TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Elderafield, Worcestershire, 28th May, 1847. SIE SIE - In your letter of the 20th inst. to Lord John ME SIE DIA published in the Northern Star, you state "On Tuesday, a labourer, 56 years of age, Hus has "On Tuesday, a labourer, 56 years of age, that that "On Tuesday, a labourer, 56 years of age, the state you very imploringly if he might leave work the state of the usual time, as his wife was not expected to live, her, and he had a large family, and several miles to live, her, and he had a large family, and several miles to live, her, and he had a large family, and not stop away "It rik. You told him to go then, and not stop away "It rik. You told him to go then, and not stop away "It rik her; and he said. 'she won't live, the doctor her for and won'd not give him any." And then you at have net some d not give himfany." And then you "the main s made is recently outlis, of the pa-hof Eldersfield." You then say, "Flour is ISs. bushel, and wages 7s., 8s. and in some instances is pursues, and that a man, wife, and family can The half a bushel of flour per week, and have no-in left for rent, firing, clothing, &c." . You also

that "you give 12 shillings per week wages." stability publishes any statement he ought to be that it is true, or he may be charged with wil- make the amende if I had wronged you, I put Gentlemen, you must have felt mortified in uttering that which is false. We do not charge with wilful mistake, but we do say that what you ite said on the matter of Curtis's wife, and his If the have been misled by the man Curtis when he Fight have been misled by the man Curtis when he Fight have been misled by the man Curtis when he Fight have been misled by the man Curtis when he

Ton state that Curtis's wife was not expected to to on the Tuesday, the 18th inst. Now, she was the well on the 17th, and settled with her emfor her work, which was hoeing wheat, at 3s. per day; for hoeing vetches she was paid 3s. 6d. per usy, its more the loth, 21st, and 22nd ; wher she was at work the 18th or no, we cannot hat we believe she was, as the work was set by are, and she could go to it when she pleased. yow she could not have been, as you stated, " not Now successful to live," when she could go regularly to

soup, but the overseer ordered him (the man) and would not give him any." Now this is put as false as the rest of the statements you make. If is never applied to either of the overseers, or to the profilm, relieving officer, or any one of the parish of thers; neither was there any order from the doctor, is stated by you, and if there had, it would have is for meat, and not for some as the s for meat, and not for soup, as the overseers are expected to keep soup ready made; and if the served anything for her, it thave been their own fault if they did not obtain mediately, as we can prove that Curtis's family whad meat many times through the winter and mental meat had y the order of the medical man; pound a mg of this year, by the order of the medical man; work." I, therefore, if he had an order, he knew how to meat or any article ordered for himself or family. bacon, t think he would have needed but little assistif his wife was ill, as he was at work for you 12:, per week ; and as you felt so interested for you would have given him a part of his wages had asked for it.

isstated he had several miles to walk : the disrefrom Lowbands to the man's cottage is about than with it on a Sunday." miles and a half.

miles and a hand. The text thing is the large family. He has five 10d. to 1s. 2 day ?" alten : of these, two are at service some way from and earn wages besides their food. Another, 6d., and work hard." by, works for Mr William Hawkins, and gets for work 63. per week. Another, a girl, for Mr Fran, at 2:. 6d. per week ; so there is but one at bean-setting, hoeing, and haymaking." here anable to get her living, and that six or seven ss of age.

ind now, sir, we will take the case of Cartis, as t is the one you build your arguments upon ; and a say, a man, wife, and family get half a bushel of a per weck, and have nothing left for rent, &c: s. d.

is, at work for Mr O'Connor...... 12 0 per week. wife, at Mr Pensam's, 101. to Is. 5 0 3



ZA HIT FOR

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847.

dream." Upon examining not only Curtis but you have artfully distributed amongst the fine for his violation of duty. Now, men of Derby, is to foster and strengthen this mighty agent of human nine or ten of his neighbours who also work parishioners, but which solely attaches to you your time-England looks to you-the enemy has for me and resolved to do you justice, and to as administrators of the law?

them in possession of your statement and of my | that none of the daily papers published your own, and asked them which was true, and I letter, which, to the Free Trade portion, will give you now the substance, if not the would have been a Godsend. They did not pubverbatim answers that I received from Curtis, lish it for this reason-because they felt con- cry will be, "DOWN WITH THE BASE, BLOODY "Did the doctor order her meat which the reliev-"Yes, sir, but not the day that I came to you, but

published the whole letter, as I do yours, because, in that letter, I have exonerated the some time before, when she was so bad that I thought she wouldn't live, and the doctor saw her farmers from every share in that blame which at work in the field and told her that she had no properly attaches to the law and its adminisbusiness there, and that he wouldn't answer for her | trators; while, in your reply, you seek to bring life if she didn't stop at home, and two women carried me into collision with that class. I know but little of the farmers of the parish of Eldersfield, but I will say of those residing in the parish where I live, that such men as Mr Joseph Stallard, Mr Charles Stokes, and Mr John Beach, are an honour to their country, an ornament to their class, and a credit to

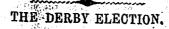
society. Gentlemen, as to your sneers at 12s. a week and cold water, I think that you will find that

I should be a large gainer by giving 9s. a week and three gallons of sour cyder worth 1s. 3d. However, if you feel yourselves wronged, or in aught misrepresented, I am prepared to afford you every possible facility of proving your innocence and my misrepresentation, and, believe me, that nothing will give me greater pleasure than assisting at an inquiry which will enable vou to prove that the labourers of Eldersfield are supplied with three pecks of flour, five pounds of meat, three pounds of bacon, 2s. 6d. worth of groceries, 1s. worth of fuel, 1s. 6d. for rent, and three shillings for clothing weekly. Having got so far I looked for the uxuries: for the ale, the spirits, or, indeed, the wine at least, on Sundays; and, as you say, that, receiving 12s. a week from me, Curtis could stand in little need of parochial assistance, surely, from other sources, drawing 13s. 6d. more, he must have been in a most enviable position.

Gentlemen, I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Gloucester Journal, and I have printed your letter to which this is an answer, at full length, and the only favour that I have to request at your hands is, that when next attach your proper names to the document. leave, therefore, to propose Mr M'Grath as a fit and learned languages, neither are they deeply read in were only a few who responded to it; while a forest During my residence in your neighbourhood you cannot say that I have joined in any cabal, or attempted to create any schism between the the reporter of the Times, by a Derby elector, whose labourers and their employers; but in the end, as we must be judged by the unerring standard of public opinion, if you again charge me with falsehood or misrepresentation, I will call a public meeting in that parish where Labour is so well remunerated, and where the Law is so humanely administered, and by its verdict you and I must be judged. Gentlemen, I have not provoked this contest, nor shall I shrink from any responsibility the result may impose upon me; but, in the outset, allow me to warn you against the attempt to make the parishioners parties in the cause, as between you and me, and between us alone. the difference exists.

given you a glorious opportunity of testing the dying House of Whiggery upon the question of Constitutional Law. This blow will destroy all hope of Whiggery at the next general election. Our battlevinced that the Lord had delivered you into AND BRUTAL WHIGS!" Men of Derby, forward my hands, and they did not wish to participate your petition at once ; sign it night and day ; state in the exposure. When you quoted from my every grievance, and send it to your constitutional adletter to Lord John Russell you should have viser, our friend and champion, T. S. Duncombe.

Your faithful Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.



ILLEGAL AND TYRANNICAL CONDUCT OF THE MAYOR.

DERBY, WEDNESDAY, NIGHT. The nomination of candidates to represent this borough, in the place of Lord Duncannon (now Earl Besborough), took place this morning. The only candidates were the Hon. Mr. Gower, the brother of Lord Granville, and Mr. M Grath, President of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association.

On the opening of the court at 9 o'clock, the room was speedily densely crowded.

Mr Gower shortly afterwards entered, supported by Dr Bent, Mr J. Moss, Mr S. Barber, Mr Douglas Fox, Mr Thomas Madeley, Mr II. Mozley, Mr J. E. Mouseley, Mr F. Jessop, and Mr S. Fox. Mr M'Grath was attended by Mr Gorse, and a number of the most active of the Derby Chartists, and Mr Doyle, from London.

The oaths having been administered, and the Bribery Act read,

Mr Douglas Fox, in a slobbering Whig speech. lamenting the death of Lord Besborough, and lick-ing the "Cavendish family," proposed the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Derby in the Commons House of Parliament.

Mr MADELEY, who talked a great deal of fudge about Whig reforms, seconded the nomination.

Mr Gorse, in rising to propose Mr M'Grath, was received with vehement cheers. He was, he said, a jority of the meeting] Mr M'Grath next pro-Chartist. and Mr Douglas Fox, who proposed Mr ceeded to the great question of the franchise. He

Gorse's) opinion Whiggery was upon its last legs. roner nerson

happiness neglects the most important function that falls within its province. If, gentlemen, you wish to preduce in abundance the fruits of morality, patriotism and philanthropy, the soil you must cultivate is the national mind. (Cheers.) I am opposed to government interference with the religious education of the people. Government can, however, promote both religious and secular education without vexatious intermeddling. There seems to me to be nothing inconsistent with sound principle in parliament appropriating every year a sum for educational purposes, in which the whole community, without distinction of sect or party, may participate. Let every sect, in every town or village, appoint its own schoolmaster, who can teach its peculiar tenets, in addition to a sound secular education, and government aid be rendered in proportion to the number of children educated. By this plan the double object of mundane and religious instruction may be secured ; government aiding and assisting, without annoying interference. (Cheers.) Such a scheme of education shall have my hearty concurrence and support. Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, our attention has been directed to the great changes that have taken place within the last half century, and the credit of all good measures has been claimed exclusively for the Whigs. This is an error which I will very speedily

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixp cuce per Quarter

dispel. I hate alike Whiggery and Toryism ; both are the enemies of national improvement, and will never yield but to intense popular pressure. My sincere aspiration is, that the day may soon come when the eternal requiem of these two destructive factions may he sung by the people of this country. But to the point at issue. Which were the two greatest measures of the past twenty-five years? Catholic Eman-cipation and Free Trade. Who pushed Catholic Emancipation through the Legislature ? A Tory Cabinet, led by Wellington and Peel. Who gave us a greater measure of Free Trade than was ever sought for by Cobden or Bright ? A Tory administration led by Sir R. Peel, and opposed with relentless pertinacity by the old Whig and Tory rumps of the Church and Queen genus. (Loud cheers.) Thus, gentlemen, have I stripped the Whigs of a little of the gewgaw frippery in which they were dressed up for exhibiting before you this day. (Cheers.) [Mr M'Grath here ran through the catalogue of Whig criminality, commenting on each malefaction in a manner that elicited the most enthusiastic peals of applause from the great ma-

Chartist, and Mr Douglas Fox, who proposed Mr Gower, was a finality Whig. (Cheers.) He (Mr Gorse) had had enough of Whiggery. Mr Fox said Wr Cossing tonic. He professes his readiness to make Mr Gower was a lawyer. Now, they wanted less law grossing topic. He professes his readiness to make and more justice. (Cheers.) Mr Fox said, that the elective right co-extensive with popular educa-Toryism was nearly done away with; in his (Mr tion. He should inform us what he means by edu-any person into custody who would dare to make a cation ; the word means, according to my acceptance (Cheers.) Mr M'Grath, the candidate he was about of it, the educing of the powers of man's mental and present, I can very soon get it." However, this to propose, was a public man of unblemished private corporeal nature. If this be a correct definition, threat had not the effect desired, for when a vote of character, and well qualified to represent the work- where is the working man who is uneducated ? The thanks was put/by Mr Gower, the opposing candidate, you do me the honour to address me you will ing men of England in Parliament. He begged working men cannot boast an acquaintance with the for the impartial conduct of his Mayorship, there abstract science ; indeed, we know th

they should not, or were not prepared. (Great confusion.)

William Hewitt, Publisher 16, J. Windmill A. Hayman

The MAYOR.-Inasmuch as Mr M'Grath has not offered to pay fees and expenses, I declare that no poll has been demanded, and that the Honourable Frederick Leveson Gower is duly returned as member for this borough. (Great confusion.)

The Honourable Mr Gower returned thanks; and a vote of thanks, amidst considerable disorder, having been voted to the Mayor, the court broke up.

In addition to the fees of £23 10s., the half of the election expenses in booths would have amounted to £150 more.

We have been supplied by our own correspondent with the following account of these extraordinary proceedings :--

When the tremendous applause which greeted the termination of Mr M'Grath's truly eloquent and powerful speech had subsided, the Mayor rose, as we thought, with the intention of putting each candidate to the meeting for approval or disapproval, but we were doomed to disappointment. Never, in our lives, did we either hear or read such a declaration as that made by "his worship," ere he took the show of hands. He said that no man present should raise his hand in favour of either candidates, unless he was an elector of the borough. We believe such a course to be unprecedented in the annals of previous elections, as it is certainly grossly unconstitutional. The Mayor then called upon such of the electors as were favourable to Mr Gower to hold up their hands, when about fifty out of an assemblage comprising fourteen hundred persons, were raised in tayour of this precious scion of the house of Cavendish. He next called for a show of hands for Mr M'Grath, when there was an overwhelming majority in that gentleman's favour.

Upon the Mayor seeing this manifestation of popular strength in support of just principles, he cried out, "Let none but electors hold up their hands ; non electors, put down yours," and, that the despotic mandate should be carried into effect. policomen were stationed in different parts of the Hall, several of whom absolutely put their hands to the uplifted arms of many individuals, and forced down their hands. This illegal mode of procedure, together with the Mayor's further announcement, that persons, not being electors, were liable to imprisonment if they voted, had the effect of intimidating a considerable number of individuals, who had held their hands up at first : but even then there was a clear majority of at least two to one ; and yet, to our utter astonishment, this local nabob declared there was a majority of electors in favour of Mr Gower !

Mr M'GRATH immediately rose and protested against the decision of "his worship," upon which the latter hastily rose up from the seat of justice he had desecrated by his mendacious decision, and poured a torrent of vulgar and brutal abuse upon the former, and in the course of his Billingsgate effusion said ,-" If you don't desist speaking I shall be under the necessity of taking notice of you," meaning thereby, that he would hand Mr M Grath over to the "tender mercies" of the gentlemen bedecked in blue. " You have said a great deal that was beside the purpose, much that was unconstitutional, and many things that the law of the land would not permit ;" adding,--" a great deal of what

any person into custody who would date to make a noise, and added, "' If I have not enough of force

sdaughter, at Mr Morgan's, 5d. per 26" day. £1 5 6

5 that this family are earning more than 20s. per t, and only five to be maintained. Ton state wages to be 7s., Si., and, in some in-

inces, 93. per week. You should remember that imers give from 12 to 18 quarts of drink to the men zweek, and 10s. wages, land if you will do the same, think your men would sooner have it than 12s. drink water.

Tou say flour is 183. per bushel, and, a few lines ther on, you state it to be £4 per sack. Now rich of these statements are we to believe ? And we believe that a man with a wife and family mget a little more than half a bushel of flour z week. With 25s. 6d. per week they can have £. 8. d.

	_	_		
3 pecks of flour	0	12	0	
		2	11	
		2	6	
		2	6	
		1	0	
	1	0	11	
Rent	0	1	6	
	θ	3	0	
	£1	5	6	
	51b. of meat, 7d 3 ditto of bacon Groc: ry Piring Rent	5ib. of meat, 7d. 0 3 ditto of bacon	5ib. of meat, 7d. θ 2 3 ditto of bacon 0 2 Groc: ry 0 2 Piring 0 1 Rent 0 1 Pat by for clothes	51b. of meat, 7d. 0 2 11 3 ditto of bacon 0 2 6 Groc:ry 0 2 6 Piring 0 1 0 1 0 1 6 Rent 0 1 6

So we think, if you will just look the matter ner, you will see you have made a small mistake or

1st-The woman was not in the state described. ad.-The doctor never ordered her any soup. 3rd.-The man never applied to either Overseer, furdian, or Relieving Officer at all, and, therefore, rali not be ordered away.

th.-The family are not in the distress you Excent them, when they can earn 20s. to 25s. per

ich-Curtis has not a large family, nor several tiles to go to work.

611.-Farmers' men's wages are not what you repear them to be. They, the farmers, give as much syou, if you will add the value of the drink to the

With the other parts of your letter we have noing to do, and, therefore, shall offer no remarks on Est. You are quite welcome to your own political Enions if you will leave other people alone, or if ya do print let it be the truth. We should not have budded you at all if you had not stated that which, if would have been a disgrace to any parishioner, Serefore have written in self-defence.

"To hear an open slander is a crime; Bat not to find an answer is a worse," [llere follow the signatures of the churchwardens, Ferseers, and guardian of the parish.]

10 THE CHURCHWARDENS, OVER-SEERS, AND GUARDIAN OF THE PARISH OF ELDERSFIELD.

"To hear an open slander is a crime, But not to MAKE an answer is a worse."

GENTLEMEN,

In the correspondence which you have ^{dought} proper to open with me you have a Steat advantage over me; you write as a ^{tommunity} or body—I as an individual; as ^h is an acknowledged fact that men in their Orporate capacity will commit acts which the esest amongst them would blush to acknowdge as an individual. However, I shall not wink from the individual responsibility of bat I have stated upon my own knowledge, bile I propose to strengthen the statements Ede by Curtis, and published by me upon the tidence of his parishioners and neighbours by working for me.

h the afternoon, to see his wife, who was danthe fond hope that I should indulge in work. the delicious dream of an Eldersfield labourer's enviable condition. I pictured to myself the to satisfy their wants-the scenes of woe de-Picted in the daily journals vanished from my There of so much happiness !"

' How much drink do they give you? "Why, some two quarts a day." "And what's that worth ?" "Why, fivepence a gallon, if it is good." "Which would you rather have-my wages, 12s.

and which was corroborated by all :—

"No, I could give my oath she did not."

ing officer refused to give you an order for ?"

"O. Lord ! sir, who says that ?"

"Never mind who says it, can you earn it and

"No, sir, not from the day I was born, nor a

pound a week in harvest, and sometimes without

"Have you five pounds of meat, three pounds of bacon, three pecks of flour, 2s. 6d. worth of groceries,

a shillings-worth of firing, 1s. 6d. for rent, and 3s. for

"I could give my oath that there hasn't been ;

pound of any sort of meat in my house for a week these three or four or five months. I had half a pound

"When your wife is at work does she earn from

"No, sir ; when she is at work she will earn 7d. or

"God bless you, no, sir ! a day now and then at

"Is your daughter working for Mr Morgan at

"Is your son at Mr Hawkin's in constant work ?"

"Now, Curt's, what are the wages usually given by

"Well, 7s. and 8s. a week, and 9s. in busy times

and sometimes 10s. ; but when they give 10s. they

" Does she get constant work at that ?"

"He has what he earns himself, sir,"

give no drink, and some gave 63. in winter."

of bacon last Sunday, and we're oftener without that

her to the house."

week ?"

your family ?"

clothing every week ?"

constant work ?"

farmers in your parish ?"

" No, sir."

"Curtis, did your wife work on the 18th ?"

week, without drink, or the 93. with drink ?" "Why, the 12s. a great deal; it does me more good and my family.

"Now, what can you earn, upon an average, throughout the year ?' "Why, with good and bad times we never bring

home 9s. a week the year round." "Now, what groceries have you in the week ?" "Well, sir, the most we ever have is an ounce

of fourpenny tea, and twopence for a quarter of sugar. "What is the real state of your wife's health ?"

"Why, the neighbours know, sir, and the doctor knows, that she is in a bad and low state, and wasting for want of nourishment, and can only work a day or two now and then."

"Well, but I have heard a most excellent charac-

ter of your medical man from everybody ?" "Oh, if they were all like him, sir, the parish would be different; but they don't give what he

orders.⁴ Now, gentlemen, I have only to add that your description of an Eldersfield labourer's condition has been the cause of much laughter and general merriment since you had the folly to publish it.

Still anxious to arrive at the truth, I reuested Curtis to send his wife to me on the following morning. She came, and her appearance bespoke her condition, and corroborated her husband's statement. However, resolved upon being satisfied, I repeated my questions to her, and she described her state and her family's state just as her husband and neighbours did. I asked her "if her hus-

his family." Now, gentlemen, I have rendered you the easy task of dealing with my assertions and Curtis's fabrications, and, in order to enable you to deal summarily with them, I repeat them. To my own knowledge the maximum rate of wages with cyder is 9s. per week ; that flour was 18s. per bushel; that I paid it to Mr Crews that week ; that Mr Richard Aston, my neighbour, paid the same price; and that I had contracted with a Mr Barrett, miller, of Gloucester, for 32l. a ton, or 4l. a sack, for flour during that week ; that I have his note in my | ment of our friend M'Grath, at Derby, by the Mayor possession, and here allow me to explain what of that town. to you appears a conundrum-how flour could be 18s. a bushel, and 4l. a sack. Now, a sack is five bushels, which at 18s. per bushel would be 41. 10s., leaving the retailer 10s. profit upon the sack that cost 4l. Now, surely there was no great difficulty in solving this riddle, especially as you are aware that the quarter of a pound of sugar which the huckster sells for twonence, costs him little more than a penny so that in the case of flour the retailer has about twelve and a half per cent., and in the case of sugar nearly 50 per cent. How could you confess yourselves so ignorant as to require the solution of so understandable an assertion, such an every-day occurrence? You

say, "We do think he would have needed but little assistance if his wife was ill, as he was at work for you at 12s. per week, and, as you felt so interested for him, you would have spotism. given him a part of his wages if he had asked

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE RAM OF DERBY.

WAR TO EXTERMINATION ! UP, CHARTISTS, AND AT THEM !

TO THE MEN OF THE MIDLANDS. March! March! Derby and Nottingham, Why, my lads, don't you march forward in order ! March ! March ! Leicester and Birmingham, And drive the base Bloodies over the border. FRIENDS OF THE MIDLANDS,

I was just about writing a letter of thanks and congratulation to the brave Chartists of Westminster, for having so gloriously rescued our cause, band was a drunken man, or if he wasted their our principles, and our nonour, nom the sume of present state of things, its mount we containing a substance?" and she replied, "No, sir, far Faction; but, as I understand that a vote of censure curse rather than a blessing. The government meahas been passed upon me by the METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE for the part I took at the late Crown and Anchor Meeting, I shall reserve what I had in-

tended to say till I am in possession of that vote. I defer any further notice of the subject, because I hold myself responsible to public opinion; and because I may have unintentionally erred, and may consequently be deserving of censure. Having dismissed the subject for the present, I now turn to the consideration of the most important subject just now to the Chartist body-I mean the treat-

The conduct of the BASE, BRUTAL, AND BLOODY, was not only illegal, but unconstitutional. He had no right, as Returning Officer, to play the upon this morning to exercise one of the most imhighwayman, and demand of M'Grath, "YOUR portant functions that can devolve upon the denizens MONEY OR YOURLIBERTY." He had no right here to day is to make your election of a competent to forbid the non-electors holding up their handshe had no right to make the payment of fees the condition of opening the poll. The blow thus aimed the double blow at the poor privileges of nonelectors and the right of electors, is a blow which, if not resented, would at once crush all hope of liberty. This is the signal of what we are to expect when we next meet the foe in the field. Just when a Minority-Minister is about to appeal to the country, his local coadjutor shows how in-door toleration is to be strengthened by out-door de-

Is it not enough that your voices should be stifled, but must your hands now be muffled ? Having It was not my business to make a parade of starved you into submission, are they afraid to see

House of Parliament.

working man. The Hon. F. L. Gower, who was received with

cheers from the Whigs, said the first claim he put | forward to their favour was, that he was a friend to holds. Lie considered it unjust to tax one man for member of the Church of England, but he was opposed to the oppressive and unjust tax imposed upon jected, on principle, to taxing Protestants for the enof electoral duties; and whilst he retained that opinion, by conceding Universal Suffrage under the could desire-but what was this much-abused measure? It was intended to aid voluntary efforts in dispelling ignorance and vice, and elevating the morals and intellects of the rising generation of the working-classes. It was not designed to interfere with the religious instruction of Dissenters, who would have an equal advantage with other sects, provided they subscribed their quota to meet the government grant. He did not say but that he might have preferred "secular education, but a barrier to such a scheme would be erected by the religious public. The measure was framed in a spirit of religious equality, and it was not just to say that he was nothing better than a Tory, because he was favourable Their opponents, the Tories, were powerful, l to it. and if division prevailed in the Liberal ranks, the

Tories would profit by it. Mr M'GRATH, on coming forward, was received in the most enthusiastic manner. Ile said Mr Mayor, Electors and non-Electors of Derby,-You are called individual to represent the interests of this borough in Parliament. Your character as friends of progress and promoters of your country's welfare is involved in the manner in which you discharge your duty this morning. (Hear.) The consequences of your proceedings here to-day will not be confined to Derby, they are destined to affect, however remotely, an empire which extends over a seventh of the globe's surface, and which comprises a population of more than one hundred millions of human beings. Gentlemen, these circumstances calmly considered will imbue your minds with the momentous responsibilities of the work you are about to perform. (Hear.) The duty of the candidates at this meeting is a disingenuous exposition of their principles, yours is the calm investigation of such principles, that the candidate of your choice may be a wise selection. (Cheers.) We

live in an era which demands new principles of legislation. Whig and Tory politics are far in the rear of It is not a usual or a common act of tyranny that your consideration, will evidence in me a solicitude to place my humble shoulder to the wheel of Progression. (Cheers.) With much of what has been much of what has been advanced, I in toto dissent. In doing so, however, he has slipped into a strange solecism, he has arrived at his conclusion by a logical process, to my mind, wholly incomprehensible. He boldly assures us that schools are unnatural institutions ; and, in proof of his position, he calls our attention to the roaming American savage, who instructs right in his constitutional law, "Death to the parents should be the tutor of their offspring. This gentleman, however, inthe same breath professes his

"There are bookful blockheads ignorantly read,

With lots of learned lumber in their head." the reporter of the Times, by a Derby elector, whose In the absence, however, of polished attainments, name did not transpire. He was apparently a humble the working men of England have strong common sense, which constitutes the polar star that will enable them to steer their course with safety through the stormy ocean of politics. (Loud cheers.) I am for the extension of the franchise, and I will civil and religious liberty. He maintained that no | tell you in understandable language the length I man should be denied the exercise of any civil right | am prepared to go. I will vote that every male British on account of the opinions which he conscientiously subject of full age, of sound mind, and not suffering the penalty of crime, shall participate in the election the support of the religion of another. He was a of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, (Loud and continued cheering,) Mr M'Grath then entered upon a most conclusive line of argu-Dissenters, in the form of Church-rates. Headmitted | ment, demonstrative of the justice and necessity of the grievance of the Irish Church, which was not a national institution, but the Church of a small Protestant minority of the people, and whose surplus next to the fallen condition of Ireland, and instanced revenues ought, in his opinion, to be applied for the several measures which he contended were necessary education and benefit of all. Objecting as he did to for its improvement. On the question as to the mititaxation of the Irish Roman Catholics, he equally ob-jected, on principle, to taxing Protestants for the en. his opponent was not sufficiently clear. Mr Gower dowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. With tells us that his mitigatory career shall be regulated regard to the important question of Free Trade, both | by a "regard for the public safety." This promise reason and experience taught him that Free Trade | has a kindred affinity to his promise of the franchise was wise and politic, and that it would ultimately to the people, when they are intelligent enough. benefit those who were protected as well as those Promises are the stock-in-trade with which the who were consumers-the people at large. Passing | Whigs have ever purchased popularity-but if the on to the question of shorter Parliaments, he ex. people on this occasion, after years of experience, pressed his decided opinion that the present term of are not resolved to demand something more substaneven years was too long; and that the protection of tial, they justly merit deception as the penalty of their the ballot ought to be conceded to the elector. His guilibility. (Loud cheers.) There are some who eling opinion on the question of the franchise was, that to the sanguinary gibbet as an instrument of moral the extension of the franchise should be coequal with power ; there are some who, in the plenitude of the extension of education. He would not deny that their stupidity, deem the existence of the gallows many persons were excluded from the franchise necessary to awe human depravity into innocuouswhose intelligence and position qualified them for it. ness. Let experience correct the errors of those He held that a certain amount of intelligence was timid persons who, in the disuse of the horrible manecessary to qualify a man for the proper discharge chine, see murder stalking unrestrained through the land, Certain crimes have diminished with the disuse of the hangman's vocation. I think, then, we may safely conclude from analogy, that a similar result would attend its utter annihilation. (Cheers.) [The Mayor here exclaimed : "But what says Holy Writ ?"] To which Mr M'Grath immediately said : I am asked by the Mayor, "What says Holy Writ ?" It says you must love and forgive your enemics, but I believe you do rot require my atten-tion to the parts of Iloly Writ that breathe charity, but those that enjoin vengeance. You wish our attention to the passage that says, "Whoso shed-deth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.' I believe this to be one of the ancient ordinances set aside by the Christian dispensation. The Scripture contains other ordinances that it would be neither wise nor politic to enforce in the year 1847. It was an ancient law that the Sabbath-breaker should be taken to the confines of the camp and stoned to death. Would the worthy chief magistrate justify such a horrible proceeding, on the ground that scrip-

tural warranty could be produced in support of it? (Cheers.) With this question there should be no paltering-no delay. Judicial murder is regularly committed by strangulation in the presence of collected thousands. Such atrocious spectacles desecrate cellent branches were formed. Winlaton has been the sanctity of human life-vitiate the head, and obdurate the heart-and I from my inmost soul say God speed the efforts of the humane to accomplish the speedy abolition of the horrific practice of commencement at Windy Nook and Wreckington, 'launching criminals into eternity!" (Loud cheers.) Mr M'Grath next took up the question of severing the Church from the State. He said, I have again to complain of Mr Gower's ambiguity and want of influx of new members, that the whole stock of rules precision. He says, he will vote for the abolition of "Church Rates," but he says not a syllable about "Tithes." Now, if Church rates are oppressive, tithes are much more so. flence the a right-minded man to vote for the abelition the person of Mr John Hunter. We had a spirited in impelling him to struggle for the abolition of tithes. Mr M'Grath entered ably into this subject, | bers announced themselves, 1 walked on to Thornley, and evidently imbued the assembly with a sense and had to regret missing many populous places, in of the truth and justice of the course he said he which considerable good might have been done. We was resolved to pursue in the event of being re-had a capital meeting at this colliery, composed turned. He concluded this topic by saying that chiefly of miners. I opened the branch with eleven the taking by the Church of pans, pots, saucepans, names-all of whom made their appearance at the tea, sugar, soap, and candles for church rates is a

