. Russell) should not be able to carry on the Sir R. Peel had rested his vote, on this occasion, upset these criticisms by producing a series of figures administration of public affairs in case his amend-upon the state of parties in that house, and upon the completely different from those of the first Lord of ment were carried. If that amendment should be mode in which the Government would be affected by the Treasury, and by transmuting 20,000 into 30,000 approved by a majority of that house, Her Majesty the should certainly vote against throwing the tons of sugar by a novel species of alchym; and that would do well to place power in the hands of that English market open to sugar obtained by cruelties the irrefragable arguments of Lord G. Bentinck re- majority; for of this he was sure, that for him to which we had endeavoured to put down, at every cost specting the promotion of slavery and the slave trade, continue holding office, when thus debased, would had only been met by the vain, delusive, and flashy be to inflict a permanent injury on the constitution On the motion of Mr. Borrnwick the debate was sophism, that our efforts to put them down had been of his country. neither effective nor complete. He then proceeded to controvert the position which Lord Russell had advanced in his opening speech on this measure, that it would not give any encouragement to the slave trade, and to examine whether his lordship was justified in calling upon the house to accede to it for the sake of gr at commercial considerations and to secure the trade of the Brazils. He reminded the house that it was only last night that the Cl. no ellor of the Exchequer had read to it a letter fron a Brazilan, whom he represented as high authority, stating that that trade and that commerce were not in existence, and could neither be forfeited nor secured. manufactures at Manchester than the scattered population of the Brazils, and that the millions of men who obeyed our sway in Hindostan consumed incomthese resolutions of Ministers merely because they were

ventured to predict, that the house would soon retrace its steps, and reconstruct that now almost annihilated system. He said so, because, the history of England was a history of reaction on this point Mr. D'Israeli said :- I have observed in perity of England may be attributed to this cause, not that it has committed less blunders than other countries, but that the people are a people more sensible of their errors. The history of England is a history of reactions. Why, what have you not done, and what steps have you not retraced? You destroyed your church establishment, and you replaced it. You destroyed your ancient monarchy, and you the house go into committee upon it that day three retraced your steps-(hear, hear.) You destroyed months. the House of Lords; and now you are obliged to take your bills to them for their sanction. You even abolished your House of Commons; and yet here we are assembled debating a great question. (Hear, hear.) It is not more than 200 years ago that in this house you chose to effect one of the greatest financial revolutions in the world. You were warned against it. An hon, gentleman, then the leader of the country party," rose and denounced the policy of Sir R. Walpole. You had out of the house the most gifted statesman and eloquent writer of that day affirming that by adopting a system of indirect taxation you were effecting the dogradation of the neople. And what happens now? Is there a man who speaks on the subject who does not tell you that he approves of direct taxation? Are you not retracing your steps on that important question? By the speeches of your ablest, by the votes of your most influential men, are you not proving that Sr one object, he would ask the house where they broke, if he erred at all, erred on the safe side? You say that you don't retrace your steps. Why, contrast the debate going on with what has taken place in this country as to the abolition of slavery. (Cheers.) Here are Ministers of the Crown coming) forward and in the face of England acknowledging that for 40 years they have been in error, and that tery. He complained that, by encouraging gamblthey must now terminate for ever the greatest effort ing propensities, or legalising art-unions, they which the people themselves ever commenced. would enable one class to receive an advantage Mr. Agenoray, wished to put a question to the (hear, hear.) You yourselves acknowledge that which was denied to another class. its tributaries. When you hear these very men and these very Ministers announcing that within the last passing of the measure, but the reverse, as it would for the suppression of slavery, I ask how, when going to the hustings, will you explain the course | n an, the member for the University of Cambridge,