The alternance for me; that he was fifty-six worked tor me; that he was fifty-six worked tor me; that he was fifty-six will and fire chilling several miles to walk to his work; and lived in the parish of Eldersfield, bin me to bis wills, and regularly of the object from Whiggery? Now, friends, my blood is a the recital, that I fear the value of my in-the alternance to the work were shillings per week; but he asked me for permission to leave work were work to have an article. I now, gentlemen, leave the business of the day in want to understand the plan to take it up with their your hands. I wait with anxiety for your selection. | characteristic enthusiasm. Your wretched countrymen and women in the Whig From Thornley I walked on to Durham, and from said by the proposer and seconder of my opponent in made bastiles look to you for justice. Seven millions thence, on Monday, June 7th, I marched on through this contest, I fully agree ; at the same time, from of English call aloud to you this day for justice. as a delightful country (the crop looking magnificent) Gentlemen. I implore you concede their prayer. You far as Bishop Auckland. No arrangement had been can do your share in the good work, and then you made here for a meeting, but I made arrangements can walk proudly from this place with the pleasing for one at a future date, when, I hope, the carpet consciousness of having discharged your duty to yourselves, your country, and your God. (Immense) On June 8th I had a fine meeting On June 8th I had a fine meeting in Old Shildon. Many took the rules, announcing their intention to cheering.) We take the following account from the Times :join and pay their subscription at the first members The MAYOR, before putting the nomination to a meeting. show of hands, observed, that no person had a right I will hold a meeting to-night. June 9th, in Darto be present unless he was an elector ; he therefore | lington. 1 wish some one at Redoar, Hartlepool, Durham, Chester-le-street, and Birtley, would communicate with me as soon as possible at the Post-office, Stockhoped that, now they were going to the vote, none but electors would hold up their hands. Mr M'GRATH was about to make some observation, ton-on-Tees, to which place they can direct their but the Mayor refused to hear him. letters. Any locality desirous of my services near The MAYOR then put the names of the two candidates to the vote, and declared the majority to be in to those Towns I pass through, as announced in my route, will have their request attended to. tayour of Mr Gower. The Carlisle branch will be good enough to make Mr M'GRATH and Mr GORSE protested against the arrangements for me in and around their town and decision district, the route to begin on Monday, June 28th. The MATOR .- Do you demand a poll ? I feel much pleasure in announcing the existence of a sound and friendly feeling towards the oause. Mr M'GRATH,-I do. The MAYOR.-Let me have your money, then. wherever I have been-an anxious desige, to; become (Cheers and disapprobation.) I am entitled in fees) acquainted with the principles of the society, and an honest, earnest enthusiasm for its prosperity and ad honest, earnest entitusiasin for its prosperity and au-vancement. It will be my duty to entitavour to im-prove this favourable state of things, and all those localities which I have visited will, T believe bear testimeny to my sincere exertions. I remain, friends, faithfully yours, P. M. M. Doutes in

of hands were held up against it.

We have only time to add, as we are in haste for post, that the general opinion of the inhabitants of the town, whether for or against our principles, is that the conduct of the Mayor was partial in the extreme, and many of the town councillors who were present at the meeting, distinctly declare that the Chartist candidate had the show of hands.

GREAT MEETING OF ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS AT HALIFAX.

The Old-fellows' Hall was crowded on Monday night last, for the purpose of taking the sense of the electors and non-electors as to the principles which should guide them at the approaching election. Mr Warrington was called to the chair, and a resolution was carried unani. mously, declaratory that a candidate should have the approval of the non-electors as well as the votes of the electors. Mr Ernest Jones was then proposed as a fitting candidate to represent this borough, and that a requisition should be signed by the chairman, requesting him to become so. This resolution was carried with great enthusiasm, only two hands being held up against it out of the vast assemblage.

The requisition was accordingly prepared, and the neeting separated highly delighted with the triumph and ticipated over the monopolising Whigs.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,

A General Election is at hand; we must endeavour, by all the legal means within our power, to secure the return of a few sterling patriets to the next parliament, who will aid our own Duncombe in making the popular voice heard in the House of Commons. To effect this desirable object, it is necessary to raise funds wherewith to pay the expenses likely to be incurred. Nottingham having been selected as one borough for trying the experiment, will bring forward a candidate, take him to the poll, and, if possible, return him, in the person of the working man's friend and the oppressor's foe, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. We call upon you to rally around us, and forward your subscriptions at once, in postage stamps or post-office orders, every farthing of which shall be duly accounted for in my balance sheet. Onward I remain, yours truly, and we conquer!

JAMES SWEET.

(N (N

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FRIENDS,-You must, no doubt, have observed my route announced in the Northern Star for the purpose of agitating the important interests of your Society. I now proceed, in accordance with the usual practice of lecturers, to give a brief summary of my proceedings, leaving it to the local secretaries to send a more enlarged report, should they think proper to do so. I attended at Winlaton and North Shields, where exlong famed for its good and true men, but the openalthough the holidays were certainly a drawback. I left the Newcastle branch in a most flourishing condition, and only felt sorry in consequence of the large the result of which will be developed in time. At same reason that would induce Easington Lane I found an active co-operator in the rates, would act with double force meeting, attended by some of the principal inhabitants; at the conclusion of which several new memsociety's meeting in a chapel on Saturday following.

I longed for daybreak to take vengeance inconsiderate, as to enter into an unprovoked pon the ingrate who had so deceived me as to contest with me, when you must have been con-The Maron. - Will you pay me the fees to which I want £23 10:. is condition and your administration of the vinced that every one of your assertions were ing "a change came o'er the spirit of my of saving yourselves from that disgrace which [himself amenable to the law, and subject to a heavy ocean of space. Any government, I say, neglecting] Mr M'GRATH and his friends intimated that

Gentlemen, you do not appear to me to at-Erously ill ; and that I gave him permission ; tach the proper meaning to simple terms. hat flour was 18s, per bushel, and 4L per sack ; stated that the man had several miles to walk that labouring men in the parish receive to and from his work, and you put the distance 1, 8s., and 9s. per week; and that with the down at two miles and a half there, and two a moment's loss of time, a strong, an indignant, and bighest rate of wages a man could only pur-chase half a bushel of flour per week. Such, walk of five miles a day or thirty miles a week. sentlemen, were the statements made upon my It implies two hours' labour of walking each own authority, and I now reiterate them. day, which increases the day's work to fourteen When I read your letter in the Cloucester hours; and although I would not say that the Journal on Sunday morning, I confessed my man who had travelled five miles by the railadignation in believing that I had been so road had travelled several miles, yet I do say mposed upon by Curtis. I thought seriously that the term "several miles" is well applied to tuent body, in order that we may clearly under- his children without the aid of schools. Helikewise ever it upon that day of rest, and retired in the man who walks five miles a day to his stand our position, and, if the 'RAM OF DERBY' is tells us that in his opinion Ileaven's will is, that the

Now, gentlemen, I have looked the matter over, and I find that I have not made even a and Brutals!" "Death to Whiggery !" shall be our scheme ! lu other words, according to his own sorrid vision of a starving family crying for small mistake; but, perhaps, if in your calmer food to the anxious father, who had toiled judgment you WILL LOOK THE MATTER through the week in expectation of being able OVER you will find that you have made more than a small mistake or two; you will find that not two per cent. of the labourers of Eldersboughts, and I said, "Here, in Eldersfield, field parish earn 10s. a week throughout the be true standard of Labour's comfort has vear, while you have averaged it at 11. 5s. 6d. been established ; thank God I live within the per week. How could you be so silly ? how could you be so foolish ? how could you be so

has been committed, it is an atrocious act, for which there is no precedent; and straightway, and without unmistakeable remonstrance must be sent by the unmistakeable remonstrance must be sent by the Mr Gower's seconder has thought proper to pour his electors and non-electors of Derby to Mr Duncombe laudation profusely on the Whig plan of education. No time must be lost, as we must know the terms upon which the approaching battle is to be fought. Let us have a clear and explicit definition of Whig constitutional liberty from the tools of the consti-

Liberty Slayers !" " Death to the Base, Bloody, battle-cry and watch-word at the next conflict.

This atrocious act will raise the pride of insulted freemen from John O'Groats to the Land's End. When our friends nobly step forward, as M'Grath nobly did, to declare our principles and our views, are we to abandon them in the hour of trial ? I now man's organisation : it is susceptible of continuous was submitted to a committee, he must be unseated. I the pinions of astronomy, survey the immense realms " untoward event."

unqualified admiration of the Whig educational showing, he magnanimously relinquishes the plan approved by God and Nature, and tenaciously clings

to the unnatural project of the Whigs! (Loud

cheers.) To the education of the people I attach pa-ramount importance. I hold the fullest develop-ment of the national mind to be a primary duty of a good government. The mind is the noblest part of

tell you, in contradiction of the RAM'S UNCONSTI- improvement and expansion ; it can circumnavigate for your share to the amount of £23 10s. ; let me the extensive world of art and science ; it can explore have your money before we proceed.

TUTIONAL DECISION, that the Whigling Gower the extensive world of artand science, it can explore intro your money before we proceed. Mr M'Grath and his friends looked extremely is not the member for Derby; and if the question with gems of rarest knowledge; it can soar aloft on downcast, and were evidently not prepared for this

prowded to excess.

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOSE,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Extraordinary Cure of a Contloman cigkty years of age, of a very Bad Leg.

Extract of a Letter, deted Saxmundham, 18th January, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

SIR,-I beg to inform you that I suffered with a had leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting any relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that should like to try your pills and cintmont, and he said "Do so, for I do not see any change of your getting better. without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge." By taking your pills and using your ointment, I got im-mediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which, I thank God ; and to you, Sir. I return my sincere thanks. It is generally known about here, and is culled a surprising cure.

RICHARD STOPHER. (Signed) ** The above Gentleman is new so hale and strong, even in his 60th year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Saxmundham.

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

- Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 19th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roccom mon Journal.

nleers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fea: ful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the pur. either one or two alternatives-to have both Legs amput tted, or die !- On his way home bemet a Gontiemans in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and wa perfectly cured by their means alone. (Signed) CHARLES TULLY,

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long

Standing. Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton, the 1"th of Fel

1817, confirmed by Mr Simpson, Stationer. To Professor Holloway.

SIE,-Having been wonderfully restored from a state ofgreatsuffering, illness. and debility, by the use of your pills and ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with violent Scorbutic Eruption. which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body. causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal medical men, as also to those in Birmingham without getting the least relief, at last I was recom-mended by Mr Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market. place, to try your pills and ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as the roughly cured; I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Cure of a Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas In the following remarkable case the Lady had been both deaf and blind from the virulence of the complaint.-Feb

1947, 1847. Mrs Gibbons, of Tivoli-place. Cheltenham, was for two year. so dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas that she beca ae (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind and deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during the whole of the time she was attended by several of the most eminent medical men in Cheitenham, without receiving any benefit what+ver, and, us a last resource, she tried Holloway's pills and ointment, which in two months periectly cured the dreadful complaint, and likewi-e restored her to health.

Store are to norm. Store, the very respectable landledy of the Newmarker une, Chettenham, can hear witness to this cure. It can also be authenticated at the stationers.

No. 10, Arcade, High-street, Cheltenham. IN ALL DISEASES of the skin, bad legs, old waunds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stoney and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and ina-bage, likewise in cases of piles; Holloway's pills in all above cases, ought to be used with the obstant ; as by this means cures will be effected with a much granter certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the oistment alone. The oistment is proved to be a contain remedy for the b'te of Moschettoes, Sand dies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, and Coco bay, and all skin discuss common to the East and West Indies, and other traper d

cimates. Bu.ns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips, and GOUT! GOUT!! GOUT!!!

The New Specific Patented Medicine for Gout, Patronised by the Faculty, Nobility, and Gentry, &s.

TAILE Discoverer of this Invaluable Specific has, after great study and research, proved, by facts, that this Aut Mixture is the only efficient remedy yet discovered Gout Alxiers is the only endered remay yet discovered for that exeruciating disorder—the expensive pills and mixture, daily puffed off, having proved a complete failure. This medicine claims a two fold superiority over every other yet produced for the public good ; a certainty

of cure, and a re-establishment of health, in a few days at a triffing expense. No particular restrictions are neces-sary, the principal action of the medicine being confined to the Nerves, Muscles, and Tendons, and promoting a free circulation of the blood ; and it must be consolatory to those afflicted with Gout, to be assured that it possesses the medical powers of preventing the disease flying to the stomach, brain, or any vital part, and also prevents fits. It is thus recommended to the afflicted with a confidence arising from experience, as one of the most valuable results of the improved state of Medical Science, and the

mly certain and safe remedy yet discovered for this painful disorder. Price-Half-pints, 1s 9d; and Pints only 2s 9d per

Bottle, duty included—There is a saving of 9d in the large

size. Likewise, the now popular remedy for CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, TICHOLOREUX, PAR-TIA', PARALYSIS, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.-This medi-cine (which differs from the Gout Mixture) has a wonder-cine (which differs from the Gout Mixture) has a wonderful effect in giving relief from the most intolcrable pains S13,-Mr Ryan, the well-known proprietor of the Hotel of Rheumatism in one or two hours, and one bottle will next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight generally carry of an attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many months. The continued authenticated proofs of decided approbation sent to the Proprietor from all parts of the Kingdom, with pose of consulting some of the most eminent professional a rapidly increasing Sale, has caused a demand for it unmen, but returned home to his family with the choice of paralleled entirely by its own merits; and it is by the wish of those parties only who have received such benefits from its se, that has induced the Proprietor to make it more

generally known.-Price, 189d and 289d per Bottle. Also, his Invaluable SOOTHING POWDERS for Chil-Guide, with useful instructions to Mothers, is given with each packet of the Soothing Powders.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by the Proprietor, Mr G. V. Wilkes, Pharmaceutical Chemist, ille-ond, London. To prevent fraud, his name is written Agonts: Mossrs Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, Lundon; Messrs Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside, London; Messrs Maude and Woaver, Wolverhampton, taffordshire ; and Retail, in Liverpool, by Mr P. Roberts Inemist, 20, Ranelagh-street, to whom apply immediately for Testimenials, which have been received, of the great flicacy of the above Invaluable Medicinus. The Medicine can now be obtained in every town in England, Scotland, and Wales. Any Medicine dealer will procure it on application. Respectable Agents wanted in the North.

A Additional and Important Evidence of the Salutary Effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, from Mr. Thomas Tates.

"5, Albion-road, Stoke Newington-green 6th February, 1547.

"Sir,-Withmuch pleasure I acquaint you with the enefit that I have derived by taking Blair's Pills. "On my journey five weeks since, whilst at Chepstow, I had distressing symptoms of an attack of Gout in one hot, and with the utmost difficulty reached Bristol. By his time the disease had so much increased that I could not place my foot on the floor. the swelling being extensive and the pain exeruciating. Having often heard of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, I immediately sent to Messrs. Ferris and Score, Chemists, Bristol, for a box, which when I had taken, the pain had wholly subsided I con-tinued the pills until I had taken two-and-a-half boxes more, when to my gratification I was perfectly restored to health, and able to resume my journey. "I respectfully assure you that I shall recommend this

valuable medicine to the fullest extent in my power, and never while travelling shall I in future be without it During my illness my residence was at Mrs. Slocombes. Greyhound Inu, Broadmead, Bristol, whose family, it equisite, will confirm the facts I have stated, "I forward my case to you for publication, that the

flicted may be assured of and obtain relief. "I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

"THOMAS YATES, "Traveller to Messrs. Day and Martin, 97, High Holborn, London."

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. The efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills is now wiversally acknowledged, and for the class of diseases known as Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Tic Doleroux, and all analogous, complaints, comment is unnecessary. The continued series of testimonials, of ach indisputable authority as the above, renders this

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in ; heavent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring would bear enstamped upon it he physical characters erivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle or 335., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

ESSENCE,

in anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying me diseased hamours of the blood ; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the ninutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina. ions, and impurities from the vital stream ; eradicating he merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the £in.

Price 119., or four bottles in one for 335., by which 11s. s saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venoreal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will then remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the untappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, -- rnally endanger the very vital organs in existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of hours of labour, he thought all trades should be secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulceration and enlargement of the throat tons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, ic., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful Lections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect ffe, the Conventrated Detersive Essence will be found to ^{cri}attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health anid constitution. To persons entering upon the responsib tics of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune dren Cutting their Tceth. Price, 18 11d per packet. A during their more youthful days to be affecteanyd with orm of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine No one could deny its necessity and moderation is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as [(lear). We appear to be agreed that "time" is moer serious affections are visited upon an innecent wife valuable. He even thought that a little more leisure and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies every day would be very beneficial-it would afford accoss the Government Stamp on each bottle. Wholesale than perhaps half the world is aware of ; for, it must be men time for self-culture, enable them to improve remembered, where the fountain is polluted, thestream | their minds, and, depend on it, as their minds were that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC Price 2s.9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known troughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorder of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in- this question a triumphant issue." hor' space of time, without confinement to the least ex. | He (Mr Warne) thought the adoption of the propoposaro.

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

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fes of One Pound, without which ne notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possiblein he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of ne world ; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely acked, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concontrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spoine Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by ost o the princi pal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses Loudon, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

INDIAN CORN .- The following are recipes and instructions which are at the present time extensively used, and with great advantage and economy, in the nished to us by Mr Jonathan D. Carr, of that town : ness was brisk, and there was plenty of employment.

or baked.

send them up hot.

hours, and eat hot with treacle snuce or butter.

When Burritt forg'd the bolts of Fudge,

He was well paid-and could not grudge

largeness of his head externally, and the peculiarity

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazetle of Tuesday, June 15)

manufacturer of malt and hop extract—Archibald Dun-lop, Lower Bglgrave-place, Chester-square, land agent— Edward Edmunds, Lowndes-street, Knightsbridge, hosier

-John Evans, Pump-row, Old-street-road, paper stainer -George Gilbert, Folkestone, Keut, shoemaker-Charles Gilman, Canal-terrace, Caniden Town, oilman-Thomas

At Mammon's shrine below,

Ahead with knaves to go.

-Miners' Advocate.

lent household bread and cakes.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken MOVEMENT OF THE OPERATIVE MASONS | THE CONDITION. OF-ENGLAND QUESTION. FOR SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

The following is the substance of a speech delivered by Mr Samuel Kydd, at the meeting at the Crown and Anchor. reported in our last :--

The Masons of London, who have been agitating the Short-Hour question for the last three months. Chairman and Men of London,-" It is true liberty held their last public meeting, prior to presenting when free-born men, having to advise the public, their testimonials to their employers, at the Tempemay speak free;" and as it is soldom my lot to meet rance Hall, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, on Friday the rich and influential. I embrace the opportunity evening, June 11th. The spacious building was of stating a few facts and arguments bearing on the rich and the poor, the really idle rich, and the really Mr. John WARD was unanimously called to the chair. industrious poor. The resolution moved by Mr Coch-

and said he apprehended nearly all present underrane declares that the working classes are not idlestood the object of the meeting-it was convened for working men obey nature, and to labour is natural. the purpose of adopting a memorial to their em- | It is a falso and ignorant notion to suppose that men ployers, urging them to permit the employed to leave are naturally idle. If man was not naturally labowork at four o'clock on Saturdays, and thus shorten | rious, property could not exist, and the hall in which | work at four o'clock on Saturdays, and thus shorten | rious, property could not exist, and the hand in which | was enough to "create a soul beneath the ribs of death," the operative mason's week's labour by an hour and | we now stand could not have been erected. The fact | was enough to "create a soul beneath the ribs of death,"

Mr WARNE, in moving the first resolution, said the question "time" was a most important one, as the appiness of his fellow-men here and hereafter, in a great measure depended on it (llear). He believed unanimous to obtain success (cheers). As regarded put upon an equal footing, and several trades already had the advantage of quitting their labour at four o'clock on the Saturday. He repeated all should be on an equality in this matter (Cheers). He was happy to see so many present at this meeting. It showed that the feeling in the matter was on the increase (Checrs). He thought it would be readily admitted that, without "men," there could be no 'masters" (hear); and hence Lubour should be respecied. Too much labour was at present exacted from the men, and he could not conceive that their very moderate demand, of a reduction of one hour and a half per week, could be refused (Loud cheers).

instructed, physical comforts would follow (cheers); and it would be impious to say that the Deity did not intend them to enjoy the manifold blessings by which he had surrounded them (Applause). The resolution he had to submit was as follows :--

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present is the most favourable time for carrying into practical effect the overation of the four o'clock nevement, seeing that delays are not only prejudicial but highly dangerous; this meeting, therefore, pledges itself to use the utmost energy, in order to secure for

ation would be beneficial to the employer as well as the employed, as certain it was that the men would average value. (Cheers.) The plain deduction was, work more cheerfully at their " banker" when they that the working man ate half a loaf instead obtained this instalment of the debt so justly due to them ; and if they only united as one man-speaking

as with one mouth-their labours must result in a speedy and triumphant success (Great cheering). Mr NIAS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Joseph Wood, the secretary, rose to move the of a country is ever a ready and sure index of a peosecond resolution, amid loud cheers, and said, they must be aware that, some time ago, they had met in this Itall to agitate the four o'clock question, and on greater than that of 1833 by 7,635, the tonnage by list; a forestaller. that occasion the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and that a committee was then appointed to 5,442, and the tonnage by 917,955; showing, in the of Chartism, vote by ballot; that is, he would keep carry out its objects ; that committee have faithfully course of six years, an increase of nearly one-half. open the door for the admission of the unjust interferand diligently continued its labours up to the present | Since then our shipping had gone on increasing, and | ence of the landlord and the employer, whose interest time ; it has caused public meetings of the masons to shipowners were now reaping a harvest of prosperity, might prompt them to the exercise of undue political be held in several parts of the metropolis, at all of and the people suffering a seed-time of adversity. influence over their dependants. Is this principle ! which unanimous resolutions had been come to in Such is the reward of industry ! Their wives and Is this keeping whole each link of the Chartist chain f support of the short time movement (hear); and children had been starved in factories, and their hus- Is this "No Surrender ?"

hence the present "demonstration,"-it being a gal bands turned out to be vagabonds and dependants, thering from all parts, and intended as the last prior and when the sinew and marrow of womanhood and M'Grath gone to Leeds on the same mission as Joseph to the presentation of the memorials. He conceived infancy had glutted the market of the world, they Sturge, would the Whig Town Clerk, James Richardson, town and neighbourhood of Carlisle, and were fur- the present time well chosen for that object; busi- were mocked, and called idle! The old feudal lords a Whig to the backbone, have occupied the chair ?

Correspondence.

PRINCIPLE v. EXPEDIENCY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-On perusing the pages of last Salure day's our, a reason of the solution of the good men and and independent spirit evinced by "the good men and true" of the City of Westminster. It is not the kind gro. velling spirit which was wont to be exhibited at the behest of that "Rump," which, thanks to a few sturdy demaor that has been consigned to that bourne from whence it erats, has been considered a moeting, and such a moeting, and such a spirit of principle, manifested too in the face of M.P. would have delighted those labourers in the same field who are now gathered to their fathers! That meeting

we now stand could not have ocen erected. The most and reanimate the ashes of a Gale Jones, a John Cart, is, that the working classes of England have not and reanimate the ashes of a Gale Jones, a John Cart, is, that the working classes of England nave hot wright, a Clio Rickman, and a Henry Hunt. The men worked too little, but too much. The Chairman has of Westminster have won golden oninions. The men worked too little, but too much. The Unarmian has of Westminster have won golden opinions. They have alluded to the times of Elizabeth. What was then of Westminster have won golden opinions. They have alluded to the times of England to the nations set an example worthy of universal imitation. They have relative relationship of England to the nations is the relative relation and set in the inverse inverse in the inverse is the relative relation and set in the inverse is the relative relation. of the globe, so far as her manufactures were congreat measure depended on it (llear). He believed of the group, at that time we were in our mercantile embryo subterfoge in the shell. Eternal honour to then it was only necessary, in the present instance, to be corned? Why, at that time we were in our mercantile embryo subterfoge in the shell. Eternal honour to then -they have nailed the Charter to the mast-head at the infancy. The rich of the land were clothed with onset of the action, "NO SURRENDER" is inscribed silks, linens, and woollens, of French and Flemish manufacture. Bounties were given by government on the spotless pendant. Merally they have proclaimed themselves "Do or-die" men to the whole world, and to foreign manufacturers to settle in this country; cannot brook the idea of compromise, or even parley with laws were bassed to prevent the importation of fothe enemy. The heavy broadsides showered among the reign fabrics and the exportation of home-grown wool timbers of the open foe and their covert auxiliaries have -passed wisely, to encourage home trade. Since already made their craft dangerously leaky, and it only then a change has taken place in our commercial rerequires a keeping up of the fire to send them home to lationships. We are not now the apprentices of France and Flanders. England is the commercial mis | Davey's locker. tress of the globe; and is a people to be branded as

Talk of Chartism being "dead !" Why, it is not only immortal, but invulnerable. Its principles are idle whose industry and skill have clothed the world founded in eternal justice, it is the emanation of Truth, and left her own peasantry naked? (Cheers.) Iliswhich abideth for ever. No weapon, by whomsoever tory affords no parallel to the increase of the powers of production, or a like increase in taking away from wielded, can prevail against it. Chartism can now of producers. (Hear, hear.) The foreign trade of afford to stand at ease, while the factions fight and eat each other up, tails and all; but the moment the an-England had been doubled since the passing of the tagonists of universal right assail our cause, then the Reform Bill, and by what process had this been efstrong giant arises, and shakes the vampires as the fected ?--by giving more labour and receiving less money in return, and, consequently, affording less lion of the forest shakes off the dew from its shagey wages to the labourer. Some idea of the result might | mane.

Chartism "dead," indeed! In days past it was known be formed from Mr Fielden's letters to Fitten, in and felt to be alive in Westminster, under the honourable which the fact is demonstrated that from 1815 to title of "Radicalism." Then hundreds met and re. 1832, seventy parts out of one hundred constituting the whole for labour, expenses and profits, had sponded to the principles as propounded by Henry Hunt and Gale Jones. The holy fire which animated those men departed upon the four leading articles of cotton maburns in the breasts of Feargus O'Connor and Ernest nufactures alove. Woollens and linens had in simi-Jones, and other patriots now on the stage, and TROUlar manner increased in quantity and decreased in sanps attend at a moment's call and respond to the glo. nominal value, whilst the silk trade suffered still rious truths which HUNDKEDS were wont to subscribe to. more from the increased competition and decreased Men of Westminster, you have done nobly. You have prices. This system had enhanced the fortunes of yet at your head an Henry Hunt-and more in Feargus the rich, and reduced the labourer to a state of star-O'Connor. You have yet a Gale Jones-and more in vation, making him give two pieces of cloth instead Ernest. Persevere, and show you deserve your laurels, of one-two days' work instead of one, while he himself possessed less command of every necessary of A word about Leeds. As a native of that reeky place existence, bread and meat keeping more than their feel a right to have a word.

The Chartists (?) there talk of supporting Joseph Sturge ! Joseph may have travelled in India, but he has not marched with us in our travels through evil and of a whole one, and knew of eating meat more in name than in practice. He spoke within through good report-through persecution and prosecution for the cause sake. No, he eschewed the name of the limit warranted by fact, when he said that this system of "rob labour and increase capital" had Chartist, and wished to bamboozle a section of the doubled the fortunes of the Jews within the last fif- people by assuming the soubrignet of Complete Suffragist, teen years. An idle people, indeed ! The shipping literal translation-complete humbug!

Joseph avows himself a complete Free Trader, which signifies, according to the rules and practices of that ple's industry. Well, how stands our shipping ? The number of vessels that entered inwards in 1839 was fraternity, a grinder of the faces of the poor; a monopo-

1,308.627; the vessels cleared outwards greater by Joseph declares his dissent from one of the essentials

Had Feargus O'Connor, Ernest Jones, or Philip

had joined the young factory lords in the unjust course Had Joseph been one of our brethren, would Edward PLAIN BOILED HOMINY, OR INDIAN CORN SHELLED .- and shortening the hours of labour was the prevail- of aggression and oppression (Applause). The fact Baines second a resolution, calling upon Joseph to allow Tie one pound of crushed hominy in a cloth, allowing ing question, and therefore should be "the order of was notorious in the history of English agriculture, kinself to be put in nomination, and pledging the supplenty of room to swell, and boil three hours. This pud. the day" with the masons (Loud cheers). The reso- that there were now 263,000 fewer persons employed port of the meeting to use every exer

JUNE 19, 1847.

bunions and soft corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar. London, and by all respectable Vendors of Fatent - edi-cines throughout the civilized world, in Pots and Baxes, at 15. 14d., 25 fd., 45. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. there is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B. -Directions for the guidance of patients are atlixed to each pot and box.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

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Asserence.

A mild, sofe, and most effectual cure of Indizestion. Billous, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Jend-ache. Costivenezs, &c., &c. Their composition is truly excel lent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable product-freet from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable ; Mey de no require the least confinement or alteration of diet; in i may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an oc-casional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recoveries from protracted diseases, &c , they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when emaciated by disease. Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the

impaired stomach and biliary system, is daily manifested to the proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.

received :-

Communicated by Mr G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar,

Nottingham. November 27th, 1815. Sirs, -The many thousand boxes I sell in the course of a year fally testify the superiority of "arr's Life Pills over every other patent medicine. Old and young, rich and poor, all acknowledge the great benefit they derive from taking them. Many ladies and gentlemen of high standing in society, and numerous respectable families have adopted Parr's Life Pills as a family medicine ; and thousands have given me full proof, verbally, of the cures which Parr's fife Pills have effected.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, obediently, GEORGE BATTERS

Communicated by Mr GAMIS, Ycovil.

Yeovil, July 13th, 1546. Sirs,-Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable effects of Parr's Life Pills, I feel much pleasure in stating the following cases for the encouragement of others. I am, truly yours,

Medicine Warshouse, Ycovil. J. GAMIS. are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to keep them by me : they are the best remedy for the l'iles I have ever tried."

P. G .- Another person, aged 75, affirmed, that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Bilious Complaint, Parr's Life fills stand unequalled, and cophativally said it was the bast aperient medicine extant. W. E.-A young man, who had for a long time been

read-red incapable from following his usual employment, being painfully athieted with a most obstinate complaint in mis stomach, is now able to follow his usual employ-ment, by persevering in the use of Parr's Pills. E. H.--Who declares he has spent pounds in endeavour-

ing to cure a complaint which he terms the Blind Piles has, by taking three 25. 9d boxes, received a periect cure. B. M. _-Who has been sadly afflicted with Rheumatisn for two years, has found these pills a perfect antidote, h having recourse to them especially in the spring and fall

of the year. These are but f. w amongst the many testimonials that I have reserved of the good effects of Part's Life Pills for all disorders in the Head and Stomach, and particularly for all Rhoumatic Complaints.

P.S.-You will forward me, as usual one gross of Parr's, and also a case of Spencer's Pulmonic Elixir. This medi cine the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing, der., der.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

) one are genaine unless the words " Perr's Life Pills," are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Governare in Samp pastel round each box; also the fac shall of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Grane-court, Freet street, London," on the Directions. Sold in hoses at 18 13d., 28 9d., and family packets at 11s, each, by all respectable medicine rendors throughout the world. the world.

IMPORTANT TO MANY.

TREES COMPOUND RESENCE OF CUBEBS.-The It is strate year and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of dis harges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains is the holas and kidneys, heat irritation, lence of success. and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of discase in four days sometimes somer. It contains in a concen-

the most popular medicine of the present age. and all respectible Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Price 28. 9d. per box. Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

nd bserve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London," impressed upon the Government from 56s, to 60s, per quarter. Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townund, Baines and Newsome. Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarottom. and Horner. Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hararove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Staf ord, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon : Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirkon, Ehney, Ripon : Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk ; Wiley, Easingwold ; Dugland, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond ; Sweeting, Knaresborough ; Pease, Oliver Darlington, Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton Chodes, Snaith ; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster ; Rogerson Choper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Posfe-ford ; Cordwall Gill Lawton Dawson, Smith Wels freet; Cordwell Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wake, A-id; Berry, Renton; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Borough, bridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall Barnsley:

M'DOUGALL'S DROPS FOR GOUT, Rheuma-P. • tism. Sciatica, Tie Doloreux, Lumbago, and all lander for the table. This is a beautiful looking dish, paiaful Affections of the Joints. The unparalleled local and forms an excellent substitute for potatoes. reputation attained by these drops, during the time they have been before the public (now upwards of eight years), has induced the proprietor carnestly to recommend them to the attention of those persons who are labouring under the mainful effects of the above-mentioned distressing complaints. Authority has been given by upwards of 300 persons, residing within a mile of the proprietors resi-dence, to use their names as vonchers of the extraordinary effects and wonderful efficacy of these drops, which effect-The following, with many others, has been recently usily relieve, in the course of a few hours, the most exa single instance of failure having occurred.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"We have seen a great many testimonials from persons drops. It has invariably given relief in the course of a few hours. A true specific."-London Morcantile Journal Oct. 13, 1846.

"At a large meeting, recently attended, it was publicly recommended as an effectual remedy."-Northern Star May 2nd, 1346.

MR ROUSE AND MR CAMPBELL.

Eagle Taxern and Greeian Salson, City-road. "Sir,-I have just received complete relief in rheumatism and sciatica, from taking your justly celebrated medi-cine, nor has it ever failed in any one case when I have applied to you. Mr Rouse, also, the proprietor, who has suffered for so many years from that terrible complaint, the gout, has derived the greatest benefit from your medicine.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen also add their grateful testimony in its favour :- Messrs J. Kennahy, of Kennaby Brothers, Aldersgate-street; Smeeton, whole-sale salesman, Newgat: Market; Sergeant Brenan, G Division of Police; Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd, and Co., West Smithfield; Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street, St. Luke's; Bray, of Tattersall's Hyde-park-corner. Mesdames Delay, Union-Street, Southwark ; Villars, Denmark-street, Pentonville; Hobbs (late of Newgate Market),

So'd by Fatrick M'Dougall only, in bottles, 2s 3d-each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkonwell. Upon the receipt of 35 6d., or stamps, it will be forwarded free into the ountry.

IN THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED ESILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE bim of his office of cup-bearer to the purse-prond SYSTEM.

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Manau Praility. Mar 25. Sd., and sont free to y part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 2s. 8d.

S MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE uiry into the concealed cause that destroys physica energy, and the ability of manhood, ore vigour has esta' blished her empire --with Observations on the banefu-facets of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION 1 ical and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI. TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total SXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with reans of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorphea, Sheet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained a a familiar mauner; the Work is Embellished with Ten sac coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious insucuce of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head uce, and body; with approved mode of cure for both excs; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR. AIAGE, and healthy perpetaity; with directions for the imoval of corisin Disqualifications: the whole pointed at to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FALEND" to of his mental temperament, the leading eraniologists have long spoken of him as of necessity possessing a se consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

lution be was about to submit was as follows :--ding may be eaten with sugar and melted butter or

"That this meeting foregoes the consideration of treacle sauce. One pound of homisy will make a pudding, sufficient as a meal, for five or six persons, at a any other grievance for the present, and concentrates cost of not more than 2d, when Indian corn is selling its whole energies on this important measure, believing that the best interests of the masons are in-RICH HOMINY PUDDING .- Mix the hominy, which has

volved in the triumph and concession of this right; and, to the obtainment thereof, that we memorialise been previously boiled, either in milk or water, with eggs, a little sugar and nutneg, a little suct, and with or with- | the employers of the metropolis to concede it." out currants and raisins, as preferred. The up in a

They did not wish to make wider the gulph at basin, and boil two hours. It is excellent, either boiled present existing between masters and men, but to conciliate and create a better feeling. Perhaps had was still the cry (cheers); crowd the towns with beg-PANCAKES .- Take a pint of flour, one egg beaten light, this question been mooted at an earlier period, we gars, and rid the country of the poor (Applause). Why pint of milk, and a little salt. Stir all well together, should have struck for it, but we have seen the evil did this state of things exist ? Mr Wakley had anand bake on a hot gridiron in small cakes. Butter and of strikes, except on extraordinary occasions; we swered the question when he said, if the people were would obtain it by other means. Let it be our duty intelligent they would abolish every bad law. If he INDIAN FLOER PUPDING .- Mix a pint of flour with a to wait on the employers, in a peaceful, moral, yet could be allowed to enter into this question he would quarter of a pound of fine shred suet, stir into it a quart firm manner (loud cheers), and he had no doubt of boiling wilk; when cool stir into it six beaten eggs, a their firmness and unanimity would obtain for them flippantly about civilization and liberty. These were lit:1: nutmeg. lemon, and a half-pint of treacle; tie in a what they asked (Great applause). The drapers, cloth that has been dipped in boiling water; boil four pawnbrokers, engineers, and others, had succeeded in obtaining a reduction in the hours of labour, and why To prepare Hominy as a vegetable, boil whole Hominy should not the masons? (Loud cheers) He believed in plenty of water four hours, and strain it through a cothat Trades' Unions, properly carried out, were the test bulwarks of a people's freedom (much cheering). He was aware that objections had been raised to Equal parts of Indian and English flour make excelthem, and that some of our legislators had evinced a desire for their destruction (hear, hear), but the property had increased to an unlimited extent, and ELIHU BURRHT, OR THE MODEBN VULCAN.-Elihu learned professions had their trades' unions-there knowledge to direct the same had increased in a li-Burritt has, with his uncouth name, some very rude were the Universities(cheers)-the parsons had their ideas of civilisation in general. The learned blacktrades' unions ; for instance, a bishop would not orsmith, like the learned pig, has but little harmony in dain a mason, be his piety ever so deep or his learnhis voice, and is anything but an "harmonious ing ever so profound (Loud cheers). Why ? because blacksmith." His hammer-strokes of factorial steam, he did not belong to their trades' unions (renewed or smokatorial strength, are anything but strekes cheers). Again-they could not practise as a surof wit: the latter commodity being with him a geon unless they first obtained a diploma from the "dead nail." But what has the Eincan Elihu to College (hear, hear, and cheers); neither could they of known respectability in London, in favour of these do with wit-that "thin impervious essence of the practise as a barrister until they had taken their desoul ?" He has large views (dissolving views) of the grees (loud cheers). Working men were told they political and Malthusian economy of human life. Ile is the "Delphian Oracle, No. 2," "Keep this were not to have unions because they had not brains (nough ; yet only walk through London and see the side up,-Glass !" Another Vulcan come to revolumagnificent works of genius. Do you ask who created tionise the kingdom of Saturn, to transmute the clear them? certainly not my Lord Brougham, or the limpid scream into streams of melted metals, the wistocracy, but the poor despised working classes kisses of the sweet south " into the Sirrocco blasts great cheering). They had intellect enough for that, of sulphureous farnaces; and to blacker, the bright but they had not yet displayed tact enough to look to their own wellbeing (cheers). Tradesmen and enablycrs might increase their profits by enlarging the price of the article but only let the workmen and laughing sky with the vaponry exhalations and stenchy poisons of postiferous chimnies, which he intends to plant like a forest, " thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa !" But listen to the "Oracle." att inpt to obtain sixpence per day more for his "Then," says he, (after I have humbugged my labour, and it was criminal (loud chee:s); but for his victimised hearers) the new furnaces and forges part he would infinitely prefer a reduction in the will illuminate the hills and clouds of Walcs with ours of labour to a rise in wages (hear, hear). Ho did not despise little beginnings-we could obtain the their mighty glow, and the tall chimnies of Lanhour and a half, and then proceed in our onward course until we had reduced the day's work to eight will be ! But what a natural taste this modern Vul- | hours, and entirely emancipated the labourer (great | cheering). He had been put to the "banker" at ten years of age, and kept at it for ten hours a day ever since, and therefore had but small time to devote to the cultivation of his intellect (hear, hear). Chambers' said that the working men a century or more ago, in the Elizabethan era, were Eliku is in a fix! Like his prototype Vulcan, he worse off than now;-that might be true, has stumbled in the act of presenting the blarneybut they were only just emerging from the feudal system -- that system which only cup to the Jupiter Tomans; his deformity of purpose is visible to the world; the million can despoil. knew lord and slave. (Loud cheers.) He had no objection to Brougham having a pension for his serchimney kings, and destroy his elysium of "Univices, but he thought six thousand a-year too much, versal Brotherhoad ;" the million can consign him and he thought there should be an approximation something nearer to the wages of the industrious, ingenious artizan. (Much applause.) He had no otjection to the monarch being well paid for her services, but he thought some of the gilded baubles nheritance-unblurred and uncontaminated by the attached to the crown might be dispensed withfilthy shadow of base, moncy-seeking slaves! Vulcan (great cheering)-let them obtain the hour and a half for themselves, and they had the same amount cheering.) of leisure in prospective for their children. All who

support the proposition. (Loud cheers.) The carenters had asked for a similar compliment, and had been refused; but while Mr Grissell refused them, he (r)-then go on, and romember the Cornish motto,

in agriculture in 1841 than were employed in 1811, clection ? Would Edward Baines say in his paper of a whilst rent had increased £8,000,000 sterling per annum. If any doubted that statement, he referred them to the population returns for 1811 and 1841, and hearty support of the Liberals as a body ?" to the property and income tax of 1814 and 1843.

If any one under the guise of Chartism thinks (to adopt the language of Ernest Jones) to "stupefy English. The system of the land barons had been one of extermination. From Scotland's cold northern hills to men by such miserable narcotics," as Joseph has vended England's domestic dales, there had been but one in Leeds, may be find himself miserably mistaken ! motto-" Oust the cotter, and increase the income Chartists of Leeds, remember the two old adages : (cheers). destroy the independent yeoman, and build mansions for farm-houses." But "Rent, rent, rent !" "You may know a man by the company he keeps." Birds of a feather flock together."-Yours, London, June 14th, 1847. WM, RIDER.

> NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. 11, Tottenham Court Road,

London, June 10th, 1847.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NOETHERN STAR. read some of those young men a lesson who talked so GENTLEMEN,-I very much regret that the pressure of business (arising in a great measure from our late annual pretty words and sounded well, but were they under-Conference) has until this moment caused me to forget a stood ? He feared not. A small quantity of humanpleasing duty I had to perform, viz., that of transmitting ity mongering-a grain or two of civility-a profusion to you a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the of smiles, and some small talk about civilisation and said Conference : I now beg to send the following copy, liberty, bottled up. poured out occasionally, formed a and to assure you that the vote was carried with the utneat stock-in-trade for a genteel and enlightened most enthusiasm and respect. election affair; but they were weary of words, and

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Very respectfully yours, THOMAS BABBATT, Secretary. RESOLUTION.

mited extent. The great mechanical minds of the That the thanks of this Conference are due, and hereby past had left behind them mighty engines of power. given, to the proprietor of the "Northern Star" for his Activity had employed them ; but, bern ignorant, and kindness in setting apart a portion of his valuable paper having but a short time to acquire knowledge, the for the use of the National Association, and to the Edipeople found the civilization of the past was not suftors of that Journal for the ability and zeal they have ficiently enlightened to direct the same. Man moves invariably displayed in advocating the principles of the from barbarity to civilization by degrees-slowly but THOMAS BARBATT, Secretary. Association. surely, and they were now entering upon a new era-

the era of direction. Let them not doubt the truth but look abroad, and be not deceived. The desire for CITY OF WESTMINSTER MENTAL IMPROVEMENT Sociery.-On Saturday evening a large number of persons attended the Teraperance Hall, Broadway, the possession and direction of property was as universal as the injury sustained by Labour. That persons attended the Teraperance Hall, Broadway, desire was indicated in the words "self-supporting to hear "The Merits of the several Candidates schools," "co-operative leagues," "co-operative land aspiring to represent the City of Westminster in societies,"-faith in the powers of Labour, and faith Parliament" discussed. Mr Stallwood, in opening in the possession of Capital. Working men had re- the debate, said there was a great evil attendant in solved not only to feed the pig, but to eat the bacon having either military or naval officers as representa--to keep the cow, and drink the milk-to point to tives, as it too frequently happened that they left the factory, and say, "There is our labour, and there the honour of representing the people to the more is our property." The old stereotyped doctrine of honourable and profitable one of cutting throats on foreign shores (loud cheers); and a Parliament, the relation of classes, and dutics of classes, would not fit such a change; but the intelligent and growhaving many such members, was, to a great extent, ing mind of England was creating the thoughtthe mere creature of the government of the day. it was a new thought-and it was new not only in Looking at the votes of General Evans since his the history of England, but in the history of civili- last election, he had been pretty tolerable, and would sation, and it was for this great industrial country do very well to follow, but was unfit to lead. The to lead the van of nations in the direction of capigreat demerits of Mr Lushington were that he refused to vote for Universal Suffrage, under the pretext that tal, as she had surpassed the old states in her production of property. The old forms of society were the people were not intelligent enough. He also gradually breaking up, and the new forms were in objected to a repeal of the New Poor Law Act, and conception, and in gradual development. This was to a limitation of the hours of labour ; and then his a momentous era in the history of civilisation, the greatest that the universe of Mind had as yet suggreat age, sixty-five, precluded the possibility of his performing the duties of an efficient legislator gested; but, the fire once lighted, would spread to (Loud cheers.) On the other hand, Mr Charles earth's horizon-the thought once realised build up | Cochrane had evinced great merit and fitness for a the future for all nations, savage or semi-civilised. legislator by his successful exertions on behalf of the The resolution contains the words "great and free poor victims who were deluded away to Portugal and people";-great we are, free we are not. Their Spain to fight for Don Pedro and Christina, and then refused their hard-earned pay; by his establishgreatness was in the past ; but grandeur and freedom were in the future. (Applause.) The new thought of which he had spoken had originated in the centre thereby laying the foundation of the measure-" The of society; it had floated like the nebulæ, but was Health of Towns' Bill''-by the establishment of the now becoming a planet-a habitable world. Ideas " Poor Man's Guardian Society," and the bringing formed institutions ; institutions formed government. of the witnesses from Andover, and thereby enabling All depended on Labour, and Labour desired the Mr Wakley to bring that inquiry to a triumphant time when no New Poor Law would be necessary, issue ; by his adoption of the great principles held by when no able-bodied poor could exist. (Loud Major Cartwright, the same principles so long and dearly cherished by the electors of Westminsterunder the title of civil and religious liberty ; by his

courage in attending White Conduit House on the Fast day-by his visit to O'Connorville on Whit Monday-and by his courtesy, diligence, activity, and great attention to the wishes of the people on all occasions, and by his great and unprecedented humanity. Those things convinced him (Mr Stallwood) that Mr Cochrane was the best fitted of all the candidates to be a representative of the city of Westminster (Loud cheers.) Mr Waltord did not think either a general in the army or a member of the East India Company were fitting persons to be the

representatives of a city like Westminster. He thought the member should be entirely free of government. Mr Lushington had told him (Mr Walford) encephatus has disabused this idea. Thus, the weight into the Union that was not there before. He thought constable and the convict gaol, applied to purchase a that he would not support Universal Suffrage be-E. and L. FERRY and Co., Coxsulting Superoves over which they of brain in Dupuy tren was 64 cz.; in Cuvier 63, in no man could object to sign the memorial, and, he pheasant, the best from the preserves over which they had been any short construction. Now, Abererembie 63, in Chaimers 53-the average weight believed, the application would result in success occasionally exercised unlicensed surveillance. Price he knew many shopkeepers, who were so ignorant, soul and safeguard of such transactions, he was taken they had the vote. He, therefore, could not give to a darkened corner, and the bird warranted fine in him any interest he might possess. He liked Mr flesh and beautiful in plumage, cautiously stowed Cochrane's humanity and his inquiring spirit, in a away in his capacious pocket. Homeward he went fact, he liked him the best, and if he had fity votes chuckling on his success; but upon unpocketing his would give them to him (Loud cheers.) Mr Trumble e prize, out there came "the bird of wisdom and of could not go the length his friends had done, as he e night"-an owl-which, of course, was considered too | was not pleased with Mr Cochrane on his first appear. The resolution was seconded by Mr EYLES, and scrious looking a subject to carry the joke any further: ance in that Hall-at the same time, as Mr Lushington had lived in the world sixty-five years without it A Nox-Iligutand PRODUCTION .- On the arrival of doing anything worthy of notice, it was much too to one of our carriers from the North on Tuesday, and late for him to commence now (Loud cheers.) He le when in the act of unloading, an Excise officer po- thought it would be quite possible to find a candidate to Trumble's concluding remarks. He fully agreed ed with the opener of the debate that we neither wanted ed military or naval officers, but civilians, who under er stood the political, civil, and social wants of the peo- eople, to be our representatives (Loud cheers.) Mr Mr Portwine said, the gentleman who preceded him in had entered into a sweeping condemnation of all the he candidates-allowing gmorit to none-would it not not have been well had he told us what sort or manner of r of man a caudidate should be to suit his taste? (Hear, ear, hear.) Although Mr Broome could not see the the merits and qualifications of Charles Cochrane, he was was happy to tell them that the electors of Westminsterster saw with very different eyes, and that Mr Cochrange no's triumphant return was now placed beyond a doubt, ubt (Loud cheers.) On the motion of Messrs Bowler and and Walford, the question was then adjourned untilntill Saturday (this evening,) June 19th, at half-pastpast eight precisely.

to a perpetual baaishment from the feelings, sympathies, and esteem of all mankind-of all who claim the green fields for the reveiling of the "harvest home," and the cloudless empyroum for their

had love for his mistress, but she despised him; he made a mosh to ensnare her and her admirers, but the celescials laughed the awkward, bungling | wished for home comfort and domestic felicity would blacksmith to scorn. Can Elihu read the apologue ? • DR CHALMERS'S BRAIN .- The cause of Dr Chal-

mers's death was generally understood to be apoplexy, he had said, "The masons are about to ask for the but the autopsy has shown it to have been disease of same, and I believe they will obtain it." (Loud the heart, that organ having to a considerable extent [cheers.] The carpenters had made no previous prebeen converted into fatty matter, and so becoming | paration. The masons were well prepared-(hear, incapable of muscular action. The other parts of the body were decidedly healthy. Phrenology is "One and all," and they would succeed. (Great rather at fault regarding Dr Chalmers. From the cheering.)

Mr Smrn seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

BIRMINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE. - At the weekly meeting of the Birmingham Co-operative League, on the Sth instant, the fourth number of the

People ; and that this meeting respectfully suggest, that he will carry out more fully the principles of cooperation."-Yours respectfully, JOHN ALFRED LANGun inimously. Mr JOSEFH TURNER said, if their agitation had []A POACHER'S TRAP.-A gentleman, with the view,

Labourer was read. At the close of the reading the tollowing vote of thanks was passed, which I have much pleasure in communicating :---" That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Feargus O'Connor. Esq., for his exertions in the cause of the

required acts-acts of eivilization. The facts were,

large biain; but the post mortem inspection of the done no other good it had brought a great number it was suspected, of introducing the poschers to the -Essex Herald. wondering on-lookers two casks of prime whisky, which, being unaccompanied, of course, by a permit. the chairman, stated, amidst loud cheers, that a full were at once seized as the rightful property of her most gracions Majesty. "Glass-keep this side up!" what a label for a Highland package! Had it been " blue slates," or " ptarmigan's eggs, &c.," it neclamation to the chairman, the meeting was dis- might have passed muster; but glass from the Highlands is a thousand times more ridiculous than driving salt to Dysart .- Perth Advertiser. FATAL ACCINENT.—A young man, named James Chapple, belonging to the Mary Ann, of Goole, now lying in Pickle Herring tier, off the Custom House, in descending the vessel's side, for the purpose of entoring a small boat to go on shoro, was unfortunately drowned. He had just placed his foot on her gunwale, when the swell raisel by a passing steamer caused her to lurch, and he was pitched overboard, and did not rise again,

"A. V. CAMPBELL, Managing Director." The following Ladies and Gentlemen also add their

cashire and Yorkshire will thicken to a forest." Mercy on us all ! what a total collipse there can has for "furnaces and forges." Punch wonders if he can sing-

lermondsey.

trated state all the efficacions parts of the Cubch combined with the salt of sarsaparilla an 1 other choice alteratives, which make it invaluable for cradicating all impurises from the blood, presenting secondary symptoms along off of the bair, blotches, &c., and giving strength ad energy to the whole system. It does not contain mer cury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weskly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it

benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it has been found of the greatest utility. Sold by JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING, at S5, High-street, Whitechard, Isadon, in bottles at 45. 6d, 105. and 205. each; and can be had of all the principal dedicine Dealers in the Eingden. Ask for Read Resence, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whiteshapel, Loudon, is engraved on the Government Stamp outside the battle.-J. W. Stirling will send it with directions, seanche packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving remittance.

Also, ETIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, An effortunt remedy for Billious, Liver and Stomael Complaints.

In baxes at 1214., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. each ; and can be ha ! of all requestable medicine venders in the kingdom The genuine has the name on the stamp.

CASE OF DAD LEG OF 15 YEARS' STINDING cured by Holloway's Olatian it and Pills -Conv of a letter from Mr Fredk. Wright chemist, 32, Sidewell-street, Exeter-" To reas. wright chemist, 32, Sidewell-street, fixter—"To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the demand for your pills and ointment is rapidly increasing. Several remarkable and wonderful cases of cure by their means have lately come to my notice. One in particular, an old gentleman of this city, who had an ulcerated leg for sixteen years, and had spant hundreds of pounds without obtaining relief, but was afterwards perfectly cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills,"

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; solp in persons from 50 to 60 years of age being 50 vz. 2 dr. 11e had mach pleasure in moving the following reso-was agreed on, and money paid; but as secrets is the that they knew nothing of politics whatever; yet by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, O'Connell was also spoken of as possessing a brain of lution :--Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street . Powell, extraordinary dimensions, and it would be interest-10, Westmorland-street, Dublin ; Lindsay, 11, Elm.row, Idinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchuse of the scalpel, and doubtiess it would have been street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. used in the cranial as well as in the thoracic regions.

opinions op the press. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," an work embracing most clear and practical views of a and of complaints bitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for isst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ba, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a averable impression on our minds, that we not only reconcuend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to these vho, are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance nd will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and eccret restoration to manhood.

Far: If, treats perspicuously upon those forms of liseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arizing from infection, showing how numbers, through seglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon emscives years of misery and suffering, THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Jagger, Birkenhead, Cheshire, victualler-John Fox Kemp, Uxbridge, grocer-Edmund Lord, Rochdale, Lan-cashire, flannel manufacturer-Joseph Naylor, Cieck-Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoheaton, Yorkshire, clock maker-James Robinson, Manderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, er in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those provious line better way to the provious the provious the state of the provide the ieplorable state, are affected with any of those provious mptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, werkness, -William Worsey, Forebridgo, Staffordshire, dealer in anectomatic than by the discovery of Illair's Gont and estal impotency, barrenness, &c. stone.

"That this meeting view with pleasure the success ing to know if dissection threw any light upon this. that has already attended this agitation, and believe The removal of his heart necessarily involved the that a firm, manly, and peaceful stand is only necesthat has already attended this agitation, and believe sary t triumphantly establish this right; and. thereby, emancipato ourselves from the withering effects of excessive toil and long hours."

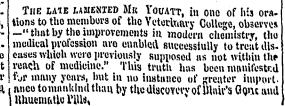
carried unanimously.

1. was then resolved :--"That the momorials should be signed by all the men in employ."

"That a deputation of two persons from each job do wait on the employers with the memorials to Anthony Atkinson, Newcastle upon Tyne, sharebroker --William Frederick Atkinson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler---William Broster, Tranmere, Chester, joiner learn their pleasure thereon, and that such memorials be presented on the 21st instant." -William Gideon Churches, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall, factor-Henry Dircks, Winsley-street, Oxford-street,

Mr ANDREW Hogg, in moving a vote of thanks to report of this meeting would appear in the Northern Star of Saturday, June 19th.

The thanks of the meeting having been awarded by solved.