> pended £40,000,000 to put down slavery now come forward and acknowledge that they have expended it only to effectuate a failure!" I believe that you will retrace your steps, reconstructing the great industrial system which you so rashly, and in circumstances so personally peculiar, destroyed." (Loud cheers.) Turning from this subject, he animadverted with great severity on the funeral oration delivered | the University of Cambridge, did not wish to take last night by Lord Sandon over the cause of abolition. It completed the picture of this eventful session, to see the Noble Lord, who moved the resolutions of 1841, sitting on a hogshead of sugar in a white sheet performing penance, and crying "pec- the proposed interference with art-unions would cavi." Nothwithstanding the defalcation of Lord Sandon from the ranks of colonial protection, he still thought that its friends might have fought its battle successfully, had they been able to retain the lif it were, he doubted if it would be right to enlate Prime Minister. No one understood the West courage gambling by giving such a power, and so India question better than Sir R. Peel-no one create a precedent from which, as he had said, they could have been a more effective champion of West would experience practical inconvenience. But he Indian interests. Great, therefore, was his mortifi-| considered that these art-unions encouraged and foscation when he found Sir R. Peel delivering a speech | tered a spirit of gambling, instead. as had been Robert had given for the conclusions at which he had arrived were more ingenious and surprising than most of the arguments which the house had heard gambling, for the £300 or £400 prices established thought that great colonial interests were to be sacrificed for such minute considerations as who should sit on the Ministerial bench? If great principles fact, they rather increased the taste for cheap and were to be given up by members of Parliament against their conviction for party consideration, he should say "Farewell to the Parliament of England." Sir R. Peel had also said that he could see how a Government could be formed supposing the present Ministry to be broken up. He did not set much value on that declaration of opinion, for he

would tell Sir R. Leel frankly that his forte did

not lie so much in the construction as the desrruc-

tion of a Government. He concluded by stating that he felt no hostility against the existing Government. that he was actuated by no factious motives, and that the friends of Protection could take no other course than that which they had taken. Lord J. Russell admitted the courtesy of Lord G. Bentinck's speech in proposing his amendment, but it. He vindicated his resolutions from the object a loss to understand why so much objection should be tions which had been preferred against them, -in- made to art-unions, when building and other sosisted that they did not tend to the increase of cieties were allowed to exist. The Legislature had slavery and the slave trade, and maintained that it given its sanction to the principle of building assowas expedient to get rid of the present system of ciations. The members were allowed to have the levying the sugar duties inasmuch as it prevented privilege of drawing by lottery, the choice of this or the benefits which the colonies would otherwise de- that building, but if the Legislature sanctioned what rive from the employment of free labour. He was some might term gambling in respect to building sorry to hear from Sir J. R. Reid, that some gentle- secieties, he did not see why the same indulgence men, forgetful that monopoly always prevented exer-tion and neutralized the skill and labour of all engaged in manufactures or agriculture, had determined not to send out supplies to the colonies, and to give up the cultivation of their estates. He hoped improvement of their moral culture. Art-unions enthat other capitalists would take them, and with in- couraged gambling, because money was raised and creased skill he had no doubt that they would find prizes distributed by lottery, which was an immoral it a profitable speculation. Replying to the speech the colonies a vicious system. He had stated, that of relief than the manufacturers of knives and seisthey were the strength of this country, and had ex- | sors. What difference was there between the dispressed a hope that they would flourish; but he had persed Spitalfields silk weavers and the fine art protem; and to that opinion he still adhered. He then | The hon, member concluded by expressing his uncits steps. He said:—The hon, gentleman made, I that day three months. think, some very curious remarks as to the policy of this country. His observations led to the conclusion double necessity for the Bill. In the first place it and the Parliament were scattered by the decisions give it his support. (Hear, hear.) beautiful, to the readers of history, than the progress

which this country has made. (Hear, hear.) In those passed to remedy that abuse. Has the country cellor of Ireland, on account of being Repealers, ever retraced its steps in respect to that sta- would be reviewed by the present Chancellor, who failure, went over the same grounds as the two pre- tute? Have we ever since said that personal liberty ought to be dependent on the will of the monarch. There was, however, no general plan for replacing The triumphs of liberty, of reason, and of truth these dismissed magistrates. had, in this country, always been permanent, and had always remained without any risk of subsequent withdrawn. defeat. Defending the propriety of his conduct in

The house then divided, when there appeared for reading the order of the day, . Ayes ••• 135Noes ***

Majority in favour of Ministers ... The other orders were disposed of, and the house djourned at half-past one o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL. Mr. Hume rose, on the order of the day being read for going into committee on this bill, and observed He showed that our West Indian colonies, even in that he was ready to postpone it, provided her Matheir lowest fortunes were better consumers of our jesty's Government would undertake to bring in a bill upon the same principle next session. Looking back to the history of these charitable trusts, he found that since 1760, upwards of 900 recommendaparably more of our productions than all the slave tions have been submitted to Parliament with a dealers of the world. He did not, however, oppose view of correcting these charitable funds, which had been constantly abused and diverted from the purposes of the donors. They had no less than 35 vosuppression of slavery and the slave trade; he opposed them because they were antagonistic to the fragment obtained at immense expense, and they were still in pressly promised that he would submit all these left of the old colonial system of England. He the dark as to the way the great amount of these funds was expended. When he found that charitable funds amounting to a total of £1.200,000 were abused, it was necessary that Parliament should sanction a bill which would compel the trustees to return a just account of their receipts and expendiour history that it is the characteristic of our country | ture. His object was to go into committee pro that it always retraces its steps. I believe the pros- forma, in order that the Government might adopt the principle of accountability, and carry it out would be most useful to the select committee next