JUNE 19, 1847.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE MOLES. BY CHARLES MACKAY, (From the People's Journal.)

When grasping tyranny offends, Or angry bigots frown; When rulers plot for selfish ends To keep the people down ; When statesmen form unholy league To drive the world to war : When knaves in palaces intrigue For ribbons or a star: We raise our heads, survey their deeds, And cheerily reply-Grub, little moles, grub under ground ; There's sunshine in the sky. When canting bypocrites combine To curb a free man's thought, And hold all doctrine uvdivine That holds their canting naught: When round their narrow pale they pled, And scornfully assume That all without are curs'd of Ged, And justify the doom : We think of Heaven's eternal love, And strong in hope reply___ Grub, little moles. grub under ground ; There's sunshine in the sky. When greedy authors wield the pen To please the vulgar town____ Depict great thieves as injured men And heroes of renown ; Pander to prejudice unclean. Apologise for crime, And daub the vices of the mean With flattery like slime : For MILTON'S CREft, for SHARSFEARE'S tongue We blush, but yet reply_ Grub, little moles, grub under ground ; There's sunshine in the sky. When smug philosophers survey The various climes of earth. And mourn-poor sagelings of a day-

Its too prolific birth ; And prove, by figure, rule, and plan, The large fair world too small To feed the multitudes of man That flourish on its ball : Waview the vineyards on the hills, And corn fields waving high-Grub, little moles, grub under ground ; There's sunshine in the sky. When men complain of human kind.

In misanthropic mood, And thinking evil things, grow blind To presence of the good ; When, walled in prejudices strong, They urge that evermore The world is fated to go wrong, For going wrong before : We feel the truths they cannot feel. And smile as we reply---Grub, little moles, grub under ground ; There's sunshine in the sky.

PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

In another column our readers will observe an advertisement of a lithographic portrait of Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR, from an original painting, by T. MARTIN. We have seen specimens, both plain and coloured, and must pronounce Mr Martin's work an unmistakeable likeness of the breathing original. We have heard several critical objections, to wit :that the drawing is not perfect; that the figure is deficient in length; that Mr O'Connor is both younger and better-looking than this portrait represents, &c., &c. In spite of these objections, the worth of which the tens of thousands who know Mr O'Connor can decide when they see the engraving, we have not met any one who has hesitated to say-"This is the man." If not perfect, we must prononnce this portrait at least the most striking like. ness we have yet seen.

Bublic Amusements. RICH AND POOR.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. AND ON THIS! THE DUKE OF WELLING. EAGBICULTUBAL WAGES,

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, under the pro-eminently skilful regime of its talented and liberal impresario, TON'S GRAND FETE .- The OXFORDSHIRE, - A Case stands alone in its glory, the first musical es-tablishment in the world. Independent of its princely fête to the Queen agricultural wages was possession of the coveted treasure of Europeand Prince Albert, on Mon- heard at the recent petty the far-famed Jenny Lind-the galaxy of artisti- day evening, at Apsley sessions at Bicester. Ed cal accomplishment by which Mr Lumley is sur-House. The Duke of Wel- ward Hall, of Arncott, aged rounded gives to this house a prestige wholly unap-proachable. Private royal visits and special com- members of the royal family Barnes, farmer, of the same mands follow in quick succession, while the whole and a distinguished circle village, with having left his town is in a perfect furore to catch the dulcet notes to meet the Queen at the service. It appeared that of Sweden's syren. "Norma" was produced on sumptuous entertainment accused was hired at 2s, 6d, Tucsday for the purpose of introducing Mdlle which preceded the musical per week, and los. at the Lind for the first time to an English audience in reception, the banqueting end of the year; that he has that character, the Queen honouring the representatable being laid for about to do general farming work tion with a State visit-the entire performance being forty guests. The guests and to work on Sunday, by "special command." It is needless to say that began to assemble shortly The defendant's father said Jenny Lind's vocalisation and enaction were tri- after seven o'clock. The the wages would not find umphs of art; though our contemporaries are not so full band of the Grenadier his son in bread; he had unanimous in according the enthusiastic praise it has | Guards (the Duke's regi- 10 to keep out of 14s, 6d, a hitkerto been their wont to offer to every impersonament) performed a variety week; he went to Mr. tion this highly gifted vocalist has as yet pourtrayed. of airs, while the august Barnes and asked him to Nevertheless, the performance may be placed in juxtaposition with that of therival establishment, visitors congregated prior raise the lad's wages, as the to her Majesty's arrival, halferown would not keep Covext Garden, where Grisi has been brought forth The banquet was served in him in vietuals; that Mr in the same character, and who, seemingly catching the noble dining-room, the Barnes refused to advance additional inspiration from the "Nightingale," has table presenting a gorgeous the pay, but told him he more than outvied previous efforts, and has been received with unbounded applause. At this theatre, teo, a splendid ballet, nomenclated "Manon Les-plateau occupying the centre, denied that he had con-plateau occupying the centre, denied that he had concant," has been produced, in which the inimitable besides a raro collection of sented to the defendant's Fanny Elssler gladdens the sight of all beholders. ornamental plate. The leaving, and wished "to -Mrs Nisbett, the bright particular star of the dra- whole was relieved by the have the law," and make matic world, has returned (for twelve nights) to Mr choicest flowers and mas- him return :- the magistrates Webster's elegant establishment; thus adding an- sive candelabra, from which ordered him to return to his

other to the many attractions of the HATMARKET, the festive board was illu- master's service. other to the many attractions of the HATMARKET, the festive board was illu-master's service. which continues to be well and fashionably attended, notwithstanding its dangerous proximity to the house of the "Swedish nightingale." The last new drama of "The Jacobite," and the farce of "Who do they Take me For ?" are highly successful. Mr Webster's retirement from the management has been ance with this country milk, the property of Mr spoken of, but we attach no credence to the report.— The LICEUM has closed its doors after a long and ceeded the French Revolu-Hackney. On Monday prosperous season, under the able direction of the | tion. Her Majesty retired morning about four o'clock Keeleys, who deserved a better fate than to be from the dining-room at police constable 47 N saw made the victims of individual caprice, or collective half-past nine o'clock. The the prisoner in a field bedisapprobation. Mr Arnold and the debenture healths of the Queen and longing to prosecutor, milkholders, between them, have the merit of having Prince Albert were drunk ing a cow into a tin can. driven these talented artistes from a management, before the dinner circle Having seen the prisoner on which we much question whether the incoming te- | broke up. The visitors to several occasions lurking nants will make either profitable or lasting. It is the concert began to arrive about the neighbourhood, understood that Madame Vestris and Mr C. Mathews at an early hour, and car- and numerous cows having are to be the future lessees. Mrs Keeley, in her own riages continued to set been milked by unauthohappy, winning manner, delivered to a crowded house down company without in- rised persons, the officer the following farewell address, which was received termission for nearly three proceeded to the spot and hours. His Imperial found the tin can to con-" To-night, dear friends, no lightly-worded string Highness the Grand Duke tain upwards of three pints Of jests and puns to raise your laugh I bring ;

Constantine of Russia, at- of milk quite warm. The tended by Lieutenant-Co- prisoner immediately surlonel the Honourable G. rendered himself, stating Grey, Equerry in Waiting that he was driven to the to the Queen, and accom- theft by starvation and dispanied by his Excellency tress. He was taken to the Vice-Admiral Lütke, Rear- station house and the can Admiral Count Heyden, was found to belong to the and Baron Friedericks, ar- landlord of a neighbour-

Since first 'Young Bailey' came-the wilful scamp, rived shortly after ten ing public house, who re-With that good woman, "which her name was o'clock, and was received by fused to come forward. Mr the Marquis of Douro and Miller said his cows were Then, listening to ' The Chimes,' no wrongs could Lord Charles Wellesley frequently milked, and he with every possible distinc. had been a great loser. The love of 'Meggy Veck' from 'Lillian Fern.' tion. During the internal The prisoner did not deny Next, in the ' Cricket on the Hearth's' shrill sound between the first and second the charge-he was in great Poor Dot-"That's me again, John"-comfort part of the musical per- distress, and had not formances, a considerable tasted food since Thursday number of the distinguished last-he was quite ex-'Clemency Newcombe' rubbed her arms, and cried. visitors repaired to the din- haustod by hunger when ing room, where refresh- he stole the milk. The maments of the most recherché gistrate said if he was discharacter were supplied, charged he would go and pepsia.

furnished on the tables,

From a pamphlet published in Dublin we extract the following :---INSTRUCTIONS AND RECIPES FOR THE USE OF INDIAN CORN.

Suppawn, or porridge, that is to say, boiling milk, same way that people in the south of Englard thicken them with wheat flour, and that people in the north thicken with oatmeal. Put into water, this is a breakor broth it is the same for grown people. It is excellent harvest. in all disorders arising from bad digestien.

The Public Instructor.

MUSH .- Put some water or milk into a pot and bring it to boil, then let the corn meal out of one hand gently into the milk or water, and keep stirring with the other, until you have got it into a pretty stiff state ; after which let it stand ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, or less, or even only one minute, and then take it out, and put it into a dish or bowl. This sort of half-pudding, half-porridge, you eat either hot or cold, with a little salt, or without it. It is eaten without any liquid matter, but the general way is to have a basin of milk, and taking a lump of the mush you put it into the milk, and

cat the two together. It is neither hard or lumpy when cold, but quite light and digestible for the most feeble atomachs. It is eaten at the best tables in America almost every day; some like it hot, some cold, some with milk, some to slice it down and eat it with meat, some like it best with water, others with milk, but all like it an extent as to injure the crops. in one way or another. Some put these cold slices again into the oven, and cat them hot, or they might be heated on the griddle.

HOMINY is made of the broken grain, broken by the steel mills. It is soaked over night in warm water, changed in the morning, to clean cold water, and boiled gently an hour and a half. Warm it over when cold; eat it with milk, or molasses, or salt, or bacon, or alone. SAMP, though not in such common use as porridge or mush, is very much used. The husk or skin of the corn is scalded off, or dipped in hot lye, or beaten off as we do the skin of oats. This is put into a pot with pork, and hints for the manufacture of gun cotton. In this and boiled just in the same manuer as the people in the manuscript, the art of producing photographic plccountry make peas porridge.

Wheaten bread, with one-third Indian corn meal, is in vain look for in bread made entirely of wheat.

bout two handsful of Indian meal, into which put a top, and mind to turn the pot round, that it may not

bake to the side of if. In three or four hours, if you mind the above directions, it will rise and ferment as if you had set it with hop, yeast; when it does, make it up in soft dough, flour a pan, put in your bread, and

set it before the fire, covered up, turn it round to make it equally warm, and in about an hour it will be light enough to bake. It suits best to bake it in a Dutch oven, as it should be put into the oven as soon as it is

HASTY PUDDING .- Boil water, a quart, three pints, or two quarts, according to the size of your family ; sift

your meal, stir five or six spoonsful of it thoroughly into a bowl of water; when the water in the kettle boils, pour into it the contents of the bowl, stir up well and let it boil up thick, put in salt to suit your own taste, then stand over the kettle, and sprinkle in meal, handful after handful, stirring it very thoroughly all the time, and letting it boil between whiles. When it is so thick that you stir it with difficulty, it is about right. It takes about half an hour's cooking. Eat it with milk or molasses. Either Indian meal or ye meal may be used. If the system is in a restricted state, nothing can be

better than rye hasty pudding and West India molasses. This diet would save many a one the horrors of dys-The Queen and Prince par- repeat the offence, and Be careful to observe that Indian corn in all its pre-

ently boiled or baked it loses its flavour and become

Eight American newspapers are now regularly published in Mexico. The railway from Amsterdam to Rotterdam wa

Barieties.

opened for traffic on Monday week. The wine-growers in the south of France entertain broth, or water, thickened with Indian corn meal, in the hopes that the vintage will be unusually plentiful. same way that people in the south of Englard thicken On the 4th of May the snow on the mountains of the state of Vermont was two feet in depth.

The crops throughout Germany are in the most fast, supper, or dinner for little children ; put into milk flourishing state, and pr. mise to yield an abundant

The Choctaw tribe of North American Indians has contributed a sum of 170 dollars for the relief of the distressed Irish. During the last eight months, more recruits have

been enlisted for the army at Skibbereen, Cork. where distress has been extremely great, than during the previous twenty years. The members of the corporation of Kilkenny have resolved to wear crape during six weeks, as a token

of respect to the memory of Mr O'Connell. A Montreal paper mentions, as a proof of the late-

ness of the spring, that on the 1st of May a Maypule was planted on the ice of the St Lawrence, at a village called Nicolet. The government of the grand duchy of Baden has issued an ordinance directing that measures shall

be taken to prevent game from increasing to such A German newspaper states that the potato rot has appeared near Ileidelberg, and that the potatoes affected by the disease become decomposed sooner

than was the case last year. Roman Catholic children will be excluded from the Edinburgh industrial schools, as the directors have resolved to give scriptural instruction, founded on the authorised version of the Bible.

Some antiquaries at Athens have discovered a Greek manuscript of the sixth century, which is said to contain an account of the Daguerreotype process, tures is called " Heliotype."

The Egyptian government has decided that the decidedly improved by it, and is preferred at all the ta- inhabitants of each village shall be bound to deliver bles of the first American familles. It acquires by this every month to the collector of taxes, an account of addition a sweetness in favour, and a freshness that we all the children born amongst the inhabitants since his last visit, in order that measures may be taken to

TO MAKE EXCELLENT BREAD WITHOUT YEAST .- Scald establish a regular census in the country. For some time past the Israelite corporation of the little salt, and as much cold water as will make it rather Prussian town of Stettin has daily distributed to warmer than new milk ; then stir in wheat flour, till it Christians 500 tickets, entitling the holders to a is as thick as a family pudding, and set it down by the loaf, at a price semewhat lower than the market fire to rise. In about half an hour it generally grows | rate ; but the authorities of Stettin have excluded thin; you may sprinkle a little fresh flour on the the Jewish poor from all share in the relief granted by the town.

It is said that there are above 300 medical practitioners in London, who have no medical license or diploma whatever.

A company has been chartered at Beston (U.S.) for the purpose of insuring men against the expenses of sickness.

In consequence of the dearness of all kinds of provisions the coronation of King Oscar, of Sweden, as King of Norway, will not take place this year.

It has been announced that cases of breach of promise may be tried in the New County Courts, provided the willowed maiden or widow will estimate the value of the shivered hopes at £20.

According to the book of Japhet, recently pub-lished, Naomah, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married to Noah. This is an example that should give courage to the old maids of the present day.

James Wilson, an Irish labourer, is in Stranrare prison, awaiting his trial on a curious charge of theft, namely, removing the foundation-store of a building now in course of erection at Logan, and stealing the bottle and coins deposited under it.

Some Essex poachers have been "doing" a gamekeeper, who wished to replenish his master's scantily | youd all anticipations. Every spot in the hall was stocked preserves. They boiled pullets' eggs in occupied. The oratorio was throughout admirably took of the delicate fare committed kim for trial. | parations requires thorough cooking. If not suffici- | coffee, and sold them, beautifully tinged with yellow, | performed.

Miscellanies.

3

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY .- Last week Mr John Varil, jun., of Ilalifax, eloped from his father's residence with a buxom young widow, their housekeeper, to whom he was married immediately after at the parish church. The gay Lothario is in his Gist year, and the blooming bride about half his ege. On the news being communicated to his venerable parent, he said-" It's all right, but if I'd been a year or two rounger he shouldn't have had her, I'd a been before him."

SINGULAR LOOIC .- A case was a few days ago heard before the Sheffield Bench, in which, on behalf of the deferdant, a chimney-sweeper, charged under the Climbing Boys' Act with sending a boy up a chiraney, a rather singular argument was advanced. The witnesses in support of the charge proved, in consequence of having seen the boy's hand and scraper ppearing out of the top of the chimney, they went in the house and waited a short time, when the hoy came down, and they saw his master assist him out of the chimney. For the defence it was contended that the fact of the boy having been seen to come down the chimney was no evidence of his having

been vr. New Police Regulation .- In order to prevent

accidents, the commissioners of police desire coachmon and equestrians to take notice that horses' heads must be turned towards III de Park while passing the Wellington Statue.-Punch.

MALACCA CANES -The versel, Mathesis, arrived in the docks from Batavia, has brought, among other productions, the very large number of 25,650 Malacca canes.

WHEAT FROM THE EAST INDIRS .- The vessel Sourates, arrived from Calcutta, has brought, besides 6,403 bags of rice in the husk (now free of duty), 50 bags of wheat. This is a nevel importation from the East Indies.

DEPRAVITY OF THE AGE,-An itinerant teacher, preaching on this subject, said that "little childron who could neither speak nor walk were to be seen running about the streets cursing and sucaring."

WRECK CF AN EMIGRANT SHIP .- On the morning of the 24th May, during the prevalence of a very dense for, the American ship Herald, of Baltimore, Captain Pullen, came ashoro at Tankerness, not far from Kirkwall, and having filled with water, will in every probability be a wreck. The Herald left Am-

sterdam on the 11th of this month, having on board a general cargo, consisting of coffee, steel, &c., and 112 emigrants, principally Prussians and Germans, of the small farmer class, in families. These emigran's, with the crew, were all got ashore in safuty, and have fortunately for themselves taved their small stores of provisions and luggage.

THE EMBAURASSED DUKE .- The Globe is glad to hear that a noble duke " having property in a county near the metropolis," has arranged his affairs to the satisfaction of all parties; in the attainment of which he has been mainly aided by the disinterestedness of the noble marquis his son.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA .- From an official return it appears that the number of registered British subjects at each of the five Chinese ports open to our commerce in 1846, was as follows :- Canton 235; Amoy 26; Foo-chow-foo 9; Ningpo 9; Shanghai 90; total 369.

SCULPTURE FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM .- Several cases of Assyrian sculpture, intended for deposit in the British Museum, have arrived in London, in the vessel Grecian, from Bombay, and have been landed from the importing ship, and delivered, by the special directions of the Treasury, free of duty, to the establishment mentioned.

EXETER HALL .- The performance of the " Creation" which took place on Monday night, for the relief of the destitution in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, attracted a crowded and fashionable audience. The receipts reached an amount far he-

man named Davis has petitioned DISCOVERY The Duke of Norfolk has directed that the la- the House of Commons to point out the course bourers on his Arundel estate should have that given which he must pursue, in order to obtain a reward to them which they will probably like better than for having discovered the "complete measurement of CANADA GEESE .- Three Canada geese, birds which are very seldom seen in England, were shot by a policeman, on Thursday week last, on the common a committee of the Lords to inquire into the state at Harrogate. These birds formed part of a flight of ten, which the sportsman succeeded in approaching within gunshot before they rose. THE MORMONS.-Some of the Mormon emigrants from the United States to California have suffered the greatest hardships and want on their march; and the survivors of one party are said to have preserved their lives by feeding on the dead bodies of their companions. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- A man has instituted a suit in the Consistory Court, for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of her cruelty to him. He charges her with throwing a teakettle at him, striking him with a candlestick, locking him out of the house, and scratching his face till the blood flowed profusely. AN ANCHEISHOP ARRESTED. - The Prince Archhishop of Breslau has been put under arrest in his own palace for a month, for having given publicity vicinity of Brussels are magnificent. The most satis- | to the sentence of excommunication pronounced by factory accounts continue to be received from all him upon Prince Gergain de Hatzfeld-a measure which is contrary to the laws of Prussia, unless specially authorized by the government.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

As nearly six y ars have elapsed since the last general election, it may not perhaps be altogether uninteressing to our readers to be reminded of the course that was then adopted with respect to the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new parliament. Her Majesty in person prorogued the then parliament on the 22ad of Jane, 1341. The dissolution by proclamation took place on the following day, the new parliament being summoned to meet, and met accordingly, on 19th August, a period of 5S days thus intervening between the two events. The legislature having then assembled, the sittings continued for a period of seven weeks-viz., from August 19 to October 7, when the session, by successive adjournments, was carried over until the month of February of the following year. Supposing this precedent to be followed on the present occasion, and that parliament be adjourned on the Sih, and dissolved on the 9th of July, as anticipated (though such asticipations as to the close of sessions have generally proved illasory by a period of protraction of about ten days). then, allowing, as in the fermer instance, 58 days for the elections and the interval necessary for, and con | carrying all before them. The "eminent" trage sequent upon, the calling of a new parliament, the dian has been well supported by these artistes in run-second session of the 11th Victoria will commence on ning through the range of his principal characters. the 7th of September. On the previous occasion. | The "King and the Piper" has been the afterpiece, the new parliament commenced its sittings on the which, by-the-way, we deem a very meagre affair.-19th of August, which were pretracted until the 7th At the ADELPHI, Buckstone's "Flowers of the ministration. Circumstances, however, have changed Messrs Harrison, Leffler, Honcastle, and M'Mahon, since then: Sir R. Peel has changed; the corn laws are all but defanct; and it may, therefore, be pre-sumed that the forthcoming initiatory session, if it Forest Maiden," and "La Sonnambula," in their commences on or about the 7th or September, will accustomed style of excellence, to crowded houses, terminate in a month or five weeks from that period, The American tragedian, Mr J. R. Scott, has also tic, intervene.

during the afternoon.

BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.-Lord Morpeth, in the sense beyond its strength. present dearth of employment for watermen on the Thames, has granted permission to some of them to ply and let boats on the Scrucntine on every day during the week excepting Sunday, but not during the hours set apart for bathing. Regulations have been issued, with his Lordship's signature, which provide that no party shall exceed six, including children. Each loat to be provided with a life buoy | rails, this being formed of children we sets of guide Under each carriage is placed two sets of guide or cork cushion. The fares are to be two shillings an hour, and no hiring for less than an hour, except to cross the river, for which the lare is to be 61. for three persons, or le for more than it is to be 61. for three persons, or 1s. for more than three.

Linenick .- The state of the county of Limerick has become perfectly horrible; every day some new ing, so long as everything remains in perfect order. murder or outrage more inhuman than that of its | But no sconer has the carriage a tendency to run off predecessor! A man, named Bennis, a land steward, the line, than the vertical wheels come in contact has been killed, who had served some law processes with the side of the guide rail, and keep it se-on defaulting tenants. Two brothers, in another cure in its position; or should an axletree break, a Duchess of Sutherland gave from the clergyman of that part of the county of Limerick were murdered on wheel become displaced, or a rail removed, so that Duchess of Sutherland gave from the elergyman of that Friday week. Five cars laden with flour were plun- the carriage has a tendency to drop, as it were, from a State ball on Wednesday town a letter saying that dered near Limerick on Thursday-a portion of the its position, the horizontal wheel then comes in conproperty was recovered: There are accounts of houses attacked for arms in the noonday-of partics entering and ordering entertainment from substantial farmers-proceeding on their missions and attacked is not the property with the upper part of the guide rail, and carries model that two rails may be removed one opposite farmers-proceeding on their missions and attacked for Removal Act, and its farmers-proceeding on their missions, and return- the other, and still the train will proceed in perfect fee were on a scale of Poor Removal Act, and its safety: this is a test, however, that we may say it princely magnificence. The injurious operation with reing at an hour appointed to the repast. Mr Canny, it is supposed, will die of mortification from his would never be subjected to in practice. wounds. He is now in the hospital of Ennis gaol. Fever is increasing : there are in Belfast hospitals not fewer than 1,500 patients.

More gorgeous stores from the Arabian Nights, Next bold 'Sir Valentiae' obtained your praise, And savage ' Orson' danced his truandaise. Then, turn'd sgain by Bow bells' nursery air, Little . Dick Whittington' became Lord Mayor; And from the kitchen, where she long had pined, Poor ' Ciuderella' felt your welcome kind. What wondrous of jects followed in their course ! 'Prince Firouz Schah' and his 'Enchanted Horse,' Bold 'Robin Hood,' and dashing 'Little John,' The 'Magic Horn,' and cup of ' Oberon ;' The 'Enchanted Forest,' and its strange live stock, Till the 'Wood Demon' cried " Past one o'clock !"

with much applause :--

Gamp.'"

turn

found.

No promises of novelty in store

To please you, can I make, as heretofore.

Yet, as the soldier, tired of war's alarms,

Loves to recount his bygone deeds of arms,

Fain would I name before we part for good

A few old friends who firmly by us stood,

And lastly, in 'Life's Battle' sorely tried.

Turn we from the great writer of the age

To other gayer friends who trod this stage.

First, of the tribe Burlesque upon our roll,

'Forty fair Thieves' your early favour stole.

Then young ' Aladdin' brought before our lights

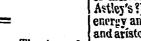
I come but now to thank you for the past;

Since here we meet for the last time-the last.

It has been urged by critics most profound, Gur efforts might have taken bigher ground ; That we threw o'er the grand for the grotesque, And gave our chief attention to Barlesque. But if the topics of the day were hit By pointed epigram and harmless wit; Or Care's dull, gloomy visage was beguiled Into a lighter train of thought, and smiled-If you but felt, whilst laughing at our fun, The sands of common life more brightly run, Surely you will not 'such small deer'abuse For answering one grand object-to amuse,

And, now, the saddest task is left. To all, Who thus to-night responded to our call, With more deep feeling than mere words can tell, Let me but speak that cruel one-Farewell! One hope alone can rob it of its pain-That-at some period-we may meet again !"

At the Princess's the "legitimate" is in the asseducer fell into the hands starvation and disease, cendant, Macready, Mrs Warner, and Creswick, of the injured husband by a more perhaps than any strange accident. ANOTHER ROTAL BALL .- than all, no care is taken to The Queen has given an- provide coffins, or to see the other State ball. The com- bodies interred. In many pany present exceeded in cases the living and the number those attending dead are allowed to remain of October, principally from the fact of Lord Mel- Forset," with the comedicita of "Flying Colours," any former ball, the invita- in the same spartment for bourne's government having been outvoted on the and the immensely laughable burletta of "Jenny tions having been extended several days, not having address in bith houses, in reference to the paragraph Lind," have proved the staple attraction. A new five to the unprecedented num- any person to take the in the speech from the throne, calling upon parlia-ment to consider the laws regulating the trade in evening. -At the QUEEN's, melodrama, ballet diver. The Queen wore a very elo-Sant The Queen wore a very elo- SANITARY CONDITION OF corn, with the view of determining whether they did barrass trade, derange the currency, diminish the barrass trade the meter barrass trade, derange the currency the currency the currency the barrass trade comforts, and increase the privations of the people, are delighting the lovers of the mysterious and horri-votes, which necessarily led to the delays and adjourn-ble.—Crossing the water, the operatic company at ribbons and pink acacias, number of cellars. cotments consequent upon the formation of a new ad- the SURNEY, with Mr Tully as leader, consisting of and ornamented with dia- tages, and other small and should no untoward circumstances, foreign or domes- been attempting Shakspeare and the higher order a Russian order of knight- consisted of nothing but of melodrama .- At AsrLEr's, (who has not been to | hood, the stars of the British heaps of loose dirty shav.



UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT SCCIETY .- The stewards | has attracted crowded and delighted audiences, and of this institution met on Friday last to make their the new scenes in the circle are really wonderful and final arrangements for the fourth anniversary, to surprisingly clever .- VAUXHALL, the SURREY GARDENS take place on Monday next, at the Old Bayswater Ta-vern, Bayswater. The secretary stated that, accord- in the goal of public favour ; and the recent delighting to their desire, he had waited on Luke James ful weather has, we trust, made some amends for the Hansard, Esq., and that gentleman gave his word great outlay the proprietors of these establishments and Prince Albert honoured half yards square; most of not to disaucoint them in taking the chair. He had must have gone to in the preparation of the highly the performance at the the places are very damp also waited on Messrs Dencombe and Wakley. Both | instructive and interesting attractions offered. At Royal Ital'an Opera-house, and dirty, and the privies those gentlemen were on committees of the House of the Surrey Gardens, Jullien and his unrivalled band Commons on that day, yet they promised if the com- are listened to with rapturous applause ; and we may their presence. mitters were postponed, to attend the dinner, or if the finally add that at the present season these lattercommittees broke up in time they would attend named public resorts are well worthy a visit, and will be highly relished, even by those who pall the

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- There has been lately deposited in the museum of this establishment a midel of a railroad called " Clausen's Safety Roilroad." It consists of an additional rail (termed the guide rail) being placed in the centre of the line, and clevated nine or twelve inches above the train rails, this being formed of either wood or metal. upper part, whilst the vertical wheels come on either side of the guide rail, none of them, however, touch-

DEATH BY MURDER, indigestible. AN HONOUBABLE AND The following is the verdict The following recipes are extracted from Dr Bartlett's REVEBEND SCOUNDBEL .- of the jury on view of the

pamphlet :---The lovers of scandal have body of Rose Davis, whose GRIDDLE CARES .- Use milk altogether and no water, "a rich treat in prospec- case has been reported in tive." No recent case bea:s the papers-"Thatshe died Two eggs yellow and white to be allowed for a pint of corn meal, the milk to be a little warmed, and the whole comparison in point of in- from want, and the neglect cident to one which, in the of the medical and relievenough used to make the whole so liquid that it will course of the next or subse- ing officers of the Deddingquent term, will occupy the ton division of the Woodwheat flour and lard (pure butter is better) the size of attention of the Court of stock Union."

light.

a walnut. Queen's Bench. The plain. GUILDHALL. - HARSN The griddle is a flat round iron concern, standing on tiff is a captain in the army, CONDUCT OF THE RELIEVthree legs, and of any size ; it must be made not very hot. a member of a highly re- ING OFFICERS AND THE spectable family, and the BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF cleaned and greased while warm, that it may be perfectly defendant an honourable THE WEST-LONDON UNION. smooth, so that the cakes may be easily turned, that and reverend clergyman of -For some time past the they may be done brown (not burnt) on both sides; to the Established Church, a magistrates have been daily promote their turning easily, is the object of adding the scion of a noble and dis- occupied in listening to the tinguished house, who, at complaints of individuals be well beat up, and prepared directly before being cooked, the very time when he was applying for relief at the though it might set an hour, but it would not bear to carrying on the most syste- West-London Union, who be mixed over-night. The cakes are usually poured again arise, matic plans for the seduc- stated that the treatment on until they spread on the griddle to the size of the tion of his friend's wife, was they received from the rebottom of a breakfast plate. pursuing his clerical func- lieving officer was most

part of Ireland; and worse

INDIAN CORN AND WHEAT FLOUR BREAD,-Take one tions in one of the most im- heartless, they often being quart of corn meal and a little salt, and one quart of portant parishes at the turned away without receivwest end of the town, and ing the slightest relief, and boiling water. Wet the meal, let it stand until it be blood-warm, then add two quarts of wheat flour and balf to a congregation the most having most abusive epia pint of yeast, and let it rise. This quantity will make fashionable of any in Eng- thets applied to them. two loaves. Bake it one hour and a half. land. The letters of the CORK .--- Millstreet, in this honourable and reverend county, is suffering from

BROWN BREAD .- Take one quart and a pint of Indian meal, one quart and a pint of rye flour, and a little salt; mix well together, then take half a pint of yeast, a quart and half a pint of blood-warm water, and let it rise; bake it in an iron stand in the oven all night.

RIE AND INDIAN CORN BLEAD ANOTHER WAY .- Scald meal, a little molasses, salt, scalded together, not to be made stiff ; yeast put in when cold.

To MAKE AN INDIAN MEAL PUDDING,-About four spoonsful of Indian meal, a pint of milk, one egg, and two full table spoonsful of treacle, mixed well together, put into a basin, tied down, and boiled an hour,

INDIAN CAKE, OR BANNOCK.—This, as prepared in America, is cheap and very nice food. Take one quart the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, on the occasion of the of Indian meal, dressed or sifted, two table-spoonsful of debut of Mdile. Caroline, the celebrated equestrian treacle or molasses, two tea-spoonsful of salt, a hit of artiste. "shortening " (butter or lard) half as big as a hen's egg, stirred together; make it pretty moist with scalding surface with a spoon, and bake it brown on both sides before a quick fire. A little stewed pumpkin, scalded with the meal, improves the cake. Baunock, split and

dipped in butter, makes very nice toast. INDIAN COBN, OR MAIZE PUDDING, BARED .- Scald a quart of milk (skimmed milk will do), and stir in seven table spoonsful of sifted Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, a teacup full of molasses or treacle, or coarse moist sugar, and a table spoonful of powder ginger or sifted cinnamon ; bake three or four hours. If whey is wanted pour in a little cold milk after it is all mixed.

Boiled MAIZE PUDDING .- Stir Indian meal and warm milk together "pretty stiff;" a little salt and two or three great spoonsful of molasses added ; also a spoonful of ginger, or any other spice that may be preferred. Boil it in a tight covered pan, or in a very thick cloth ; if the water gets in it will ruin it-leave plenty of room, for New College. Indian meal swells very much. The milk with which it A singular skeleton, seated cross-legged, with a Indian meal swells very much. The milk with which it is mixed should be merely warmed ; if it be scalding hot, fine, and warm in the milk ; others warm thin slices of apple to be stirred into the pudding-water will answer instead of milk.

INDIAN MUFFINS .- Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal, stir it well, let it he a thick batter ; when it is cooled a little, add to it a table spoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, and a tea-spoonful of salt; set in a warm place to rise for two hours ; then batter square tin pans, two-thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven ; and consisted of nine car- was in a most disgustingly when done serve hot or cut in squares, or bake as wheat muffins.

JOHNNY CAKE .-- It is prepared from the corn meal Her Majesty the Queen PABLIAMENT. - PROPERTY scalded and the dough rolled or pressed out to half an Dowager, accompanied by FLYING FROM ITS DUTY .- | inch in thicknees, is cooked one side at the time in front of the fire, and being put on a board, sheet of tin, or

BARED INDIAN PUDDING .- One quart of milk boiled,

stir in seven spoonsful of meal while it is boiling hot,

mix it quite thin, when it is moderately warm add mo-

ASH CARE .- Is prepared from the Indian meal dough Weimar, honoured the per- in particular refer, but he made as above, and is cooked as follows :-- Make a bed by formance at her Majesty's believed that every other scraping away the ashes on all sides, roll the dough Theatre with her presence, in the county had suffered after being made into form, between two cabbage leaves, from the evil which he was | place it in the bed, and cover it up with the previously

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHER. about to mention. The removed ashes and embers. A little practice will de-LAND'S STATE BALL AT town he would name was termine the length of time requisite for cooking. The

the largest supply of curry powder-namely, wages | a circle." corresponding with the present high price of bread.

Precisely one hundred and twenty-nine years have to be well beaten up with a spaon. There must be milk elapsed since Lord Stanhope moved for and appointed pour out of the saucepan on the griddle, one spoonful of of the public records—and the archives of the English nation are still kept in a stable!

At Blackburn petty sessions, Moses Beckett, a lad, was fined twenty shillings and costs for taking four eggs from a pheasant's nest. Had a gamekeeper as it would then burn the cakes, and it must be well committed a gross assault on a peasant, his wife, or daughter, a sporting bench might not have punished him so severely.

The French government has ordered that scientific men in all the departments shall examine microscowheaten flour. The dough, or rather the batter, must pically, every fortnight, the growing potatoes in the several districts, with a view to discover if the plant be again tainted, and the cause, if such a calamity

In Lincolnshire, it is calculated from the present appearance of the crops, that cats will be shot by the 20th of June, and wheat within a week after. The prospects of the forthcoming harvest in the

parts of France, An Aptwerp journal complains that even the

crabs which are caught in the Scheldt are sent to England.

The Engineers (first-class) of the Royal yachts Victoria and Albert and Fairy, the Avenger, Bee, Odin, and Centaur, have been ordered to Woolwich three pints Indian meal in boiling water, one quart rye obtaining the new appointment of ward-room officers. -United Service Gazette.

So plentiful were the mackerel in the West Bay, Weymouth, on the 30th ult., that seventeen doz:n were taken by hand, by merely stooping and seizing one in each hand as they passed close along the shore -a great novelty in the art of fishing.

A grand gala was given on Tuesday evening at

The Marquis of Anglescy will give a grand banquet to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, at Uxwater, put it into a well greased pan, smooth over the bridge House. The Marquis has invited a distinguished circle to meet the Grand Duke.

James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., the Irish barrister, has returned from Italy, after an absence of nearly two years. The learned gentleman's health is restored; and it is hoped he will be able to resume his place in that profession with which he is connected.

The King of Hanover entered on his 76th year on Sunday week.

The Wilderspin tribute amounts to £1,800. This, with the pension of £100 from the Queen, will render this worthy old man's age comfortable.

We understand that measures are in progress for the erection of a statue of the late Dr Chalmers, to be executed by Mr Steell from the admirable bust lately sculptured by him, and to be placed within the

piece of iron by his side, has been found in the tomb the pudding will break to pieces. Some chop suct very of the De Brougham family, in Westmoreland, supposed to be Udard de Brougham, governor of Appleby Castle, and a crusader, in 1174.

Some New Zealand wheat, which was sown near Runcorn, is already in full ear.

Last week some potatoes were imported into London from Van Diemen's Land.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has appointed two commissions to compile new civil and penal codes for his dominions. Signs of the rot are said to have shown thomselves

among the potatoes in Austrian Gallicia: Several cart-loads of coffins were sold at the late

fair at Nenagh, Tipperary. The Ayr Advertiser mentions that 59 trouts were

lately found in the maw of a heron.

During a hailstorm, which visited Haslingden on Tuesday last, a swallow was beaten to the ground by the hailstones.

A woman lately performed a dance on a tight rope, stretched across the river Ouse, near St Ives, Cambridgeshire.

The Prussian government is said to have resolved to abolish the censorship of the press. The Scottish salmon fisheries have begun to be

STRANGLED.-A child, eleven months old, was

starughed in a singular manuer at Lytham, on Tuesday. The infant had been put to bed by its mother, who shortly afterwards found it between the bed and a chair that had been placed near, resting to pass the necessary zexamination, preparatory to with its throat upon the rail at the back of the chair, and quite dead.

THE POPE'S GIFT .- The pope has sent to England a rosary and an autograph letter, which are to be sold for the benefit of the distressed Irish. The resary consists of eleven agate beds, set in gold, with a head of the Saviour engraved on cornelian, pendant from a small gold tassel at one end, while to the other is attached a ring, to suspend it from the

finger when used in prayer. BUNN V. LIND .- This action has been made by the

plaintiff a special jury cause. It cannot be tried before the sittings after Michaelmas Term, which sittings will not commence before December next.

As already stated, the plaintiff has laid his damages in the declaration, for the alleged breach of an agreement signed by Mademoiselle Lind to sing at Drury-lane Theatre, at £10,000 ; and on the part of the defendant several pleas have been pleaded, in which pleas the alleged agreement forms, of course, the principal feature. The plaintiff has demurred

to one of the pleas, and the demurrer has been set down for argument in Michaelmas Term-namely, on the 9th of November. The counsel engaged in this memorable case on the part of the plaintiff are Sir F. Kelly, Mr Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr Peacock; ; and for the defendant, the Attorney-General, Sir F.

Thesiger, and Mr Hoggins. The action has been 1 brought in the Court of Queen's Bench.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) .--- The gross total number of men employed on public works in Ireland 1 during the week ending Saturday, the 5th of June B last, amounted to 118,637, and the total expenses to o £49.370

THE CITY OF MEXICO .- Conspicuous among the e beanty and magnificence of the city of Mexico is the e Main Plaza. It covers an area of twelve acres, s, paved with marble, forming one of the most beauti- i. ful promenades in the world. On every side of this is great square, magnificent and costly public buildings is are situated. On one side is seen the spacious cathe - cdral, which extends the whole length of the square, e and the Government palace extends the whole length th of another side. The eathedral is erected on the site to of the great idol temple of the Aztees, and the Go- overnment palace on the ground of the palace of the he great Montezuma. The amount of wealth in thehe cathedral is incredible. The altar is covered with th plates of massive silver, and beautified with orna-na-ments of massive gold. The balustrade enclosing ng the altar extends a length of 100 feet, and is made of of a massive composition of gold, silver and copper, thehey value of which is exceedingly great. Statues, vases, es,

and candlesticks, of gigantic size are scattered through ghi the building ; and when we know that these, too, arearea made from the precious metals, we can form an ideadean of the immense wealth of this cathedral. Thereeree are about eighty churches, in addition to the cathethes dral, richly ornamented with gold, silver, and prepre cious stones, and it is supposed that the wealth whichiell is exhibited in this manner is nothing to the immensense More hives of bees have lately swarmed at Keswick, and in the country near the Lakes, than the treasures that are kept in concealment by the priestsestss The city of Mexico can also boast of a splendindic oldest beekeepers remember to have ever seen swarm theatre or opera-house, which was crected at an im imi mense cost, and is capable of seating 10,000 personson So late was the spring in Sweden, that on the 21st of May the snow was six feet deep on the road from

energy and enter; rise in catering for his numerous the insignia of the Golden spread upon the floor, and and aristocratic patrons. The last new spectacle

monds. Her Majesty's head . confined tenements. From dress was formed of a the report we learn that in wreath of acacias and dia- 35 cases of such dwellings monds. Prince Albert wore which they had visited that a field marshal's uniform, day, they found 169 beds, with the ribbon and badge of 2 great proportion of which

Astley's ?) our friend Batty lacketh not his usual order of knighthood, and isgs, which were at night Fleece. in 35 dwellings they found The Queen opened the no less than 400 human ball with his Imperial beings huddled together.

Highness the Grand Duke The great majority of the Constantine of Russia. dens in which these poor THE QUEENS AT THE creatures are congregated, THEATRES .- Her Majesty vary from four to five and a and Prince Albert honoured half yards square ; most of on Saturday evening, with and cesspools in a loathsome state. As regards the

The Queen went in State emaciated beings in the on Tue:day to her Majesty's ward, they are in the most Theatre, to honour the per- shocking and wreiched formance with her presence. state, no nurses to attend The Royal Procession left the sick, and even to the Buckingham Palace at ten others no other attendant

minutes before eight o'clock, but a balf idiot. The place riages and an escort of the filthy state.

ME BANKES' SPEECH IN Life Guards. their Royal Highnesses the In the county which he re-Hereditary Grand Duke and presented there was but any other material of suitable shape. Grand Duchess of Saxe one town to which he would on Satuday evening.

JOHNSTONE. - A few days since the notorious Captain in Penzance Bay, which was observed by a great Johnstone, late master of the Tory, whose trial for number of persons. About half-past five o'clock the inner hall was drawn aside, cure houses in their own the alarm-helis, and in all other respects made his arrangements with admirable shill. The rumour their heads towards the offing, although the wind at the grand staircase the band that the small shopkeepers arrangements with admirable shill. The rumour their heads towards the offing, although the wind at the grand staircase the band that the small shopkeepers runs that he had bribted a person on the establishment the time was blowing very strong off the land. A played the national anthem, would be unable to pay the to wink at his attempt to escape by a premise of scheoner at anchor off this pier-head was noticed to and the royal entrance to rates, and they must there-£ 20, and that the latter not finding the money forth-coming allowed him to react an additional scheoner at an additional the royal entrance to rates and they must there-± 20, and that the latter not finding the money forth-coming allowed him to go on to the last moment and then gave information. Such are the last, as our reporter had them from a source upon which he can place considerable reliance. place considerable reliance.

Union lecturer, addressed a public meeting, at the The barometer fell considerably from Saturday to At a quarter to twelve of whom are in fever. In very unhappy consequences followed the eating of large Fox and Hounds, upon the proceedings of the late Sunday evening, and the thermometer on Sunday the Queeu was conducted the Insolvent debtors' ward quantities of hominy in the form of stirabout, and even Conference. As the conclusion of the proceedings of the late Sunday evening, and the thermoneter on Sunday evening, and the thermore on Sunday evening, and the thermoneter on Sunday evening, and the thermore of the lower drawing room, there are 50 unfortunated when mixed with wheeten flour or bread it is more line is not even to the lower drawing room, there are 50 unfortunated when mixed with wheeten flour or bread it is more line is a solve, before forment at sea, considerable quantities will probably line which a superb super wretches. — Roscommon or loss indigestible if not soaked, as above, before the shinned, and a constant trade will arise. Barber.

NATURAL PHENOMENON .- On Sunday evening last a ATTEMPTED ESCAFE OF THE NOTORIOUS CAPTAIN Very extraordinary commotion of the sea took place

the murder and mutilation of several of his crew at- sea made a rush on to the beach for fifty or sixty feet, and a brilliant assemblage parishes, and that in consetracted so much public attention, tried to effect his and immediately receded to its natural position. of company, who had con- quence the poor-rates would escape from Bethlehem Hospital, and all but suc-ceeded in the attempt. To facilitate his plans, it among affect and then again almost day of the material position. In company, who had too quantomic post-state would, he ceeded in the attempt. To facilitate his plans, it among affect and then again almost day of the material position. appears he had cut away all the wires connected with sometimes affoat, and then again almost dry; those were disclosed, that were at the moorings at Gwavas-lake all showed

chundy, with distant thunder, and on the hills a Frince taking the hand of within a few of 500-we

OLD BASFORD. -- Mr Dean, the National Trades' heavy mist; thunder continued till about nine p.m. the Duckess. degrees

was served.

racter.

Janrnal.

cooking.

COBN CUP CARE -Take two cups of corn meal and productive, and the lish have consequently one of wheat flour, or in that proportion, make them | at lower prices.

Stockholm to Swarthwick.

estimated at 15,000.

consumed 300 houses.

night, which was honoured he wished to put him in into a thin batter with milk and eggs, and cook them on a griddle.

Hor CARE, - Is prepared by wetting up corn meal with boiling water, is made into a cake and cooked in 80 early in the season. front of the fire on a board or plate. This resembles the johnny cake.

interior of the mansion gard to that town. The abounded in decorations of writer went on to say that the most exquisite cha- within the last few days a

great number of families lasses, a little ginger and salt, four eggs, a lump of butter As the Queen entered, the had taken refuge there, the size of an egg. glass-door opening into the having been unable to pro-Bolled Indian Pupping,-One tea.cup of molasses, one piece of suct the size of two eggs, chopped fine, three spoonsful of meal, scald the meal with boiling water or milk, mix it quite thin, when it is nearly cold add four eggs well beaten. It requires three hours' boiling in a

strong cloth, pound instead of 5s., as As her Majesty passed up they had been previously; little salt.

rice milk when brought to table. AF To render hominy or Indian corn perfectly whole-

some it is necessary to sleep or souk it in water for sixnever had two before ; 250 | teen hours at least. For want of this precaution some

Newfoundland, from £75 to £300 a-year. In consequence of the great demand for cart horses cent. dearer than they were a year ago. little cold water, boil fifteen or twenty minutes, add a

A vessel laden with grain has cleared from Chicago. on the American lakes, and within 160 miles of the Hominy Milk .- Soak half-a-pound of crushed hominy in water twelve hours, and then boil it in milk over a Mississippi river, for Liverpool, by the Welland Canal slow fire two hours. It must be about the consistence of and the St Lawrence.

Large quantities of pine apples have lately been received at Southampton, by the steamers, from the West Indics; and several sailing vessels laden with this fruit have sailed from the Bahamas for with this fruit have sailed from the Bahamas for country, could have allowed our army to march inch in England.

A vessel has been loaded with sugar-cane juice at Hayti, for England ; and unless the juice be found to be shipped, and a constant trade will arise.

comfortably. On the western side of the city ity if another square of 45 acres, with a fountain in the the centre. It is laid out into pleasant walks, and muchues

The number of slaves who have escaped from the frequented in the evening as a promenade. The city city of Mexico, like the city of New York, has its fashiorhiorr United States to Canada within the last 15 years, is able drive-its Third Avenue. We must, howevereven acknowledge that our Third Avenue cannot be concorr A fire broke out in the night of the 26th ult. at pared to it for beauty and extent. Some idea of itof it St Dimitri, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, and extent may be formed from the fact that it is one orr

mile wide, on which the most splendid carringes, jes, ji The government, at the instance of Mr Sheil, has innumerable number, may be seen every evening. g. nereased the sum payable to the Catholic Bishop of is not unusual to see 7,000 or 8,000 horsemen arn arn 2,000 carriages on it at the same time. This iss iss

in two table-spoonsful of Indian meal, mixed with a by railway contractors, those animals are now 40 per | faint description of the city of Mexico, now probabbabb in possession of the American troops. When we iwe in flect on its beauty and magnificence, we are not not ; all surprised that the enemy preferred to allow ow oo army to occupy it without making any resistance. Ice. I if it were bombarded in the same way as Vera Cra Cra was the damago could never be remedied. We are as as much surprised, however, when we consider the th

country, could have allowed our army to march irch in it, that they did not direct their influence towacowaa peace. But so it is. Mexico, the capital of the the s

public, is probably now in our hand .- New You YF

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9. The Land.

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relrelate.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

JUNE 19, 1847.

Now Ready, a New Edition of NO NO. VI. OF "THE LABOURER." MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS. at Past Pablished, enriched with an elegant Portrait engraved on Steel, of To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind nill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester. T T.S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P. CONTENTS. AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL LAND 1. T. S. Dancombe, Esq., M.P. War, Lore and Liberty, by Ernest Jones.
 The Insurrections of the Working Classes. COMPANY. 4. The Confessions of a King. THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT 5. Letter to Sir R. Peel. SOCIETY. Patron-T. Wakloy, M.P. Directors-Messrs P. M'Grath, T. Clark, and C. Doyle. 6. The Romance of a Peonle. The Phase of Political Parties. S. The Jolly Young l'oacher. Bank-The National Land and Labour Bank. Secretary-Mr E. Stallwood. 10. The Monthly Review. Central Offices, 83, Dean-street, Solio, and 2, Little Vale 11. Literary Review. place, Hammersmith road. 12. Correspondence, etc. THIS Society presents greater advantages to the In 1? 13. Preface, &c. to Vol. I. dustrious Millions than any similar Institution even COLUSCIUME THE FIRST, neatly bound in cloth and lettered, Price 3s. 6d. Rules and every information required can be obtained at the following places .-- Mr Lawrance, Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green; Mr Jeffrey, Tanners' Arms, Bermondsey.road; Mr J. Simpson, Harrison's Assembly Rooms, East-lane, Walworth; Herbert's Or can cheer the honest. NO. III. OF "THE LABOURER," Con Containing, amongst other matters, a Reprint of Mr F. "Con Connor's Letter, in the "Northern Star" of January "Con Connor's Letter, in the "Authenti Stat of Sandary Obth, 0th, demonstrating the certainty with which an allottee may snay support himself and family, and accumulate money, in a n a "Two Acre" allotment. The The very general demand that was made for the paper containing the above letter induced the Editors to Temperance Coffee house, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; Mr Walford, Temperance-hall, Broadway, Westminster; Mr L. F. Brown, Silver-street, Kensington; Mr H. Hay-ter, Frogmore, Wandsworth; Mr J. Pare, 65, Liverystreet, Birmingham; Mr T. Shepherdson, Town-gate, Armley, near Lceds; Mr G. Wheeler, Dunkirk, near oprimprint it. after careful revision, in the March Number of "ie "ie" is ourer." NO. IV. of "THE LABOURER," Devizes ; Mr Mund 1y, Northampton ; Mr Westly, Cannot street, Wellenborough; Mr D. Morgan, Merthyr Tydvil; Containing an elaborate Treatise on the Mr J. J. Beaver, Gandiffeth, l'ontypool; Mr Skevington, Loughborough; Mr T. Chambers, Leicester-street, Bil-EATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK, IN ITS RELATION WITH Mr J. Gregory, Ironville, near Nottingham; Mr II. Pierce, Angel Inn, St Mary-street, Bridgewater; Mr W. H. Web-THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. Are Are now reprinted, and may be had on applications. Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road. to Let Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editor rearcat Windmill Street, Haymarket, London. whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed, Or Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star, and all Post-office orders made payable at the Hammer smith Post-office. nd and all booksellers in town and country. NOW PUBLISHING. ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1847, A FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT of FEARGUS O'CON-NOR, Eso. Lithographed in the first Style of Art, from an Original Painting by T. MARTIN. The Print is ar-Will be Published, NO. I. (PRICE SIXPENCE,) ranged for framing any size, from 12 by 9 to 20 by 14 inches, and is filled up in the background with a VIEW reputable tactics. Notwithstanding the support of THE PEOPLE'S LEGAL ADVISER. of O'CONNORVILLE TI The object of this monthly publication, is perhaps suffieniently indicated by its title ; it may be well, however, to Life, 6s each. ddidd a few words in explanation. P. S. All communications to be addressed to the No T That there are many subjects of an exclusively legal thern Star Office, woworking classes-on them more than on the other classes of of society-is a truth that hardly requires its assertion anand it would, of course, be desirable that all these should to be brought together in a form, cheap, compendious, and intintelligible, for the benefit of those to whom they chiefly SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847. 7 This purpose it is proposed to effect by means of a Maga-tinzine to be published on the 1st of every month. It is mtentended, in each number, to give some ACT OF PARLIA. MIMENT, of which the provisions are not so generally knknown as they ought to be, with an analysis and explana-MEN, NOT MEASURES. tiotion, and such cases as have been decided upon it in the SuSuperior Courts. This may, perhaps, be called the princi-papal feature of the work. Other pages will contain all the refecent judgments and decisions on points of law conn-cted wiwith the interests and pursuits of Working men. Each mmonth there will be a few pages devoted to an Essay on sosome legal question of general interest. Every Act of P.Parlitanent will be noticed as it becomes a Lawththis notice will be little more than an abbreviated index, elexcept with regard to the Acts relating to the class for wwhich we principally write. Such space as remains after the above are disposed of, will be occupied with lighter matter: retaining, however, the legal character of the

- •0k. It may, perhaps, be predicted without much doubt, t|that such a Magazine will to the generality of readers, be as very duil affair, and that probably there may not be sufficient purchased to pay the expense of publication. S Still the attempt will be made. Such a work is wanted ; it it is frequently asked for-there is no other work that prof fesses to supply that want.

The following Index of the probable contents of the i first Nunber, will perhaps, exhibit the scope and intention

1 Inrst Aunori, and provide the Act. 1 more clearly:-The Joint Stock Companies' Act. Acts Passed during the Present Session. The Law of Conspiracy. The Trial of the Mechanics. Commit the Superior Courts. Cases in the Superior Courts. Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.