> The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the committal of this bill in the absence of the Home Secretary. Sir R. Inquis said, the bill involved so bad : principle, and imposed so much hardship on his felow subjects, that he could not avoid moving that

next session of Parliament.

Sir G. GREY said, when the bill was first brought before the house, he did not object to the principle ment would pay attention to all those questions of it, and he did hope in the course of the next session, the Government would consent to the appointm nt of a commission to take the subject under consideration.

Mr. HUMB intimated that he should withdraw the bill.

Mr. Wyse moved the order of the day for further consideration of the report on the Art Unions

Mr. Goulburn repeated his opposition to the bill. It established nothing more nor less than a lottery, this was a lottery of a peculiar class, limited to a useful object, namely, the encouragements of the fine arts. If, however, they could raise funds for William Wyndham was right, and that Lord Boling- meant to stop? Did it not apply to all articles of manufacture? The vague idea of peculiar interest would not prevent the extension of the principle to other objects. He held in his hand a prospectus in which a gentleman in possession of pictures and works of art, was prepared, under the sanction of the bill before the house, to dispose of the whole by lot-

numbers of artists, who, by the praiseworthy system of art-unions were now supporting themselves and their families, would suffer all the evils of penury. He could not, therefore, anticipate any evil from the a.ts. Nor did he agree with the right hon. gentleto seeak of probability, of a man going and ruining timself and his family for the purpose of buying pictures. Indeed, there existed not the slightest analogy between the art-union principle and the lottery sistem, which, he admitted, had been attended with

very pernicious consequences. Sir R. Peel, while he generally concurred with the views of his right hon. friend, the member for any part in the discussion, believing, as it was more the measure, that the bill would be carried, and that opposition would be unavailing. He believed that be an exception from a right principle, and, like all exceptions, they would reap practical inconvenience from it. But would it be of benefit to art? Even who were not actuated by a love of art, but of these art-unions, and considered themselves patrons of the fine arts.—(Hear, hear)—He questioned much, therefore, whether the fine arts were encouraged by the establishment of art-unions; in inferior productions in the place of others, which de-

served the denomination of fine art.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. Wyse believed that the question resolved itself into two considerations:—Whether or not the Art Union Bill was a violation of a great moral principle and whether that violation was justifiable under the particular circumstances of the case. He denied that for the encouragement of the higher branches of the great body of the people, who, unlike the Right Hon. ble and consequently high-priced pictures. Besides, such exhibitions performed their part in refining and educating the people, and could not, he contended,

should not be extended towards the fine arts-Hear, hear, hear.) Sir R. Inguis denied that fine arts were for the instruction of the people, though they tended to the mode of raising money- The professors of the fine of Mr. Disraeli, he denied that he had ever called arts had, in his opinion, no more right to this mode said that the old system of commerce between our lessors? Why should any benefit or indulgence be colonies and the mother country was a vicious sys- extended to the one which was denied to the other? proceeded to controvert Mr. Disraeli's doctrine, that | quivocal condemnation of the bill, and moved the on all great questions this country always retraced adjournment of the consideration of the report to

that this country always retraces its steps. A statement more unexpected by me could not have been made. (Hear.) No doubt there may be particular them to such wholesome restrictions as would present in which Parliament made. cases in which Parliament may have found it neces- vent, effectually gambling, as it was called. (Hear, sary to modify its proceedings, but has this country hear.) The Committee formed to enquire into these ing protection for the particular interest to which occurred in those times of violence when the Throne that the Bill would be of advantage, and he would

> The Boths and Washhouses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY, JULY 30.

The Marquis of Lansdowne stated, in answer to a would exercise his discretion in restoring them.