Each Number, as has been before stated, will contain one Arto: Parliament, that Act will always be given in full, and without any curtailment whatever. This may (a remodelled Poor Law, for instance) what is | and the triumph of the insurgents was certain, the" given on the one hand will be stolen on the other.] the Whigs interfered. They allowed the country No! We tell the Chronicle, and all of its class, we to suffer all the miseries of civil war for eight are not to be deceived again ! The people were months, and when those miseries were about to be eaught once, they will not be caught again. Let put an end to by the overthrow of the provokers of those who want a New Poor Law get the just share the war, then the Whigs stept in and bade the of power to make it themselves, and they will then no more cringing and begging-" Give a little better Poor Law!" "Give me a little Parish Relief!" a little of the rain and wind out of my hovel !" Down with such slavishness ! "GIVE ME THE CHARTER - Give me the fair share of what I produce! - Give me my dignity as a man, and my rights as a citizen !' These are cries we should hear

WHIG DEFENCE OF THE INVASION OF TCPALEV.

ing by the thundering "charge" of Lord Stanley,

in the Upper House. In the Lords the Ministry

obtained an unlooked-for triumph-not by the most

questionable that the Ministry would have obtained

a majority but for the trick of cutting short the dis-

cussion, and forcing on a division, in the temporary

absence of Stanley and a number of the Protec-

"counting out" was had recourse to on Tuesday

evening, to save Lord Palmerston the troublesome

Ministers have been placed upon their defence for their aggression upon Portugal, and although ston; Mr J. Roddis, Burton Latimer, Higham Ferrars; they have dealt largely in big words and flourishing apologies, they have been but too glad to escape ber, S, Fareham place, Coxside, Plymouth; Mr G. Grace, Barugh Locks, Barnsley; and of the Secretary, Mr E. anything but tenable. In the Lower House, Mr Hume, Mr B. Osborne, Lord John Manners, and Lord George Bentinck, made out a most unanswerable case against Ministers, rendered still more crush-

the Duke of Wellington, who, of course, heartily Prints, 2s 6d; Proofs on India paper, 4s; Coloured t sympathises with everything in the shape of a for-

cible suppression of Radical principles, and notwithstanding the great influence of the Duke, it is very

THE NORTHERN STAR

task of attempting the defence of his indefensible If there is one thing more injurious than another policy. No doubt the Protectionists, who affect so to the popular cause, it is the looking to MEN inmuch "virtuous indignation " in behalf of Portugal, stead of MEASURES. It causes every political imare worthy of censure for not "making a house;" pulse to be derived from private and party interest. but how much more censurable is the Ministry, and centres the alpha and omega of policy in indivi- which dare not trust its Foreign Secretary with the dualism, instead of the general good. This old Whig defence of its own conduct ! If Ministers had had a principle has been forcibly illustrated in a leading good cause, they would not have shortened the disarticle of the Morning Chronicle, on the late meetcussion. Everybody knows that had Ministers ing at the Crown and Anchor. Our contemporary desired the continuance of the discussion, a mere goes into ecstasies about the results of that meeting, hint would have induced the attendance of more admires the intelligence which frustrated the tem- than forty of their hangers-on. They have sneaked porising plans of Poor-Law philosophy-is very glad | from the bar of public opinion, but that opinion will that the amendment was moved, but very indignant | not the less record their sentence, and read their

that it was not moved by some Whigling or Tory. doom. It says-

"We cordially congratulate that large and important class of our fellow-subjects, of which the sentation, on this exhibition of good sense and man-* * It is pleasant to know liness.

people lay down their arms, and submit to their be sure that it will be made properly: Let us have traitorous Queen, on the faith of certain terms dictated by a foreign power. The insolence and injustice of this conduct must be evident to all who Give me a little better Wages !" "Pray do keep will take the trouble to think, The Whig foreign policy is "non-intervention" so long as there is a prospect of the people being crushed; but "intervention" the moment the peeple's oppressors are found to be in danger. This policy might form a very dangerous prece--and the only sounds that can alarm the traitor, dent for ourselves. Suppose a popular struggle in this country, and the "superior classes," unable to coerce the people, were to call in French and Prussian aid to effect that object, a "Duncombe

Deputies or the Prussian Diet, would be but cold comfort to the insulted, wronged and outraged people whom it was intended to serve. The value of Whig assurances, that the "constitutional rights of the Portuguese people" shall be preserved, may be estimated by the proofs contained in the news received this week from Portugal, that the Queen and her partisans are determined to rule

with a high and heavy hand now that the popular power is prostrated. Up to the 9th of June, ten days after the capture of the Junta's forces, not one

of the conditions imposed upon the Queen by the British Government had been complied with by her. No change of Ministry had yet taken place, none of the prisoners swarming the gaols of Lisbon had been set at liberty, and no amnesty was yet published or known to be prepared. On the contrary, on the 7th of June-eight days after the capture of the Oporto force-a decree was issued, prolonging the suspension of personal freedom and the tionist Peers. In the Commons the dirty trick of liberty of the press. In the North Saldanha and Mendez Vigo, the Spanish general, were preparing to attack Oporto, and, from the tone assumed by Saldanha, there is no doubt he meant to avenge himself for his long inaction, if the British would allow him. One spirit of burning hatred against the Queen and the British "pirates," as our sailors are called, animates the entire people. The "pirates," however, have this consolation :- All the officers who took part in that valorous exploit, the

The Mayor of Derby has given us plain proof of Lord J. Russell pretends to base the Whig interwhat we have to expect at the hands of the Whigs vention in Portugal on certain treaties binding this at the forthcoming Election. It has also given us country to protect Portugal against foreign aggresencouragement to proceed-for weak indeed must To Readers meeting alluded to seems to have been a fair repre- sion. This is a curious defence, seeing that England has be the position of a party reduced to ILLEGAL placed herself at the head of an organised foreign VIOLENCE, in order to maintain its stand! The

capture of the Oporto squadron, are to be decorated

A. MACKENZIE, Alva reasons which will

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The armed intervention of Great Britain in the affairs of Portugal has been the one sole question of public interest debated in both Houses of Parliament up to the time at which we write. The ample report which we have given of the leading speeches on the subject will enable the readers of the Star to form a judgment for themselves as to the merits of the question at issue. But the subject has been so fully discussed in previous leading articles in these columns that it is unnecessary for us to do more than merely advert to it in this place. The appearance of the House of Lords on the evening that the question was debated there was of a most brilliant

description; the House was filled with Peers, among whom were a great number of bishops. large number of members of the House of Commons were below the bar and in the galleries set apart for them. Many strangers, including several illustrious foreigners, stood about the throne at the amendment," passed by the French Chamber of upper end of the magnificent Hall; and the galleries westing above were graced with the presence of a great number of ladies. The House thus filled has a Nottin better resonance, and the difficulty of hearing, of

which so much complaint has been made, all but Ipswid disappears. Lord Stanley made a most eloquent Armle speech against the policy of the Government; but be seems not to have been very earnest in the matter, for he did not vote for his own motion. Still, with all this, the policy is a damaging one, and the Whigs may fear, and exclaim that another such victory will ruin them. Bland

T. A. Green No other topic offers itself for comment this week, save that which has for several weeks past been noticed, namely, the hurry with which bills are pased through their various stages in large Bury, batches almost without a word of comment, and the Staffor Kensii visible preparation of members for a speedy wind up Geo. B of the present parliament, the last rumour is that Nottin it will be dissolved about the middle of next Barnst month, and that the new election will not take place until after harvest, the end of September, or the beginning of October. In the present dearth of ques-Winch tions in which the factions can make a rally, it Arbroa should be the policy of the Chartist party to be pro-Inswiel vided everywhere with candidates, in order that the great principles embodied in that document should be enforced on the attention of the public, and, wherever practicable, arrangements should also be

Witham made for going to the poll. Such a course would Westminster Truro give the "people's party" that prominency which Marple their own intrinsic importance on the state and the Sudbury Desborough truth of the principles they advocate, imperatively Glasgow Blandford calls for. It would also, no doubt, send into the Long Buckby House of Commons men able and willing to assist Kensington Anna M. Moss the people's parliamentary leader, Mr Duncombe, Greenwich Romford in his struggle for the welfare of the unenfranchised Emley Holmfirth and labouring classes, and thus hasten their emanci-

Stock Companies, but were treated as cases affected b Stock Companies, but were treated as cases affected by the acts relating to Friendly Societies. Though you spe k of "registering your deed under the Joint Stock Companies Act," yet from what you say about your society, I am much inclined to think that it is a case affected by the Friendly Societies Acts, and not by the View Companies Acts. affected by the rienary societies note, and not by the Joint Stock Companies Acts. I. C. INGBAM.—The case you mention would seem to have . C. INOBAM. Incluse you mention would seem to have arisen out of a drunken affray. If you prosecuted you might not obtain a conviction and would incur useless trouble and expense.

ECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO. OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19,

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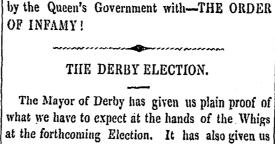
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be objected to by some as an unnecessary waste of space -but there is much to be said in favour of the course in The Joint Stock Companies' Act may annear to be one in which only men of wealth have any interest-but this is a mistaken notion, and there are several reasons for the selection, which will probably be recognised as sufficient. There are many Acts of Parliament which might be rendered eminently conducive to the advance. ment and interests of the working classes, although the were passed with totally different objects-and this Act is one of them.

But enough is written for the present purpose. And yet another word-in many respects the Magazine may be deficient, nay, there is no doubt about it. Printers will grow heavy and make blunders-a border will be omitted -a subject of importance will appear in a corner and in a diminutive type, hardly visible; while a matter of no moment, thrown in, it may be, for want of better, will shine out-large-spaced-and perh: ps in italics. These are accidents that cannot be avoided. We dont know that it will be so-but it may be so; not only dinner and sleep-but life itself with us is hurried. Ours is no "Book of liesuty.

a dyet it may be honestly promised, that he who buy the Magazine for the purpose of instruction-and fairly reads it through and over again, will receiv something more than his money's worth. This avowal is made with very considerable confidence.

This work will be entirely under the Editorship and control of Mr W. P. ROBERTS. Communications may be directed to him, at No. 3, Essex Chambers, Essex-street, Mapraester.

2, Robert Street, Adelphi. London, 10th May, 1-44.

Just published, price Cd. (printed from the Short-hand Writer's Notes,)

THE TRIAL OF THE MECHANICS AT LIVERPOOL on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1847. Edited by W.

P. ROBERTS, Esq. London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket : and at the offices of Mr Roberts, 2, Robert street, Adelphi, London : and 3, Essex Chambers, Manchester: and Abel Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester: and all Booksellers

TO TAILORS.

B. Read's New Patent Indicator for finding proportion and disprepartion in all systems of cutting. Caveats granted, April 22nd, 1847, signed by Messrs rootan-Capmeal, Patent Office, 4, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. De-April 22nd, 1847, signed by Messrs Pool and elaration of same, signed by Sir G. Carroll, Knt., Lord Mayor of London.

THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS for 1817, are now ready, by BEN-JAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Blo square, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street Strand. May be had of all booksellers wheresoever re appropation of her Majesty Queen Victoria and H.R. II. Prince Albert a Splendid Print, beautifully coloured, and exquisitely executed, the whole very superior to anything of the kind ever before published. This beau tiful print will be accompanied with the most fashionable full size, Frock, Dress, and Ridiug Coat Patterns complete Paletot, much worn in the Spring as an over soat- and a youth's new, fashionable flussar Jacket with skirts-the manner of cutting them for all sizes full-explanation for variation of style and method of making-up-with five diagrams, clearly illustrated -and allineressary information respecting s(y)e and fashion Price 10s ; post free to any part of England, Ireland Scotland, and Wales, 115. Post-office orders, or post stamps received as cash.

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THE TAILORS' TRADING COMPANY.

NUMBER OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS (Member of the National Association of United Trades having formed a Company to release themselves from the baneful influence of unprincipled ompetitors respectfully inform the operative classes, generally, that they have opened as establishment at

No. 7, VICTORIA-STREET, MANCHESTER. where they can be supplied with every article of clothing as cheap and better made than at any of the (so-called cheop establishments.

WORKING MEN, SUPPORT YOUR OWN ORDER in this attempt to demonstrate the benefits of ASSOCIA TIVE LABOUR.

Journeymen Tailors who are desirous of avoiding the degrading contingencies of tramping in search of employ ment, during the next winter, will meet with employment at Manchester wages, by becoming Shareholders. The price of shares is ten shillings, payable by instalments of threepence per week, in addi ion to one shilling and six pence for Registration and expenses. Rules and Prospec-tuses will be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom on application to the Secretary 5 St John-street, Manchester,

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that our working classes, with all their errors and extravagances, have objects nearer their hearts than the obtaining of out-door relief on easy terms, and that one of the highest aims of their political aspirations is to make themselves independent of all poorlaws wi:atever. After all, this is the root of the matter. While the working men of this country feel thus, they are sound at heart."

The amendment was right-its policy was sound -the teaching was wise-but (and here comes the rub), we object to THE TEACHER ! We object to the proper teaching, because it has come from one o whom we disapprove—that is, from one whom we cannot purchase. We are glad, thinks the Chronicle, to be able to come out now and then with a bit of entimental liberalism-it increases our circulation, and upholds our character for independence-but i

won't do to go too far, lest we should lose the favour of our patrons. We are glad, it reasons, to see liberty advocated by those who will betray it—for it sounds well, and is the best kind of cement to uphold the fabric of Oppression. But, when an

HONEST man takes the people's part, it is true we dare not openly oppose the principle we profess to espouse-but we can do the next best thing, we can snap and snarl at its advocates.

Such is the reasoning of our contemporary-such

s the liberalism of too many of that class. But the Chronicle makes the slight mistake of assimilating ts Free-Labour principle to Mr O'Connor's Free-Labour REMUNERATION. The one means-Free Labour protected by the requital of self-in-

dustry; the other-Free Trade in unprotected Labour. But, when the working classes struggle for the former, the Chronicle will tell us they are guilty of "errors and extravagances," They have indeed, but not in the sense in which the Chronicle means it - they have been guilty of the "error' of trusting their rights in the hands of the faithless, and following the mock-liberal leadership of teachers did not fear the Junta, but he feared the triumph ike the Chronicle, and its monopolist supporters of "the mob." Ask him to concede the English they have been guilty of the gross "extravagance" "Charter," and this aristocratic scion of the church of squandering the capital God gave them in the and poor-plundering House of Bedford will use prestrength of labour on worthless titled prodigals; cisely the same arguments against the working class they have been guilty of gross neglect of their here-

of his own country that he employs against 'the Porditary patrimony-the Land, by letting it lie with its tuguese people. The "mob" he holds in special wealth undeveloped to minister to the idle pleasures horror, and in his love of fair play charges on the of the Great ! They have been guilty of the master said "mob" the intention to commit the crimes folly, of letting the producers of wealth starve amid which his protected female friend Donna Maria has the plenty they developed. Of THESE "errors been in the constant habit of committing. We and extravagances" the Chronicle will tell us commend "his lordship" to the special attention of nothing ! But the Chronicle tells us, in the same ' King Mob" at the next election.

article,-" Our working classes sturdily avow their Lord John Russell not only mistakes Donna preference of work and wages to the very best of Maria for Portugal, he mistakes also a few mer-Poor Laws." The Chronicle cannot soar the flight chants and fundholders for England when he talks beyond, and reach the height of INDEPENDENT of the interests of "this country" demanding the

LABOUR. "Work, work for others !" is still the cry ! intervention. We beg to assure Lord John Russell You ought to be a little better paid than you are, that "this country" has not the least interest in and in that case you must forego all claim to relief, common with the "English creditors" of Portugal; but to think of working for yourselves-that's "oband for ourselves we must say that we should not stinate wrongheadedness "-another of the gentle have felt particularly shocked had the Portuguese epithets by which our contemporary designates the mob" got the upper hand and carried out the deefforts of self-emancipating Industry. According to sign imputed to them, of applying a "sponge" to the Chronicle, slave and master must still he the the "National Debt." We conceive that the intecondition of society ; but then the slave ought not rests of the people of this country could be better to be quite as lean. The Chronicle does not reserved than by spending the taxes wrung from cognise the Rights of the Man, it only recognises starving multitudes at home in protecting perfidious the Rights of the Slave. Will the people look to and oath-breaking monarchs. As regards the pear in such authorities for support? "No," says the

meeting of the men of London; and "No," will of Europe, it strikes us that the prostration of the say the country from John O'Groats to the Land's popular power in Portugal, effected by the interto their own hearts for ference of our Government, will do much "towards

conspiracy against Portugal; the wrong and insult tables are indeed turned. Who are the violent being grievously augmented by a Spanish army being | destructives now ?- the . Whigs, and not the Charpermitted to take part in the intervention. It is bad | tists. The former disturb public meetings with their enough for the Portuguese to be compelled to how to hireling satellites-they hold down the arms of the the superior force of a state like England, without voters-they threaten with illegal seizure and imprisuffering the humiliation of being handed over to sonment-they back brutality with falsehood, and the tender mercies of the hereditary eneadd mockery to injustice. We regret it not-we

mics of their country's independence. Lord thank them; it proves their hour has struck; it John Russell, in speaking of treatics, seemed to rearms us for the struggle. The country must not let gard the monarch as the state, as though Portugal this matter rest here. They have kindled the sparkand Donna Maria were one and the same! If the train of popular indignation will be fired. Who Donna Maria had ceased to reign, even if the entire that reads the account of the proceedings at Derby, house of Braganza had ceased to breathe, the treaand the treatment experienced by Mr M'Grath, ties would still hold good, because made with Porbut will boil with indignation? Let him carry tugal-i.e., the Portuguese nation. But those treahis feelings into action, and swell the great cry for ties give no authority to England to interfere in the redress-let him assist his brethren in the approachdomestic affairs of Portugal; those treaties were | ing struggle, and then, if every man does his duty, intended for the protection of the Portuguese people | it cannot have otherwise than a glorious ending from foreign aggressors, and not to give to foreigners 'To your tents, O Israel !" The Whigs have declared the right of dictating forms of government to the war-they have decreed it to be a war of extermi-Portuguese nation. nation-let us be up to the mark, and they must

But Lord John Russell is a large-hearted philan- go down !

hropist, and, therefore, argues that the intervention was necessary for the welfare of Portugal, for ing and lying is passed-they think to prolong their

the interests of this country, and the preservation reign by brute force. A nobler spirit now pervades of the peace of Europe. Lord John Russell should the ranks of Chartism. There is a quiet but deterknow that "proffered service stinks;" he may de- mined and enthusiastic energy prophetic of success. pend upon it that the service he has volunteered for In those places, hitherto the most inaccessible to the "welfare" of Portugal stinks in the nostrils of Democracy, it is spreading forth, giant-like, its hunthat nation. We are quite sure that the Portuguese dred arms. In the agricultural West, as well as better know their own wants than Lord John Rus- manufacturing North, it is active and prepared. sell knows them, and are able, if let alone, to secure | Even in that paradise of aldermen, the turtle-andtheir own welfare better without than with " his venison-loving City of London, the Democrats are Lordship's" help. If the British squadron had al- on the stir, as witness the following letter, that has lowed the expedition to Peniche to pass on its way, been sent to this office. We give it, since it sums the Portuguese would have effectually provided for | up in tew words the character of the enemy, and their own "welfare" without taxing his "Lord- the duty of the Chartist electors throughout the ship's" philanthropy. But of any such result the kingdom. Vote for neither WHIG nor TORY-Prime Minister entertained a most holy horror. He VOTE FOR A CHARTIST. We subjoin the communication referred to :--

> SIB,-I take the liberty of suggesting to you the expediency, if not the absolute necessity, of inserting a leading article in the Star, recommending those elec-BILSTON .- Mr Stallwo tors of the City of London professing or antertaining Chartist principles, not to vote for Lord John Russell at the ensuing election! DEBRY ELECTION .---

They are aware that the hour for promise-break.

As one of such electors myself, he certainly shall ac have my vote. This letter would be spiended into, a pamphlet were I to detail all my reasons for officing the above suggestion; but they will readily (with a great many more than I can adduce) occur >> yourself and your readers-still I cannot refrain from giving expression to one or two.

In the first place, it is my own private conviction that there is not in the House of Commons a more genuine ristocrat, or one who more fears, hates, and despises the masses of his own species than Lord Jobn Russell, or that there is a single member of even the present Whig Administration who, concedes a liberal measure more celuctantly,

In the next place, he is the very head of the government, which is, a', this moment, by mere brutal force, assisting the tyrap nical monarch of Portugal in crushing the constitutic, nal rights and liberties of the Portuguese people ! !

1 avail m. self of this opportunity of enclosing my mite of half a sovereign towards the electioneering expenses (in moie' lies) of Mr O'Connor and Mr M'Grath, and am Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM EDWARD STANLEY,

JARL BEAUCHAMP.-A NOBLE OF NATURE AN OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN: A TORY

PEER.

It always gives us pleasure to publish the kindly acts of men, and never had we a better opportunity

and habburning classes, and thus hasten their emanci-	Haistead		8		. 0	60
pation from political and social bondage.	Spilsby			Birmingham, Pare	. 5	0 0
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MISCELLANEOUS. A. MACKENZIE, Alva.—Thanks for the offer, which, for	Jas. Paterson	10		T 11 . 1	•	16 0 11 0
reasons which will be hereafter explained, cannot be	Reading			Wolverbampton	2	00
accepted. No good news. W. DANIELLS, Isle of Man.—The twelve postage stamps	Jas Love	0 19	0	Stockport .	. 12	0 0
for the Fraternal Democrats have been received. The	Hyde	12 11 19 18		Todhingen		00 136
letter of the "10th of May" did not come to hand. This was accidentally omitted last week.	Wigan	0 8	0	Northampton .	15	0 0
BIRMINGHAM, Mr Mason To the Editor of the Northern	Bury	0.15		Norwich Bacup		86 00
StarSir,-I take the liberty to correct an error which	Mansfield	0 3	0	Oldham .	. 0	11 0
appeared in a late number of the Star relative to some remarks made by me at a town's meeting at which the	Stafford	0.5	0	T T) TT11	•	00 100
mayor presided. The passage inserted in your paper	Kensington	0 12		Teignmouth	. 2	40
was not my reply, as stated by your Birmingham cor- respondent, but only a portion of it—the other parts not	Westminster			TT - 1- to man	1	92
having been reported. The extract forwarded to you	Ditto W. Marray R. Smith	1 14		Newton Heath .	. 5	14 0 2 2
appeared in the Birmingham Advertiser (a Tory paper), on Thursday, May 26th. I much regret that any reso-	Wm, Wilson "	02	0	Paisley	. 2	11 0
lution should emanate from a body of working men,	J. Wilshere	~ ~		Walsall Sunderland		13 6 17 0
whether limited or great in numbers, founded upon a partial report of a speech, and especially when they	Manchester	30 0	9	Colne (No. 1.) .	. 1	17 2
could have commanded the entire; for assuredly I	Nottingham	12 15		Burnley, Gray. Salford		12 6 9 0
would (had the request been made) supplied it to those who have judged it necessary to promotione their dis-	Goodwin		0	Swindon .	5	0 0
who have judged it necessary to pronounce their dis- approval of the opinions urged by me at the meeting re-	Barsstaple Clitheroe			Lambeth	•	11 0 0 0
ferred to. Regarding the parties who compose the	Torquay	F 1 F		Whittington and	1	
meetings held at the Ship Inn actuated with a sincere desire to advance the liberties of their (the work-	Bolton	10 19	3	Cat	. 5	10 3 15 9
ing) class, but differing as I do, in opinion with them,	Winchester	1 0		Somers Town . Stepney	. 0	16
on the means by which the freedom of the country is attainable, I have felt it my duty to correct the error	Smethwiek	13 17	2	Bermondsey .	, 6	16 8
above noticed. I am, sir, yours respectfully, J. MASON.	Ipswich North Shields	7657		Camberwell E. C.M., Durham		14 0 0 0
-51, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, June 10th, 1847. G. W. WHEELERReceived. Thanks and good wishes.	Hexham	1 5 1	10 -	Jno. Wilshere .	. 0	26
JOHN MALTON, Newbegin, Malton Yorkshire, is very	Red Marley	30 117		Glasgow . Jos, Bayley .	·	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array} $
anxious to know Mr Bairstow's address. Can any of	teer printing to	1 11		obst Dayley .		
our readers help Mr Malton ? A. CAMERON, Paisley.—There is no charge. Yourself	r				£398	1 10
and friends will be accepted members free. Send their		SECT	ION	No. 4.		
names. SritsB1.—The humbugs are not worth notice.	Desborough	0 3	6	Middlesborough		11 0
BRISTOLG. J. Harney has received one shilling from	Glasgow Blandford		0 0	Newport, Mon mouth		10 0
Jesse Caines for the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration.	W. M. Mells	54	ŏ	Merthyr, Mor		
CONTINUATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS for the O'Connorville Tea-	Wingate Grange Colliery	0 10		gan		16 156
tray up to Thursday, June 5th.—Thos. Allen, Spilsby, 10; John Andrews, Minster, 4; Charles Hyett, Chelten-	Cheddington	57		Hollinwood		18 0
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ing to the amounts respectively raised upon their pro. Westminster Rd. Smith perties. FOURTH SECTION .- Yes. Mr O'Connor is determined to Nottingham adhere to his resolution of contining his connection with the National Land Company to four sections, and Torquay methwick pswich perhaps by the time the fourth is closed that other Chornley parties may spring into existence to carry the plan liery further. Hull, J. Fawsett W. TAYLOB, W. S. Z., and J. HARKNESS .- The lines are inadmissible. MR WALTER KEER, Alloa. - Mr Graham must send 60

more. The charge is 35 6d per quarter. J. SHERENG, Newport, Isle of Wight.-Wo intend to pre-pare another "Reckoning Day" for the benefit of the Whigs.

TOTAL LAND FUND. J. SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of £1 from a Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1 few Nottingham working men towards the election ex-

by enclosing four postage stamps. JON RUSSELL, Manager.	energy-to their own brains for counsel; they have rekindling ancient animosities, and	escit a against 1	Beauchamp. When Mr O'Connor commenced	penses. Mr Sweet requests all friends to do their duty without delay.	Mr O'Connor, Section No. 3 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	now but one danger seriously to dread — that as the nursed of the people of all r	Lauris, Whati,	anarations at Lowhands Lond Desushanny ressinged	Times." Liverpool.	Expense Fund	
A COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT in best moreore area for less which is loss less than	of being misled. And there is one simple way of	·	cavaral communications informing him that if ha	T. LIVESEY. — The suggestion shall be attended to.		
any other Longon establishment, and warranced to be	avoiding this: by acting on principle—by going the ments are with us, if the hearts of t	the Nations are i.	would not allow Mr O'Connanto draw cand from high	Derby has shut out several communications.	l l	£742 1 5 5
equally good, by MR EGERION, 145, Fice-street,	the state wash of the Charter and none of containged nois is Desides, the	intervention ID /	astate the OILDRIGT COLONY sould not had	LEGAL. NOTICE.—I am daily receiving communications from	FOR THE B	
iriars. open dany non the tin tout. Foreign ap-	the crooked byways of temporising Factions. Do Foreign with be made to sanctify the	e threatened III+ 1	huilt Dut Land Danual and Lunnad a Jost own to	persons requiring gratuitous legal advice in the Star		
lieok of Instruction, price 7s. 6d., by post 16s Pri e	1 is the set wid of the New Poor Law ge for tention of Trance and the (rig 1	in Switzerland. 14	the new customers and even house at Tombendel	whose very letters prove them to be men of property. The space of this paper is not to be monopolised by the	Sums previously acknowled	lged 2,737 13 4 4
Bsts sent post ure.	1 1 1 1 The Alex mon is not to out at 1 minut and to way with is the	area armivinei a	Las Las 1 11 with and from Day Decushamala)	The space of this paper is not to be monopolised by the rich to the detriment of the poor, whose cases shall al- ways obtain the first consideration. Bits more	For the Week ending the 1	19th
A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.	it in one place while it grows the fiesher in another,	e the peace of e	estete. Again, when Mr O'Connor was in treaty	quiring advice shall in future receive PRIVATE answers	June	541 4 6 6
OUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHES made to order at the	hut to obtain THE CHARTER: that Will enable	1 :	for the Verzons' estate. Lord Beauchamp was again	upon remitting a fee of from five shillings to half a sove- reign according to the length of their cases and their		
		we must dis-	assailed, and as it was in the neighbourhood of his	AUTICY to pay, ERNEET LONG	1	£3,278 17 10 10
Only £3 los the complete suit of any size. These clothes, cannot be equalled at any other Tailoring Establishment	A assured hatching an old gatment is a promises that to Duncomot. If	lis good in-	property, the very parties who invited Mr O'Connor	Want of space forces us to postpone till next work a great number of legal answers.		
cannot be equalied at any other lama Cloth, for light over, UBSDELL and Go.'s, Fine Llama Cloth, for light over	-and, as the Beggar said to Pope, "It is easier to tentions are my nifest enough;	but while his	to be the purchaser solicited Lord Beauchamp to	JOHN GASKELL The mon. I presume wore set to work on	T. M. WHEELER,	, Financial Secretary, 13,
coats, made to order at £1 12s. The very finest only £2, which for durability and elegance cannot be surpassed	make a new one than to mend the old. This teme is the second a adopted would have	we been of no	purchase the property in order to prevent such an	boards lying within the limits of the union, and if so nothing illegal was been done.	1	
		to use his own i	infliction as another Chartist colony ; "but no," says	WW GIPPP Nauthannah TI	LAND PURCHASE DEL FOUR ACRES	
With silk himnes, as extra. Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establish- ment every minute of the day.	and gather strength, while Democracy is exhausting words, have te nded to "strengthen t			from Mr Hall's clerk about your purchase at Little Brington. He says, he believes the purchase will be	Charles Spencer, Northampton	40 0 0 0 0
	its energies on miserable half-reforms. Not that we the Ministry. This was seen by Min			completed in the coarse of a week or ten days. Write to me again, if nocessary.	Margaret Russell	··· 10 0 0 0 0
	object to public feeling being directed against every amendmen, was, therefore, clutche			"CO-OPERATIVE." If you will send me a correct skotch on	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A SURGEON residing in Cork having, in the course of his Practice, had his attention particularly directed	grievance in detail, but we do object to asking for John Rus sell and Mr Macaulay, as, in	in fact, a vote of		outline of your intended society I shall then be enabled to answer your questions. I have been recently con-	OF DEBT DUE BY DEI	PENCE FUND.
an und auguinad august avoorioude in file / ILCAL diater -	and mentally a contrained where a contract of the	ervention. We	D'Connor wisnes for the estate, and wishes to pur-	ounced on Varee or four cases similar to yours In each	Barnstaple	······································
OF CAPILLARY DISEASES, begs, to more the south or ad- cons.afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or ad-	after clause, we should begaining a loss! The maint, ain that history presents no we	orse exhibition (chase it, why shouldn't he have it as well as another?"	of thom 9, great deal of unnecessary expense was in- curred in consequence of the parties and their solicitors	RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL OTA	NUTTER ASSOCIATION TION
		by the Whigs	iners s an old fory peer; and when the next con-	answaring the nature of their societies. Some of them	Marviehone 0.12 o Wilt	ittington and
quirete euclose a small quantity of hair, and a fee of five	Had we asked for the Charter, and insisted on that towards Portugal. So long as there	was a prospect t	ciples and such There are Trade Whig prin-	were cases which came within the meaning and opera- tion of the acts relating to "Friendly Societies," but were		at
shillings, by post-office order, in favour of Surgeon Edward Williams, 13, Henry-street, Cork; when the ne-	in its entirety, there could have been no deception that the Queen would triumph, the V	whigs preached 0	latter will the fory principles, we guess that the	treated as cases within the meaning and operation of the acts relating to "Joint Stock Companies ;" and	f [
sessary instructions will be forwarded by return of post.	there; and thus, if now we ask for anything less non-intervention, but when the scale	ne naa turnea	aver will not suffer in the conflict.	others were cases affected by the acts relating to Joint	(0 13 0 13
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JUNE 19, 1847.