Lord BROUGHAM withdrew his motion, which stood for this evening, relative to the tendency of the Ministerial Sugar Duties to encourage the slave trade Government, either foreign or domestic, of this great | but intimated that he would raise the question on the

The Noble and Learned Lord's motion was then

The Earl of CLARENDON proposed to refer those eight Railway Bills, which by the operation of the

at no remote period these resolutions, if obstructed stantiate that assertion, contending at considerable place, he should be exposing his Administration to After a short deliberation, the committee was an Fellow-townsmen, the crisis is at hand; let all ad

The Gauge Bill passed through committee, The Religious Disabilities Removal Bill was read third time and passed. In this will be seat

Their Lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, JULY 30.

POOR REMOVAL BILL. On the order of the day for the third reading of this

ill, being read, Mr. V. SMITH, after referring to Sir R. Peel's letter to Her Majesty, and his resignation of office in November last, and to his speech on introducing his measure for the repeal of the corn laws, observed that in conformity with the views which he had expressed on both those occasions, he had brought in 10 measures as a compensation for any loss which the agricultural interest might sustain. Seven of them had been carried; but there were three—the bill for amending the Law Relative to Highways, the Bill for the Removal of the Poor, and the Bill for Advancing Loans to Landlords who wished to Improve their Estates-on which, as they had not been carried, he was anxious to say a few words. The first of these three bills, which was a most excellent measure. had been dropped for the session, and the last had not yet undergone any discussion. The Poor Removal Bill, which had been strangely mutilated, was now before the house; and therefore it was that he now called the attention of the house to the report on local taxation, and to the recommendations contained in it, on which no measures had been founded though they had now been three years before the house. To these recommendations and some others of minor importance the attention of Sir G. Grey must ere questions and all questions relative to settlement to the consideration of a select committee either in this or in the next session. He submitted to his noble friend that it would be advisible to nominate this committee during the present session. It was true that it would not be able to make its report before the prorogation; but it might collect a mass

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer also made a recital of the different measures announced by Sir R. Peel as a compensation to the landed interest, and howed that almost all of them had been already carried into more or less effect. Of those 10 measures nine had been passed, and only one had been given up. As to the other questions to which Mr. V Smith had adverted, he could only say that Governduring the recess, and that at the commencement of the next session would submit its views regarding them either to the house or a select committee.

of returns and other documentary evidence which

Mr. G. Bankes observed, that the disappointment of those who had expected to receive some compensation for the loss inflicted on them by the alteration in the corn laws from the measures announced by Sir R. Peel, had been very great when they saw what those measures actually were. With respect to the Poor Removal Bill, which had excited great expectations, the greatest mortification was felt when its details were made known. It would be no The defence of the bill rested on the statement that relief to the agricultural interest, and would be of no benefit to the poor. Unless an option was left to the pauper to be removed to the place of his previous settlement, instead of forcing him to accept relief in the parish where he resided for the last five years, he was convinced that the poor man would be a sufferer rather than a gainer, from passing this bill. He considered it to be most unfortunate that the suggestion which he had made at the commencement of the session, for referring it to a select committee had not been adopted; for, if it had, those alterations might have been introduced into it, which would have remedied the evils which were universally admitted to exist under the present law. Sir G. GREY assured Mr. Banks that the whole subject should receive the most auxious and consider-

M. Monckton Milnes supported the bill, and ate attention from the government during the recess; aid, the considered that, if they rejected it, that and expressed a hope that, when the question was submitted to a select committee next session, government would be prepared to explain its views upon it, Spinners' Arms, Tyldesley Banks, on Monday, the and to support it with a mass of documentary eviafford very strong grounds for postponing this measure to next session. It was part of a system which ought not to be treated piecemeal but as a whole;

for the administration of the Poor Law was now so defective, that the House of Commons had been actually transformed into an executive department, for the purpose of remedying its inhumanity and oppression. He was unwilling to give the house unnecessary trouble, but he was much inclined to record his own opinion respecting this bill, by moving that it be read a third time that day six months. You must have other administrators of the law than the present Commissioners. Messrs. Scrope, Williams, Finch and others,

severally opposed the bill. Mr. Spooner and Brotherton supported it. Mr. BRIGHT considered the passing or rejection of this bill to be of no importance at present: for there was such a demand for labour in Yorkshire and Lancashire, that no family would be removed before the next session. There were, therefore, no grounds for

passing this bill now. He was favourable to its principle; but nothing was more injurious than partial and ill-considered legislation. The house divided, when the passing of the bill was carried by a majority of 56 over 9 voices. The house then went into Committee on the Joint Stock Banks, and Scotland and Ireland Bills. The

rejection of the first clause was negatived by a maority of 53 to 13. The other clauses were then agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday. On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill was ordered to be read

a second time that day six months. The Arts Union Bill was read a third time and passed. The house adjourned at a quarter-past eleven

Coventry.—The United Patriots and Patriarchs Benefit Societies held their annual feast at the Squir-rell, Little Park-street, on Monday, July 20th, Mr. Thomas Pickard in the chair. After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman gave "Prosperity to the United Patriarchs' Benefit Society and all its Branches." Drank with three times three. Mr. fine arts, and the distribution of pictures among the Ruffy addressed the members for an hour in a strain of fervid eloquence, which was received with great Baronet (Sir R. Peel) were unable to possess valua- applause. Songs and recitations concluded the evening's proceedings, and the company broke up at a late

Forthcoming Meetings.

hour, much pleased with the night's entertainment.

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

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnhalf-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, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylchone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfpast seven. Gray's Im Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street.— Hammersmith: at No. 2, Little Valeplace, 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: Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hope-

Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. - Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely. - Kensington: at eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex .- Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at eight Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—Armley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, GLERKENWER. Armley Town-gate, at eight o'clock.—Liverpool: at eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. - Belper: at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field head, from seven till nine.—Bristol: at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening .- Darlington : at John Moss's. No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven .- Chorley Wood Common : at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock .-Rickmansworth: at the Cart and Horses, at seven o'clock,—Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING.

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

Aberdeen: the office-bearers meet at half-past seren, at No. 1, Flour Mill-lane Hall.—Brighton 2 No. 2, at No. 3, Charles-street, at eight o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING.

Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Churchstreet, at eight o'clock.

Mottham,-The monthly meeting of the shareholders in the Co-operative Land Society will be held in the Lecture-room, opposite the Bull's Head, on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock. At the close of the business, the public meeting will commence to elect

mirers of democracy be at their post. STRATFORD, ON-Avon; the birth-place of the immortal Shakspere.—The members of the Land Society will meet at the house of Wm. Paine, boot and shoe. maker, news-agent, do., Sheep-street, near the Town-hall, for the purpose of enrolling members and The Speaken took the chair at five minutes before receiving contributions, and for forwarding all subscriptions to the general funds in London. All who think proper to join the society will assemble at the above place every Sunday evening, from five to nine o'clock,

NEWGASTLE-UPON-TYNE .- A public lecture will be given in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn Side, on Sunday evening, August 2, by Dr. Marston, on the Chemistry of Health and Life. Admission free, Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. AGED PATRIOTS' AND VICTIMS' WIDOWS' AND OR-PHANS' FUNDS .- In consequence of the receipt of letters of a most distressing nature from Messrs. Richards, J. R. Stuart, and Mrs. Ellis, a Meeting will be held at the South London Chartist Hall 115, Blackfriars Road, on Sunday afternoon next, August 2nd, 1846, at Four o'clock, to elect a Secretary, and transact such other business as the urgency of the case demands. Mr. John Shaw and others of the Committee will be in attendance.

BARNSTAPLE.—The members and friends of tha Co-operative Land Society will meet every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Temperance Hotel, Holland-street.

Hull.—The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend a meeting at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday, August 2nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance. The Hull branch of the Chartist Co-operative

Land Society hold their weekly meetings every Tuesday evening, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling A CHARTIST CAMP MEETING will be held on Blackstone-edge, on Sunday, August 2nd, when Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Philip M Grath, Clark, and Doyle, of the Chartist Executive, Ernest

Jones and Doctor M'Dowall, of London, Mr. Tattersale, of Burnley, and other friends of the people, will address the meeting: chair to be taken precisely at two o'clock. The delegates will meet at the White House at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that each locality will send a delegate. BRADFORD.-A Chartist Camp Meeting will be neld on Bredford-moor, opposite the Coach and Horses Inn, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. M'Dowall, Christopher Doyle, of

the Executive, and other friends will address the meeting. A lecture will be delivered at half-past seven, the same evening, at the Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hope-street. The members of the General Council will meet at the Woolcombers' Arms, at one clock on Sunday next. The members of the Land Society will meet in the large room of the Woolcombers' Arms, Hope-street, at six o'clock in the evening to enrol members and receive subscriptions. BRADFORD .- The members of the Chartist Co-

operative Land Society will meet in the Land office, Butterworth-buildings on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the Chartist Association will meet in their room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sun-

day, at five o'clock in the evening. The tea party committee will meet in the Land office, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday at six o'clock. On Monday a soirce and tea party will be held in

the Temperance Hall, Leeds-road, at five o'clock in the evening. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will address the meeting after tea. Mr. M'Grath will preside. A ball will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Thornton-road, at eight o'clock in the evening: tickets for the tea party and ball sold by Joseph Alderson. The Forresters band will await the arrival of the directors at the Railway station, and escort them to the Hall. Mr. C. Doyle will address the meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. Clark and Wheeler will also address the meetings in the Temperance Hall. MINERS INTELLIGENCE. - TYLDESLEY BANKS. -