WAR	BING	TO	N	CONSPIBATORS.			
Bermondsey, per l	lilw:	ard	l	••	••	0	7
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field	0	1	0	field	••	0	θ
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1	LEGI	ST	L & L	ION FUND.			
Birmingham, Goo	dwii	n i	. •	• ••	••	0	4
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G. Turner, Rother	ham	L		•		0	1
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RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE. J. Shaw, 12s 11d, being the proceeds of Mr. Broom's lectures, delivered at the "Globe and Friends'," Morganstreet, Commercial road East. C. Doyle, Secretary.

Chartist Intelligence.

BERMONDSEY .- At a meeting of Chartists belonging to this locality it was resolved that a subscrip tion be entered into in aid of the mechanics of Warrington, who were unjustly tried and convicted of conspiracy. Seven shillings was collected and ordered to be sent to them forthwith.

BIRMINGHAM: SHIP INN. - At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr Cresswell in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed. Moved by Mr Fussell, seconded by Mr Goodwin :---

That we, the members meeting at the Ship, fully approve of the proceedings of the Central Registration and Election Committee of London, and we call upon the to Mr F. O'Connor and Mr E. Jones, for their conwhole of the members of the National Charter Association, and of the Land Company also, to give their utmost support to that committee in their endeavours to secure the return of all Chartist candidates, identified with our hody; and with all due respect to our Nottingham friends, we are of opinion that all funds should be transmitted through the hands of the committee, so that each candidate should receive equal support from our body.

CRAWLET .- Mr Shepherd, of London, has been lecturing here with great success. A registration committee is in course of formation. The Land question is making progress.

CROYDOX .- At the weekly meeting at Loveday's Coffee house, Surrey-street, the following resolution since last I met with you, but for all I have not forwas proposed by Mr Hodges, seconded by Mr Westeby, gotten you, and the cause we are embarked in. No, my and carried unanimously :--

That we, the Chartists of Croydon, having heard read Change of country or change of climate have not made from the Star an address from the leading Democrats of any change in me, with respect to opinions and princi-London, calling on all true friends to the progressive re- ples. I am still the same as when in England, and see form of the nation to render all the assistance in their as much necessivy for the Charter and something more, power to effect the return of Chartist candidates to Par- but you are now blessed with the repeal of the Corn Law, liament, do now agree to enter into a subscription for and consequently "cheap bread" and "high wages! the above-named purpose.

HULL .- At the weekly meeting of the Charlists if not, the government in justice ou tt to try the Charter of Hull, the Addresses from Nottingham and the and Land with it. I beiong to the Young American or Central Committee were read, after which a com- | National Reform party here; or, in other words, th mittee was formed for the purpose of rendering them all possible service. The Chartist committee waited | country, namely :- "Natives," "Whigs," "Democrats' apon the Land members on Monday evening, when a | and "National Reformers." And as far as I have been committee of five was appointed to act in corjunction able to study politics since I have been here, I find a with the Chartists. Parties wishing to subscribe for | great need of reform in many institutions. There is much that purpose can do so at the Ship Inn. Church-lane, of the old system here yet, and the evil is making head. on Sunday or Monday evening; at Mr Barnett's, way every day. Probably the greatest evil is in the mono-Finkles-street; or at Mr Stephens's, Stainiforth- poly of the land. Some of the aristocrats of England poly of the land. Some of the aristocrats of England

MANCHESTER. - We announced in our last the death of Mr M Culloch, a hard-working and zealous mem- But I think before long some of the states, if not all, ber of the Land and Charter associations. We may will adopt the National Reformers' plan and make the add a few words, explanatory of his death-blow. The land free to actual settlers. Education is pretty general deceased was the treasurer for this branch of the here, each state provides public schools ; so every child National Land Company, and always fulfilled the | both rich and poor is educated for nothing, and the eduduties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the cation is good. But I think there is a great want of enshareholders. The last time he was at the office was lightment among the grown-up masses, at least in the on Sunday evening, May 16th. On the Wednesday | right way; for instance, the country is up to elect Gen evening he felt rather worse than usual, but he was Taylor, the hero of the battles in Mexico, for the Presinot in appearance in a dangerous state. Ile conti- | dency of the United States, as if it required a bloodnued in this way up to Sunday morning, when a cir-cumstance occurred which proved fatal in its results, lican country. I should feel obliged if some of you THE NORTHERN STAR.

Pational Association of United Trades.

"Union for the Million,"

June. The place for holding the adjourned meeting In giving a weekly report of the proceedings and A letter from Mr Newhouse, of the Ship branch, Birmingham, was read, promising them their aid in progress of the National Association, it is our desire carrying out the objects of the meeting. We augur (as far as practical) that every member should know much good from the above resolutions : each delegate the position and growing aspect of the "monster" present seemed determined to act as though the suc-Union. That you may form some vague idea of the cess of the cause depended on his own individual excircumstances and prospects of the Association, it the miserable victims of this fearful and unholy sysertions. We anticipate an increase of the number of delegates next week: those localities who have not the means of sending a delegate, but wish to render their aid, can do so by corresponding with Thomas Almond, trunk-maker. Munday's-buildings, Horscsuch an extensive Association as ours, comprising ley-fields, Wolverhampton.-P.S. All letters must le as it does every class of workmen, and every variety THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COMMITTEE having of weekly earnings, is not to be wondered at. Such assembled on Wednesday evening, after transacting | a diversity of circumstances so opposite in themselves, some business, a motion was made and carried :inevitably infuses a proportionable contrariety of ad-That this committee consider the conduct of Mr verse impressions and aristocratic prejudices between O'Connor, at the Crown and Anchor meeting, on the high and the low-paid trades. Hence, instead the 8th of June, 1817, highly injurious to the har-mony which ought to reign through all the Chartist of their being an organised and consolidated commovement ; such conduct is destructive of all conbination, under the control and direction of a cenfidence, and the means of sowing the seeds of distralised and watchful executive, they have been disensions, which Mr O'Connor ought at all times to vided in their operations, opposed in their interests, use his utmost endeavours to prevent."-Mr Milne. severed in connection, and indifferent to the successchairman; W. Tapp, secretary .-- [We are informed ful attainment of each other's objects; and, as a that the above resolution was supported by three natural concomitant, the price of labour has been retrograding instead of progressing, which fact estab-THE LATE WESTMINSTER MEETING AT THE CROWN lishes this proposition, that the means hitherto AND ANCHOR. -- We received on Thursday from adopted by the working classes for the advancement Shoreditch, Greenwich and Deptford, Peterborough of their interests have been totally incompetent, and Wakefield, Bristol, and Hanley, resolutions of thanks utterly unsuccessful in the acquisition of the objects for which the operatives have combined together to duct at the above meeting. The men of Peter borough suggest that the speeches of Messrs O'Conrealise. And how can it be otherwise, when one nor and Jones should be printed in a pamphlet form portion of the working classes were labouring separately and independently from the other portion, as though the interest of the one was at variance and our most sanguine expectations, and we trust the TROWBRIDGE.-Agreed, at a public meeting of the Chartists and shareholders of the Land Company,incompatible with that of the other, and, consequently, "That the following letter be sent to the Northern they have injudiciously suffered an imperious and aristocratic spirit to take possession of their minds, which leads them to look with contempt and derision upon the more oppressed and ill-requited labourer. DEAR FLIENDS,-I hope these few lines will find you Such a feeling, in our opinion, is utterly inconsistent all in good health, and still alive in the good cause of with, and totally subversive of the highest interests Universal Liberty. I have travelled many miles, seen of every class of operatives, and nothing can more many strange faces, strange places, and strange sights completely and effectually impede the progress of labour's redemption, and enervate the efforts of all friends, "though lost to sight to memory dear."

sectional exertions to ward off the aggressions of capitalists, in their attempts at reducing the price of labour. '

Such a spirit is the very bane and curse of all trades' societies, for, in place of organising these the Central Committee, were received. bodies, and bringing them to a unity of action in a national combination, it divides a contending army the committee of the steam engine makers' society, into a thousand sections, who begin to combat and Lambeth. The deputation respectively entered into destroy each other, and necessarily become an easy an explanation of the principles and workings of the prey to the employer, who are ever forward enough to take every advantage of those employed. Why and constitution of the Association, which were the working classes should be so divided and split up answered. A vote of thanks was given to the depuinto sections, is not for us to say; surely it cannot be tation for their services, and the committee prothat it secures the advantages of working men, nor | mised to take the most active steps to arrange for a can it be that there is no connection between the public meeting of their body, to hear the plans of interests of the various trades' bodies. To suppose the Association laid down. this would be irrational; and though many trades may attach the utmost importance to any objections reported that Mr Ross, of Lambley, was summoned which may be urged against a general union of the victed and fined £10. Another summons was issued trades, yet, with all deference to these gentlemen's against Mr Lockley of the same place, but in consejudgments and opinions, in our estimation such quence of a previous conviction, (at the request of

long as it continues we have no hope for the ele- ever cease the practice.

dition, so long as they suffer themselves to be divided into sections and continue to allow thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-operatives to toil fourteen and sixteen hours per day for not more than six or seven shillings per week, and from that

have to pay rent, taxes, and maintain a family. And

unpitied poverty, and insulted wretchedness. That we can effect this we have the fullest confihave passed since Mr Williamson of the Central Committee succeeded in amicably settling an important our extraordinary success would only be a waste of words—suffice it to say, that our success far exceeds Mr ERNEST JONES, who was received with loud our extraordinary success would only be a name of Mr ERNEST JONES, who was received with four court. A pance plot was formed. The words-suffice it to say, that our success far exceeds the cheers, rose to move the first resolution, and observed Palmella, and the military commandant of the capital state of the Hall to summoned to the palace found themselves pri-

crown of victory.

Road, on Monday and following days, for the trans- that the Queen had been guilty of acts of atrocious action of general business. An immense mass of cruelty,-these, (said the noble lord) it was necessary

Messrs Robson and Green attended a meeting of Association, which gave great satisfaction. A number of questions were asked relative to the principles

ANOTHER TRUCK CASE .- Mr Dean, of Nottingham, before the magistrates of Nottingham, who was conobjections are foolish in themselves, and, as stated the complainant) the magistrates allowed him to before, are very injurious in their tendency, and so withdraw, on the understanding that he would for

meeting was however called when

ENGLAND AGAIN DISHONOURED!

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING. ment in the affairs of Portugal, and the public in- Cabralistas. I will merely name one. A tax was they in power. (Hear, hear.)

mense moral power has enabled us to accomplish would keep him from the meeting; Dr M'Douall Mr Doyle had gone to assist him; Mr Clark was three very serious strikes at Keighley, Bacup, and position to the Whig intervention, had been invited moral power we possess. To give more instances of regretting his inability to attend, and expressing his

day is not far distant when the working classes shall that the people were beginning to see questions, like upon a national scale, that will make tyrants tremble, per light. It was not a foreign question only, but for the purpose of murdering the working men of other countries for the sake of a vile, despicable, The Central Committee of the above flourishing and perjured queen. (Cheers.) He then adverted

correspondence from every part of the country, and to prevent. Why did he not let the Junta prevent the following reports from the various members of them, then? The noble lord then stated, that if we didn't interfere, Spain and France would. What ! as well? But (said the noble lord) if we said to did not, we should have an European war. Therefore, out of fear of our neighbours, we must commit robbery on the working men of England, and murder on the working men of Portugal! (Great cheering.) Out upon such statesmanship ! But (continued the speaker) 1 can tell the noble ford Louis Philippe would have been afraid of going to war, and Spain would not have dared. An European war would be the signal of an European insurrection; and the tyrants of the ninet enth century dare play their old game of international war no longer, for the people would then make war on their own account, and thrones would crumble to the dust from whence they came. (Tremendous cheers.) The noble lord further stated we were bound to assist the Queen, because we had been connected with the Portuguese government for five hundred years. Then I suppose, because Lord John Russell has played the and when we had the House of Hanover, we ask do likewise" in Portugal. Now, he (Mr Jones) rather unlucky; for he conceived the llouse of Orange would have been much better over the water, -- and as to the llouse of llanover, least said soonest mended. (Loud cheers.) The speaker then, amid frequent applause, illustrated the bearing of the question on our home interests, the forms of government enab'ing such cruelties to be perpetrated ; how the Charter in England would be the signal of liberty all over the world; and that we could best promote the liberty of other countries by securing our own. Mr Jones concluded, amidst loud cheers. by moving the following resolution :--That this meeting asserting the right of every nation to mould its own institutions, make or amend its own laws, and appoint or dismiss the entire of its governing officers, without let or hudrance from any other power; denounces in the strongest terms the unjustifiable intervention by the governments of England, France, and that for some years past their endeavours to obtain this Spain, in the affairs of Portugal. And this meeting, composed principally of the unrepresented classes, repudiates the act of intervention by the English government as grossly unjust and tyrannical towards the people of Portugal, and calculated to dishonour the name of this country, and excite against the people of the United Kingdom hatred of the oppressed of every land. JULIAN HARNEY, who on coming forward to second the resolution was received with loud applause, said, Friends,-The resolution so ably and eloquently moved by Mr Jones, asserts the great principle on which we found our opposition to the course pursued assert that it is the right of every people to change the ships were first seized, and the threatening letits form of government when they shall see fit, frame ter delivered to the Junta nine hours after and make such laws as they please, and appoint or the seizure had taken place. (Expressions of cashier their governing officers, from the Queen on indignation.) Such an act I pronounce a her throne to the humblest parochial functionary. stain upon our name - a stigma upon our has been more than once exercised by the people of this country. The most glorious page in England's history is that which records the great act of the nation's representatives, when, assembled in legislative conclave, they declared the monarchy abolished, and the llouse of Peers, as a useless and mischievous body, extinguished. But England's mighty men of the this infamous manner, the more criminal because Commonwealth did more than that-they proved that kings were no more than other men, and liable to drew a frightful picture of the condition of the workthe penalties of treason against the people, as those ing-classes at Sutton-in-Ashfield, and added some kings had heretoire made the eople subject to strong comments, which elicited thunders of apthe penalties of creason against kingly power. We are told by the historian that when the Spanish adventurers invaded Mexico, the Mexicans at first sufficiently express the disgust I have experienced in imagined that the Spaniards were furious deities, reading the twaddling, lying, sham-humanity excuses who had descended upon their country to execute advanced by Russell, Macaulay, and other Whigs, in some mission of divine wrath, and that not only were the Spaniards' swords invincible, but their persons also invulnerable. It happened, however, that some of the Spaniards fell into the interfered, and the consequences would have been hands of the Mexicans, who forthwith, by way of much worse for the Junta. I deny that Spain would ascertaining whether they were men, gods have interfered if England had said, or devils, cut off their heads. The result not." Our very wise les islators can see no difference satisfied the Mexicans that, however devilish the between us interfering in the affairs of another naacts of the Spaniards, they were only mortal. So tion, and preventing the interference of others. We our fathers proved the mortality of kings! (Loud) had no business to interfere in the struggle between cheers.) Suppose that two hundred years ago France Donna Maria and the Portuguese, but it solicited by and Spain had combined to protect Charles and maintain him on his throne against the resolves of the that country from a foreign invader. A Quaker was English people! If a French army had been landed once at sea, when an enemy's ship was observed on English greund, Cromwell's "Ironsides" would bearing down upon the vessel containing the Quaker. not have left one man of the invaders to return to The sailors prepared to show fight, but our Quaker. extermination-(cheers)- he Spanish navy would fused to touch them ; nevertheless, he did not skulk isle. Blake and his blue-jackets would have soon ing a stalwart fellow-fon the Quakers generally feed isle. Blake and his blue-jackets would have soon ing a statute to the second se kings, and no nation dared to interfere. Victoria sits upon the throne of these reaims, because the people of England acted upon the right we assert for the people of Portugal. (Applause.) If the legiti-macy of popular insurrection is denied, then is Victoria the hereditary occupant of an usurped throne. is held "glorious," the Portuguese revolution of thisk twice before so doing. With their feet on 1847 has a right to the same title. If the one was Portuguese soil, and their "argufiers" and right, so is the other. (Cheers.) And let this be "sonvincers" thus [the speaker here ented the (Great applause.) If the revolution of 1688 was and thousand British troops would have made them borne in mind, that the grievances of the Portuguese

scoundrels who were interested in helping the ministry to plunder the people. I should but weary you to recount the multitude of taxes, monopolies and jobs The armed interference of the British Govern- laid on, augmented and perpetrated by the Court and

dignation excited thereat, called together a crowded laid on funerals, amounting in English money to and enthusiastic meeting in the Literary and Scien- nearly ten shillings. A poor woman took her dead inis it possible to calculate the amount of suffering, tife Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court fant to the church for burial ; the priest refused to of distress, of degrading poverty, of the tears, and Road, on the evening of Tuesday last, June 15th. receive the corpse without the government tax. The greans, and sighs of desponding and almost broken- Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr W. Curray was unani- woman resisted the demand, a tumult ensued, blood hearted mothers, of disconsolate and injured fathers, mously called to the chair, and said :-- I was much was shed, the women faced the soldiery, vanquished pleased with the decision of the Executive Committee them, and roused the entire pessantry against their will be necessary to lay before you a statement of the tem of low-priced trades? If we would overthrow of the National Charter Association, calling this plunderers. (Cheers.) The revolt of the Minho was o posing interests and inimical prejudices that we this abominable, this accursed slave-making, and meeting. The Whigs are a perfidious set. (Cheers.) a peasant revolt, similar to the risings under Cade o posing interests and inimical prejudices that we had, and still have, to contend with. That there should be opposing interests and prejudices to there and mitigate the sorrows, and mitigate the sorrows, and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the prevention of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the sorrow of the sorrows and re-there should be opposing interests and prejudices to the sorrow of the sorrow dress the grievances of our distressed suffering fellow- now a faithless Queen, who has violated her oath, who could not afford to keep a conscience, who have creatures, and bind the bleeding, breaking hearts of and the Charter she swore to protect, is in dan- lived upon the crumbs thrown to them from rich crying children, and dejected fathers and mothers ger of losing her crown, they send an armed force men's tables ; but those chief, of the people will yet -if we would do this, let all bad feelings be thrown to protect her. Hence the necessity for us Chartists be avenged by historians who will dare to speak the off, and arrange and consolidate our forces, and by meeting to protest and remonstrate against such truth. (Great cheering.) The insurrection extended co-operation raise a fund to afford protection, and baseness. (Cheers) Lord George Bentinck had from the Minho throughout Portugal, and amidst when practical, give employment to our respective challenged the Whigs, to their faces, to produce the the curses of the people the Cabralistas were driven members, and thus rescue injured and suffering hu-manity from the callous and iron-banded array of low intervention now, in hopes that they might (Cheers.) The ministry of the Duke de Palmella. manity from the callous and iron-handed grasp of opposed intervention nor, in the would be equally base were was called into existence, the Queen assuring her

people that if they would only confide in her honour JULIAN HARNEY said, their friend Mr O'Connor all obnoxious decrees should be withdrawn, and all dence. Our present pecuniary resources and im- was in town, but business of an important nature grievances redressed. The people did confide once more in the Queen's promises, which, of course, were in mighty and astonishing victories. But two weeks | was engaged on the same business; Mr M'Grath due time one and all violated. Why are the people was fighting the battle of Chartism at Derby, where ever such fools as to trust to the pledges or oaths ef monarchs and oppressors ? Why, when they have their dispute at Crayford, for the block printers. At the also engaged out of London, in doing the doing the set of the people. (Cheers.) Mr Bernal Osborne, M.P., enemies in the dust? (Loud cheers.) The new minsametime Mr Peel was equally successful in adjusting who had in parliament signalised himself by his opbut little for the people, but they at least gave Manchester, and all achieved by the vast amount of to take the chair this evening, but had sent a letter evidence of a sincere desire to have the elections of the Cortes conducted with something like fair play. This was too great a stretch of liberality for the

tal, summoned to the palace, found themselves pripossess a power, through their mutual co-operation that now brought under consideration, in their pro ministry of which they were members. This was on soners, and c mpelled to sign decrees dismissing the the night of the 6th Oct. last. The next morning when and pause before they attempt to reduce the price of a home question too; a working man's pocket the people of Lisbon role from their beds, they were labour. Then rally round the standard of Protec- question. (Hear, hear.) If we were to pay taxes tion, and never yield the sword till triumph hids we ought to see what they were paid for-and he and the assemblage of armed troops in all the princiyou cease, and glory tells you rest, and wear the contended the English people would reprodute the paltheroughfares. To make the counter-revolution seidea of paying taxes to support an army and navy | cure, decrees were issued forbidding the election of the Cortes, extinguishing the press, suspending the laws providing for the personal security of the subject abolishing trial by jury and proclaiming martial law, Institution met at their office, 11, 1 ottenham-court | to the speech of Lord John Russell, who admitted (Ilear, hear.) Let me ask how would the English people act under similar circumstances? Suppose some tine morning we were to awake and find decrees posted at all public places announcing the assumption of absolute power by the court; the entire press of London and the provinces, with the excep-Because two others play the knave, must we do so tion of the government Gazesto, forcibly suppressed the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and men dragged France and Spain you shall not interfere, and they from their families and flung into dungeons without any charge being brought against them ; suppose the right of public meeting and free speech superseded by the rule of the sword; suppose martial law proclaimed and the principal military commander sent off to Manchester or Glasgow to overawe the people of the North by force, armed with full power to wage a war of extermination against the people, should they exhibit any signs of resistance to the despotism of the court ;- suppose this state of things, what would the English people do? (Cheers.) They would do as the Portuguese did-(loud cheers)-perhaps they would do something more. (Reiterated cheering.) The Duke of Terceira, who had been sent to Oporto to prociaim and enforce the rule of the sabre, was at the moment of landing arrested by the people and properly consigned to a prison. (Applause.) The flag of resistance, was unfurled, and the insurrection blazed out from one end of Portugal to the

troops, the entire country acknowledged the Junta the steam navy was equally zealous in joining the Junta, and, in short, only in Lisbon was Donna Maria queen. She was queen there, because the cannon of the English fleet pointed against the people kept her on the throne. (Cries of "Shame.") Never was there a clearer case of national pronouncement against a bad government; never was there an instance when foreign intervention was more uniustifiable. You all know that England-I beg pardon, I mean the English government-has interfered and crushed the patriots. ("Shame.") The Junta were at the point of triumphing when Lord Palmerston interfered to protect the Queen and coerce the people. The English government dictated certain terms, which on the face of them looked fair, but any one possessing a grain of common sense might see that every one of the conditions could be evaded or broken by Donna Maria, unless better guarantees than her royal word were obtained. The Junta, therefore, proposed certain amendments on the original terms, and insisted upon certain guarantees which have appeared in all the public journals, Every man of common honesty must prononnee the terms offered by the Junta absolutely necessary to secure the good faith of her most faithless Majesty, (llear.) But the arrogant representatives of the English government refused to entertain the Junta's terms, and seeing that words had failed they proceeded to blows, but in such a way as must entail eternal disgrace upon the English name. (Applause.) The English ambassador wrote a letter to the Junta. threatening that if their ships ventured out of Oporto by the government in relation to Portugal. We they would be seized by the Euglish squadron : but (Cheers.) The right we assert for the Portuguese country. (Great cheering.) There can be no doubt that with an English fleet on the one side, and a Spanish army on the other, arrayed against the Portuguese, the Junta must succumb, but the hatred and execrations of the Portuguese will be our reward. (Cheers.) [The speaker here commented on the criminality of wasting the nation's resources in the people of England were famishing to death. He plause.] I have looked through the debates in the House of Commons on this question, and cannot defence of this mist villanous intervention. (Applause.) The defence of the Whigs is this :- 1st, That unless England had interfered, Spain would have "You shall his native land to tell the tale of his countrymen's having a religious horror of cutlass and pistol, renever have reached the waters of England's sca-girt below. He took his stand by the bulwarks, and beboard the ship was quietly seized by Obadiah Broadbrim, who observed, " Friend, thou hast no business here," and dropped him overboard. (Laughter and cheers.) This is the course we should have pursued in Portugal. (Cheens.), Had the Spaniards exhibited a serious resolve to cross the trontier, a few people have infinitely surpassed those which were have no business here," the question would have

and deprived the Democratic cause of one of its best workers, his wife of a kind aud affectionate husband, a man, loved and respected.

The circumstance above alluded to was this :--Mr M'Culloch was a man of very sensitive feelings, and many things which would not in any way move most other men, would produce in him a powerful excitement. On Saturday evening, May 29th, some villain or villains, knowing that on the Saturday evenmoney at the Land-office, broke into his dwelling, in deceived, for, owing to Mr M'Culloch being rather worse than usual, and the evening being unfavour. able, he did not attend at the office, and it being late when the business of the office was concluded, the scrutineer had taken the cash to his own house, intending to take it to Mr M'Culloch's the next morning. Thus the thieves were disappointed. As it was, however, Mr M'Culloch was robbed of about £10 that he ba' in the house. This had such an effect UP ... nm that on Sunday he was seized with a fit, from which he never rallied, but continued to sink until Friday, the 4th inst., when death put an end to his sufferings.

MANCHESTER. — Mr Beesley, of Accrington, delivered a lecture in the People's Institute on the 13th instant, on "The Charter, and the Benefits that | three o'clock in the afternoon. would arise from it if it were to become the Law of the Land," to a crowded audience of upwards of People's Institute, Heywood-street, Ancoats, Man-1,600, and gave general satisfaction. After the lec- chester, on Sunday, June 20-one in the afternoon ture a vote of thanks was moved by Mr Beesley and at 2 o'clock, subject, "The Land and its Capaseconded by Mr John Nuttel, to Messrs O'Connor bilties;" and the other at half-past 6 o'clock p.m., and Ernest Jones, and the Chartists of London, for subject, "The Charter and no Surrender." The their able and talented conduct at the meeting held | chair to be taken at half-past 6 o'clock p.m. at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on the Sth inst.-Carried unanimously.

MERTHYR TYDVIL,-At a full meeting of this branch of the National Land Company, the following officers were appointed: - David R. Morgan, secretary; Wm. James, treasurer; John Beddow, scrutineer; H. Wilson and T. Francis, auditors. Persons were appointed to collect funds to aid our noble champions at the next election; but we wish for the money to be sent to one place, and then handed out as the committee think proper. A vote of thanks was passed to F. O'Connor and E. Jones, Esqrs., for their patriotic conduct in opposing the resolution at the Crown and Anchor.

Norrisguas.-At a meeting of the members of the Byron Ward locality, it was resolved unanimously-"That the best thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Feargus O'Connor and Ernest Jones, Esquires, for their manly defence of Chartist principles at the late meeting held at the Crown and Anchor."

SHEFFIELD.-A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held in the Democratic Temperance Room, Mr Councillor Briggs in the chair. The following persons were elected council for the ensuing quarter : Messrs Jackson, Seward, Holmes, Bagshaw, Foster, Dyson, Taylor, Webster, STOURBRIDGE.—The Birkinshaw, Forest, Homer, Ward, Marshall. Mr Councillor Briggs, sub-treasurer; Mr Cavill, subsecretary, 33, Queen-street. On the motion of Mr Seward the following resolution was unanimously agreed to :---

That a requisition be presented to Mr Thomas Clark, one of the directors of the Land Company, requesting that gentleman to stand as a candidate for this borough. The following resolution was agreed to :-

That the best thanks of this meeting be given Mr O'Connor and Mr Ernest Jones, for their manly addresses at the late Grown and Anchor Tavern meeting; be held at 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evenand further, that this meeting begs to suggest to the ing next, at eight o'clock .- John Arnott, sub-secre-Executive the propriety of republishing those ever-to-be remembered speeches, believing that much good would acrue from such a step

Somers Town, -- MARYLEBONE ELECTION. -- On Sunday evening last a meeting was held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road, James Rogers in the chair. Messrs Farris and Arnott reported that a committee was formed for the purpose of bringing forward a Chartist candidate. A requisition to Mr John Williams, of Rogent Circus, was read, seliciting him to come forward as the champion of the universal suffrage. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Laurie, Farris, Arnott, Lucas, and Turner, to obtain signatures

in the cause of Universal Freedom and Happiness, JOHN STEVENS.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ican country. I should feel obliged if some

means, regarding the necessity of some one or more

7. Moved by Thomas Davies, seconded by Mr

That this meeting be adjourned to Sunday, the 27th

will be announced in next week's Star,

coming to this locality.

Rankin .---

post-paid.

voles opposed to two.]

Star for insertion."

for cheap and general circulation.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF TROWBRIDGE.

It will be seen now if Cobden's remedy will be sufficient,

American Chartists, There are four parties in thi

and other countries have bought up large tracts of land,

some millions of acres, to the exclusion of the poor man

Philadelphia, March 25th, 1847.

ing he was in the habit of receiving large sums of Monday next, June 21, when important business subsists between the trades a mutual and unconnected with the forthcoming Election will be avoidable dependance of one trade upon the other. the hope of a rich booty. Fortunately, they were brought forward. The members are particularly re- Take the body of miners, for instance, and we would quested to attend. ask every other trade in the kingdom whether they

BURY .- The members are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday, June 27th, at two o'clock, P.M., in the usual place, Clark-street, when a delegate will be elected to attend the Blackstone Edge meeting. BURY ST EDMUNDS .- A subscription has been O'Connor for Nottingham.