The next Delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the house of Mr. Wm. Hilton 10th of August, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting Mr. Humz considered the speech of Sir G. Grey to | which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq. and several other gentlemen, chair to be taken at three o'cleck, P.M.

LEEDS.—On Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 clock, a Camp Meeting will be held in Vicar's Croft, to be addressed by Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, from London; and Mr. Tattersall, from Burnley. At half-past four Tea will be provided, in the back room of the Bazaar, at eightpence each, when addresses will be delivered by the above gen-

tlemen. On Monday evening, a Public Meeting will be held in the Croft, when several Delegates to the Convention will address the meeting—to commence at 7

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a Lecture, in the back room of the On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will deliver a Lecture in the above

The members of the Land Society will pay their contribution to morrow evening after the lecture. GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO THE PEOPLE'S FIRST ESTATE.—The Committee for conducting the above, will meet on Sunday afternoon next, August 2nd, at three o'clock precisely, at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar's-road. Every district, locality, and democratic body, is requested to have its representative present on the occasion, as the comfort and convenience of the friends attending the Demonstration must in a great measure depend on the arrangements made by this committee, each delegate is requested to come prepared with the name of the place from whence the vans will start in his

district, &c. VETERAN PATRIOTS' EXILES' WIDOWS' AND OR-PHANS' FUND.—The committee are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening

next, August 3rd, at seven o'clock precisely. JOHN SKELTON. 24, Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane. P.S.—Let each member of the Committee, be at his post upon the occasion.

LEIGESTER.—A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held at 87, Church-gate, on Monday next, August 2nd, at 7

Police Intelligence.

SAVAGE OUTRAGE .- On Monday, a remarkable looking man, of very dark complexion, named William Barrett, a tailor, who is deaf and dumb, was brought before Mr. Strong, in such a manner that her life is despaired of, Ethelinda Willingale, a young woman residing at No. 5, tion early that morning by a person residing at the ad-oining house, No. 4, of which Mrs Strong was landlady, same time she was informed that the prisoner was about to remove his goods without paying his rent. Mrs. Strong directly afterwards returned home, and, at her request, she wrote on a paper that his landlady wanted her rent. The prisoner made an attempt to leave the house, but was prevented doing so by Mrs. Strong, who attempted to close the street door. The prisoner immediately seized her by the throat, struck her several times, and throw her Strong got up again and made another attempt to shut the on which the prisoner pulled it back and jammed dumb man was murdering her, and had no sooner done so than the prisoner seized her (the witness) by the throat on the side of the face, he snapped at her like a dog and made several attempts to bite her neck and face. Several since remained. The doctor in attendance on her had given up all hopes of saving her. Police Sergeant Shaw, tion of the woman. Mr. Broderip read a certificate from 'I hereby certify that Mrs. Strong has received severe in-

CLERKENWELL. Horrible Case of Gouging. - On Tuesday Ellen

Macafiray, a savage looking young woman, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged by Edmund Midullen, a journeyman shoemaker, with the following atrocious assault:—The prosecutor stated, that a few evenings ago he entered the King's Arras public house Whitecross-street, where the prisoner, her sister, and other persons were drinking. Witneys, who had a previously the persons were drinking. ous quarrel with the prisoner, again had some high words with her, when she challenged him to fight, which he declined; she then rushed at him, seized him round his neek, and "gonged', out one of his eyes. He was taken to St. Bartholomen's Hospita', in great agony, with his cycliterally hanging on his 'check, and his life was pronounced by the surgeon to be in danger. He remained in the hospital until Monday, when he was sufficiently recovered to attend to give evidence, but with loss of sight of the intered on Several witnesses corroborated his evidence.

The prisoner denied the charge, but she was committed for trial.

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Westminster . Saturday, August 1, 1846.