BOLTON.-Mr Ernest Jones will lecture at Bolton this evening, (Saturday.)

BRADFORD .- The Chartists will meet in their room Butterworth-buildings, at 2 o'clock on Sunday after- in fact every other trade in the country ? A cessa. noon, to arrange for the coming elections. A full tion of labour among the miners throughout the grand national confederation, they would be all-power-

ERNEST JONES, Esq. will deliver two lectures in the ME EENEST JONES will lecture at Haworth on Friday

evening, the 25th instant ; at Sutton on Saturday evening, the 26th; and will address a camp meeting in the market-place, Keighley, on Sunday, the 27th, at two o'clock; and a public meeting, the same evening.

LITTLETOWN .- The members are requested to at tend at Charles Brooks, on Sunday next, June 20th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PETERBOROUGH -A general meeting of the mem-Auckland, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoor. RCCHDALE .- Mr Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday evening next. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock.

SHOREDITCH.-On Wednesday evening next Mr at Mr Taylor's, Railway-Engine Coffee-house, 122, at eight o'clock.

Somers Town.-A public meeting will be held on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklavers' Arms. Tonbridge-street, New Road, to which all who feel interested in supporting a Chartist condidate for the borough of Marylebone are invited. Chair to be STOURBRIDGE.-The officers of this branch will o'clock, to receive money. STOCKPORT .- A general meeting will be held on

Sunday next, when important business connected with the forthcoming Election will be brought before the meeting. STOUBBRIDGE.-Mr J. Linny, of Bilston, will lec-

ture at the Crown, High-street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 o'clock. VETERANS', ORPHANS' AND VICTIMS' COMMITTEE .-

A special meeting, on very important business, will tary.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. - DUEL PREVENTED .-Allan Menzies, Esq., and Robert Taylor, Esq., were charged with having intended to commit a breach of the hold both parties to bail. Dr Mackenzie offered himself from organising themselves into a National Combiposal was a little inconsistent. Dr Mackenzie said he From henceforth we do earnestly entreat the trades

tional Association; and at the same time show its A public would send me a Northern Star sometimes, and I will superiority over the present localised condition of Mr Williamson set forth at considerable length the for some flanoverian grenadiers to assist us in eur the colonies transferred their allegiance to the same send you a "Young American" paper in return. I now the toiling millions. In the first place, it is our objects of the Association, with great effect. A vote digestion. (Laughter.) Therefore we must "go and authority; more than half the army did the same ; and the Chartists of Manchester of a friend they, to conclude, and I remain your friend and fellow-labourer opinion that there subsists between the trades of this of thanks was given to the Lecturer, and the meetcountry such an identity of interest and connection, ing quietly separated. The Central Committee con- thought the precedents quoted by the Whig premier gratulate their Cradley friends upon their late con-

which, if severed, perils the prosperity of those bodies, and subverts the stability and permanency of success may attend their future labor and good their general interests, and exposes them in their

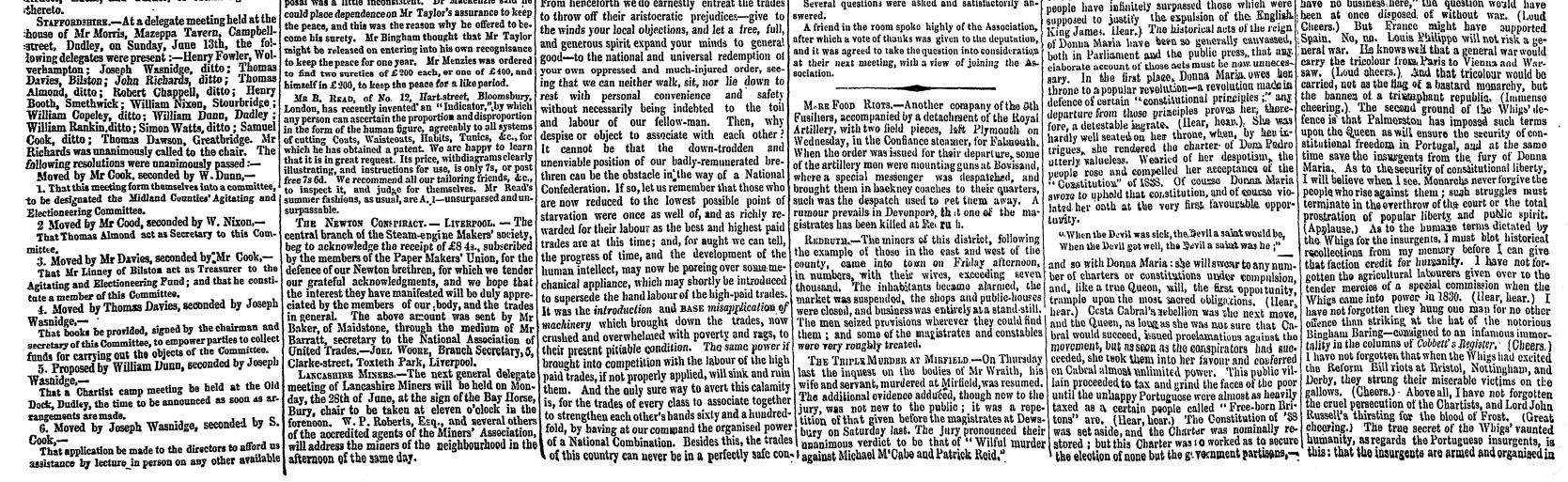
SHEFFIELD .- Mr Robson reported on Tuesday afterweakness to be scattered by the first wind that blows; | noon, the 15th instant, that he attended a public meet. BRISTOL.-A meeting of the Chartists will be held weakness to be scattered by the first wind that blows; noon, the 15th instant, that he attended a public meet-at Mr Nicholls' Coffee-house, Rosemary-street, on and we would also impress the great fact that there ing of the knife-hafters; of which meeting a fall report will be given next week.

On Tuesday evening, Messrs Humphries and Winters. members of the Cental Committee, waited upon the cabinet-makers' society at the Bald-faced-Stag, Worshipsquare, to explain the principles, objects, and constitution can do without, and art independent of, that extenof the laws of the United Trades' Association. The sive body. Are not the products of their labour meeting was very respectably and numerously attended. essential to the existence and practical working of Mr Humphries delivered a long and energetic address. eve y class of artizans in the entire community? and commenced by saying that the association of which opened in aid of the fund for the return of Mr Without the miners what would become of the they (the deputation) were members, was based upon two iron trades, the brass-founders, the machinists, the great facts : first, that the industrious classes do not reengineers, the boiler-makers, the ship-builders, the ceive a fair day's wages for a fair day's work ; secondly, type-founders, the potters of every branch, and the have, with few exceptions, been unsuccessful ; that, in whole of the cotton, woollen, and silk districts, and consequence of their isolated operations, they were utterly powerless, while, on the other hand, if they united in on

attendance is expected. A discussion will be held at empire would produce a stagnation in trade and ful. The difference of opinion that existed between the commerce generally. So much, therefore, are the high and the low-paid trades should be swept away, that trades unavoidably dependant upon the poor miners; they may all enjoy the blessings of a good understand and, as these trades are depending upon the miners, so the miners are depending upon the miners, ing, and an inseparable bond of interests. He re-minded them of their former struggles against capital, so the miners are depending upon them. Before the and of their failure, in consequence of their isolated miner can extract from the bowels of the earth the exertions. This association does not interfere with the diversity of mines that contribute to the wealth and internal regulations of local societies, but is an auxiaggrandizement of the world, he must be supplied liary to their already limited means of withstanding opwith the necessary implements for the completion of pression. He next referred to the inseparable connechis work,-such as picks, spades, crow-bars, wag- tion that existed between one trade and another, instanc gons, ropes, &c. And how many trades are there | ing the miners and all the various trades in connection that are indispensably necessary to furnish the with them, not only as working men, but as men whose interests are interwoven in one common cause against miners with these implements ! But, in addition the aggrandising power of capital. The tailor was opto these, the miners are common consumers with pressed because the miner, the knitter, and the handother men of the products of other operatives, such loom weaver, was not in a position to purchase the go de as coats, waistcoats, trousers, shoes, hats, stockings, necessary to keep him from wretchedness, starvation bers will be held on Sunday next, at the house of Mr linen, flannel, and so on. But, suppose that the and misery. Is it not time (said he,) that the trades miners were threatened with a reduction in the price aroused themselves to a sense of danger that awaited of their labour, and that reduction put into opera- them to pervert and destroy the machinations of mantion, what would be the result ? Why, a reduction ters ? After a few more seasonable remarks, he re-

would compel them to dispense with as many of the Mr Winters commenced his address by observing tha above-named articles of wearing apparel; and if they his friend Humphries baving explained the principles of Broome will commence the first of twelve lectures were necessitated to consume less there would be a the Association, it now became his duty to explain less demand in the market for such goods; conse- its constitution and laws, to prove to that Brick-lane, near Church-street. Chair to be taken quently, the market would be overrun with a host assembly their effectiveness and practicability. of speculators and competitors struggling to dis-pose of their stock, though at reduced prices. And liarities of this trade or that, but its constitution is based from this fearful competition and reduced prices, who on the principle of equity and justice ; equally to the high would become sufferers? Would it be the merchant, the manufacturer, or the labourer? Echo answers labourer. Yes, it must be the labourer who must here the lass of these things. Yes a time when the bear the loss of these things. You perceive, there- framework knitters' was a high paid trade, and the same in future meet every Saturday evening, at eight fore, how a reduction in the income of the miners | means that produced all the misery in this trade might would affect the tailors, shoemakers, &c., and, the unfortunately find its way into others, if they still perselatter trades being curtailed in their wages, would vered in the high aristocratic notions of sectional union. affect, and that very speedily, the prosperity of the Mr W. referred to the various systems existing in many woollen-weavers, the cloth-weavers, the power-loom trades, proving that they were caused by their self-inde pendence. He next spoke of the great strides the Assoweavers, the hand-loom weavers, the needle makers, ciation had made in all parts of the kingdom, from Maidthe small-ware weavers, the tanners, the curriers, stone to Cornwall, and from Cornwall to Aberdeen, the nailors, and these trades would inflict a depresstating that the Association was really a protective one sion upon the carpenters, the chair makers, the pot- | but it did not recognise the old worn out system of strikes, ters-in fact, the connection between one trade and for men to parade the streets in unwilling idleness. No, another is so very intimate and close, that the pros- it adopted a new system of procedure---it ordered its men perity or adversity of the one exerts a corresponding to work, thereby, instead of westing their funds in useless contests, it was made a means of oringing in money; influence upon the other. If this, then, is an estaband he had the gratification of witnessing men down in

lished fact, what should prevent the trades from the Midlands, whose care-worn features became more joining together for the mutual support and procheerful, and without cost to the Association. If this tection of each other? It is evident that the interests | can be done as it is, will not these men be placed in a of the trades in this country are inseparably connecmore favourable position to purchase the labour of the peace by fighting a duel with each other. Dr Mackenzie, ted, and, if they would, they cannot dispense with cabinet-makers, thus enabling them to become more indeof Mortimer-street, produced a letter which had been the labour of their fellows, inasmuch as each is a pendent? He understood the cabinet-makers had a sosufficiently establish the case against the parties. Mr consumer of the products of his brother man. Then ciety for the manufacture of goods, if so, they were aware Bingham then read the letter, and said the language in we would ask again, in the name of all that is good of the benefits arising from it. He also adverted to the Bingham then read the letter, and said the language in we would ask again, in the name of all that is good principle of co-operation and uniou in general, explaining which it was couched rendered it necessary for him to and rational, what shall prevent the different trades the laws of the Association to the satisfaction of all present. After a speech which occupied nearly one hour in as surety for Mr Taylor. Mr Bingham thought his pro- | nation for the Assistance and Protection of Industry? | delivery, Mr Winters sat down loudly cheered. Several questions were asked and satisfactorily an



ities, sies, and rather than yield without guarantees of ety, wty, would give Oporto to the flames and perish ord inrd in hand. (Immense applause.) I repeat that ss ints intervention degrades England in the eyes of wor world. France and Austria are at this momt that threatening to interfere in Switzerland for the proservose of arresting the march of Democracy. It rms ams as though Byron's prediction was about to be llisedlised :-

"If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone

- His chainless mountains, 'tis but for a time;
- For Tyranny of late has cunning grown,
- And in its own good season tramples down
- The sparkles of our ashes."

Fre French and Austrian intervention takes place Swi Swirz-rland, what will the English government ?)? When Cracow was confiscated, Palmerston's corescorest was known to be a sham, and the despots reaterated it accordingly ; but after this intervention taxes which are wrung from their sweat and blood 1 Pos Portugalany " protest" by our government against iterstervention in Switzerland would be met by a roar f def derision at every court in Europe. This meeting she is a Queen, and that she has disregarded the a p a proof that the people are beginning to think for hemisenselves, and to combine for their protection gaingainst the conspiracy of tyrants. The people tion which she was sworn to observe. e bee beginning to understand that foreign as well as omeomestic questions do affect them; that a blow ruckruck at Liberty on the Tagus is an injury to the ienriends of Freedom on the Thames; that the success f Rf Republicanism in France would be the doom of 'yra'yrauny in every other land ; and the triumph of nglingland's democratic Charter would be the salvamay even render insecure that constitution which guaion con of the millions throughout Europe. (Great aplauslaus .) From this spot Lappeal to the electors and on-con-electors of Tiverton against Lord Palmerston's proudly boast-viz., the right of petition ! olicolicy. (Cheers.) I tell that constituency that if no ettetter man can be found, and they will accept my ervervices, I will meet Lord Palmerston, teeth to ectlecth on the hustings, with the cry of " Poland and ments in the affairs of other nations, has resulted in PorPortugal! The Charter and no Surrender!" (Enhushusiastic and long-continued cheering)

T The resolution was then put from the chair, and mamanimously adopted.

N Mr SAMUEL KYDD-(applause)-moved the second

T That as thousands of British subjects are at the pre entent time perishing of want, and dying of famine, we to maintain. leedeem it to be a most criminal misappropriation of our national resources to maintain immense naval and militartary armaments for the purpose of keeping the people in subsubjection at home, and of assisting despotism abroad. WeWe, therefore, appeal to the good scuse and manliness of ouvur countrymen to effect a speedy alteration in this stastate of things, by demanding and securing their political rigrights, without which they will never he able to do more thahau protest against the corrupt practices of our governat naught, the treaty of Vienna, by the confiscation mensat.

of Cracow, and the slaughter of its inhabitants, that The speaker said-When I listen to such speeches her Majesty's government did nothing more than asas we have just heard ; when I hear of the peasant wawar of Germany; of the Cromwellian commonwealth ference" against kings and emperors being, of of of England; of the history of kings, and the fate of of peoples; the history of the world rises before course, no part of the policy of a government friendly to "Constitutional Liberty." mme as one vast panerama, exhibiting scenes of of wrong, injustice, fraud, oppression, and blood. meddling in the affairs of other nations, and always I I imagine I see in one hemisphere inquisitions and in aid of governments against the people, is one of bebastiles, and on them written "kings and priests;" the necessary consequences of confiding the manageoron the other hemisphere is observable glimmerings of ment of our national affairs to members of the arislilight manifested in philosophy, reason, nature, and tocracy alone, who have no sympathy with the feelfrifreedom, on it written " progression, troth, inquirr, ings of a people struggling against oppression. jujustice and right," bearing the motto of " no kings, if o opposed to the will of man." (Cheers.) The struggle terference in the affairs of others, as they have herein o of the Portuguese Junta against the perfidy t treachery and despotism of Donna Maria is a leaf o this history, and the support given to Portugal's repeoples revived—crowned userpation opposed to growing democracy. (Cheers.) Leave for a moment diplomacy and treaties, and come with me to the royal mews of Windsor, the stables and coach-offices of Queen Victoria of England, and there you will discover the true treaty-signs that will indicate the reasons why the Junta is broken up and the Qucen of Portugal mission of the male adult population of the empire supported. There stand the light and tasteful carto the rights and immunities of citizenship.

complained of, will make the character of the people of these realms hateful in the eyes of the civilized worl', and, not being ambitious to share the odium c creant monarch is the old league of kings against of such conduct with her Majesty's government, pray your honourable house to address her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers, and call to her councils statesmen who will give the best pledge of respecting the rights of other nations, by taking measures to secure the responsibility of your honourable house to the people of this country, through the ad-

riage presented by Louis Philippe of France, the heavy sledge of the Emperor of Russia, and the dirty pauper carriage of a poor German adventurer-thus,

Mr HUTTON, from Lynn, seconded the adoption of side by side, are represented the traitor of the Bar. the petition in a brief but eloquent speech, which was ricades, the cold Nero of the North, and the poor | warmly applauded. royal beggar-boy. (Cheers.) I have gazed on them The petition was unanimously adopted. On the motion of Julian Harney and J. Arnott, a and thought of Poland and Kosciu-ko; of sunny France, and the blood of the men of 1789 and 1830. vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman. I have remembered that the restoration of the Bour-Mr CUFFAY acknowledged the compliment and the bon family on the threne of France cost England meeting dissolved. £850,000.000 sterling; that the French deposed Charles the Tenth ; and that fifteen years' rule of ABERDEES .- STMPATET FOR PORTUGAL .- A public the Bourbon family, ruling by the right inhuman, of meeting of the inhabitants of Aberdeen was held in English gold and man's blood, was bought at the price of £1,642,513 daily, and the regular murder the Union Hall, Blackfriars street, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of petitioning of 384 human beings per day; and I have said. Why is it that Louis Philippe is here represented? The Parliament to withdraw the armament sent by this country for the subjugation of the people of Portugal. answer followed-There is a relation, by interest, in Hector M'Grigor. member of the Society of Friends. kings; and the crowned heads of Europe are in having been called to the chair, opened the meeting league against the people of Europe, and the antidote to the evil is for the people of the world to fraterwith a few pointed remarks, and concluded by intreducing Mr A. B. Henry to move the petition, nise-(loud cheers)-to combine against kings, just as kings conspire against them. (Loud applause.) which he did in a masterly speech, and was followed All men are brethren, and right is universal. The by Archd. M'Donald. who seconded the petition in his usual happy style. The chairman next introsupport now given by the British government to duced Mr James M'Pherson, who supported the Denna Maria is to prevent a reduction in the number of crowned heads. It was for this that apartpetition in an excellent speech, giving the Whigs a ments were fitted up in Windsor for the reception of most dreadful thrashing for their base conduct to-Donna Maria, if she had been compelled to leave wards the Portuguese people. It was then moved and seconded that the petition be intrusted to Mr Portugal. (Hear, hear.) Here let me remark that it is rather strange that kings should rule by the Doncombe for presentation, which was carried by acclamation.—Mr M'Pherson moved a vote of thanks right divine of God, and require the support of man, and not less strange that man should sometimes de- | to the chairman, which was given with three cheers. throne the divine representative. (Cheers.) We The meeting was the largest we have had in Aber have heard much of royal blood and right divine. deen for a long time past. HALIFAX .- THE LIBERTIES OF PORTUGAL -- At a Has Nature, with the partiality of a stepmother. made a distinction in the blood of her children ? Docs meeting of the Chartists of Halifax, Mr B. Rushton blocd flow from the arm of a king when bled different in the chair, the following resolution was unaniin colour or quality from that which flows from mously agreed to :---That it is the opinion of this meeting that the interfera beggar? No. Where, then, is the key to the right ence of the British, French, and Spanish governments divine? It will appear this week in the park-a grand review of military power-when the right in the affairs of the Portuguese government is uncalledfor ; and we enter our solemn protest against such act, divine and its effects, gorged Plenty and squalid Want, will appear in eloquent contrast. (Applause.) believing that the Portuguese, as well as us, are com-You hear the right when the cannon rears at Portspetent to manage their own affairs. mouth, and see it when men fall down in the streets MANCHESTER.-PROTEST AGAINST THE COERCION OF PORTUGAL.-At a meeting of sixteen hundred Charand die of hunger. The resolution which I have the honour to more expresses an opinion that it is un- | tists on Sunday evening last in the People's Institute just and impelitie to support armies and navies to a resolution was moved by Mr Rankin, and seconded oppress the people at home, and support despotism | by Mr Beesley :-That we most warmly protest against the armed inabroad ; and, I ask, is supporting the crown of Donna terference by the British government against the people Maria in opposition to the will of the Portuguese people, despotiam ? Reason answers "Yes," cold, of Portugal. cruel despotism of the blackest dye; but it SOMERS TOWN. - PERSECUTION OF THE POETUquese.-At a meeting on Sunday evening last the is an insecure despotism. Foreign intervenfollowing resolution was moved by John Arnott, setion may put down an insurrection, but it will conded by Thomas Lucas, and unanimously adopted. not destroy the spirit of revolt. The Por-That we, the Chartists of Somers Town, cannot suftuguese people will yet rise against the dynasty of ficiently express our indignation, that the taxes wrung Donna Maria, will destroy the power of foreign interfrem industrious and starving people should be devoted vention; and it is our duty as a people to aid the Portuguese in their struggle, as well as all other popular movements, having for their object freedom for the world, in opposition to the will of to the execrable purpose of destroying the liberties of our Portuguese brethren, the English government; and to tell kings, if they will war against us, we will war against them, cripple LEITH.-The shipwrights of this place, emulous to advance with the spirit of the times, have joined the their influence by all the means at our command, and National Trades'Association, and in order to enlighten ask our fellow-countrymen to let them fight their own battles, and we will fight ours. (Great cheering.) themselves, and to enjoy a few hours with one an-We will build when they destroy-and if they sow the other, held the first of a series of meetings for their storm, they shall rcap the whirlwind. (Immense mutual improvement on the evening of Thursday, the cheering.) Mr Dancombe, in his place in the House 3rd inst. in the large room of the Tower coffee-house. One of their number presided. The chairman conof Commons, had put some parts of this Portuguese question in a very clear light. Mr Duncombe said gratulated the meeting upon the step they had taken in the debate reported in to-day's Times, " That the in uniting with their fellow-tradesmen for the protec-Junta very properly said, that looking at past events tion of labour. He was glad so many of their number -looking at the little faith they could place in those had united, and it became them not to relax in their enabout the Queen-they must have other guarantees deavours until every shipwright in Letth went along than the mere declaration of the parties opposing with them.-Mr W. Urguhart, currier, Edinburgh, them ; that the Junta was justified in the course they said, Mr Chairman and Friends-Labour, the workhad taken. They had now laid down their arms, or ing man's portion, has too long been prevented flowing rather their arms had been wrested from them, but | in its legitimate course. The master class have abhe believed the people of Portugal would have consorbed its blessings, while the labourer has had a fidence in any declaration made in conjunction with scanty pittance instead of a just participation in the the other two intervening powers, if that declaration fruits of his industry. There is toil on the one hand, was supported by a strong declaration on the part of there is oppression on the other. Man has too long the House of Commons." I submit that if the Junta submitted to be the tool of his fellow-man ; but a new was justified in taking up arms, that to wrest the era has dawned, the working classes of this country said arms from them was unjust and despotic-the have begun to throw off their lethargy and are be-Queen was despotic and perfidious, her court treaginning to have confidence in one another. Union is cherous and despotic. Who were the parties to make now their watchword, association their tower of terms in such a case? The opposition to the trea-) strength, love of man their weapon, and a just share chery of the Queen and craft of the court was centred of the good things of this life their coveted reward. in the Junta at Oporto, and therefore they were the | The speaker then explained the objects of the Association. and after commenting on the doings of the late legitimate controlling party; but there has been an intervention, and the controlling power is changed the evening was spent in singing and reciting approfrom the Junta to the intervening power, supported

THE NORTHERN STAR

Pome Rews.

Hugland.

CAPLISLE.

notice was sent to the coroner, who summoned a jury

LANCASHIRE.

CHESHIRE

YORKSHIRE.

fever in the Lords township, show that it is pro

the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners.

is being used as one of the poor houses.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SUSSEX.

laid up by fever.

and on their meeting, the inquiry was adjourned

Metropolitan Intelligence.

INQUESTS.

and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the petition of a public meeting assembled at the Literary In-SUICIDE THROUGH JEALOUSY .- Before Mr William stitute, John-street, London, sheweth Payne, the coroner for the city of London and the That your petitioners have learned with much nain borough of Southwark, touching the death of Charles and disgust that a British naval force has been rc-Russell, a rug weaver, of 28, Gray's-street, Blackcently employed to aid the corrupt and perfidious friars-road, who died from the effects of poison on Sunday last. From the evidence it appeared that court of Portugal in restoring the authority of the the deccased, who was nineteen years of age only, Queen of that country, justly forfeited by her disrehad some time since quarrelled with his sweerheart gard and violation of all the duties and obligations in consequence of having heard that she had walked That your petitioners exercising almost the only a few days ago with another young man. Deceased right which the wisdom of your honourable house has was occasionally very violent, and the young girl left in the possession of the working classes of this with whom he associated swore that she was frightcountry, take the liberty of intimating to your

Mr Stallwood moved the adoption of the following

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain

petition :-

of her position.

ened at him. After some consultation the jury found honourable house, that they are of opinion that the as their verdict, "Temporary insanity." A Child Scalded to Death .-- Before Mr W might, and ought to be more profitably employed. Carter, upon the body of Emilia Ann Tanner, aged fortunate woman's stomach. Dr Elliott and Mr than in maintaining the cause of a Queen, two years and a half, who was accidentally scalded to whose only claims to British interference are that death. It appeared that on Thursday last the fifty-one grains of arsenic in the stomach of the de-

sacred obligation of an oath, by violating a constituwater. The mother was scarcely absent a minute, deceased's husband's pocket. It was arsenic. The to prevent his real name from being known. The That your petitioners consider such interference in when she heard her child scream, and on return the affairs of Portugal to be a gross violation of that found that the deceased had by some means fallen mixed in the oatmeal in the house. Several witprinciple of neutrality which nations are bound to into the scalding water. Medical assistance was proobserve towards each other in the management of their internal government, and which, if once disturbed, might jeopardize the stability of that dynasty in opinion that there was no blame attached adjourned. under which your petitioners now live, and which to the mother, and returned a verdict of "Accidental

death. rantees to your petitioners that right of which they DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHIA .- Before now avail themselves, and of which they can so Mr Wakley, M.P., on Mary Anne Moody, aged 33. Mr Corfe, house physician, stated that the deceased That your netitioners beg to remind your honour was brought to the hospital the previous day, quite able house, that the interference of former governinsensible from the effects of morphia. He applied the stomach nump and galvanic battery ineffectually, the accumulation of an enormous national debt, to as she gradually sank, and died in an hour after her pay the interest of which the labour of your petiadmission. He understood that she had taken five tioners, and that of succeeding generations, is deeply mortgaged ; and your petitioners therefore protest grains of morphia, which were equal to an ounce of laudanum, and sufficient to destroy life. The de- ing the death of Thomas Finnigan, at Birkenhead, acainst the further expenditure of the national income ceased, who had been an out-patient, was allowed a on the 24th of May. for the purpose of upholding foreign despotism, besmall quantity of laudanum administered in a mixlieving, as your petitioners do, that a domestic oliture. Miss Perkins, daughter of the proprietor of garchy is as much as they can be reasonably expected the Hope, John-street. Tottenham-court-road, de-posed that the deceased came into the house early in That your petitioners would further remind your honourable house that when, in the year 1832, the which she poured half the contents of the phial produced. She then had a glass of gin. After which | caught the infection. The Board of Guardians are assistance of the British government was solicited on behalf of the Polish people, that, to the eternal disshe suddenly became drowsy, and ultimately insenhonour of England, such assistance was withheld, and sible, when she was taken to the hospital Verilict, Polandwas thereby sacrificed to the ambitious lust of Deceased killed herself by an overdose of morphia, barbarian powers ; and that, upon a more recent occasion, when the same Powers trampled upon, and set

there was no evidence to show." ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT. - On Saturday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, whilst the Syluh a Woolwich and London steam-boat, was on her upward trip, and shortly after putting in at Blackfriars' pier, she was in the act of passing under the bridge, when, owing to a sudden nip of the tide, the vessel struck one of the arches of the bridge with such vialence as to carry away her starboard paddle-box; at the same time the top of the funnel caught the side of the arch, which forced the same down, and it fell on the back of a man named Wills, foreman to Mr shut, which, however, mest providentially, was at-Samuels, the tailor of Ludgate-hill. The boat, belonging to the pier, with Mr Robert Ware, the master, and another waterman, named Bale, instantly nine carriages, arrived and was despatched at its put off to render assistance. Such was the violence of the blow Mr Wills had received that it was at first of the train, and of the slippery state of the rails, imagined he was killed. A stretcher was procured and he was taken to St Barthelomew's Ilospital, was unable to proceed at its proper pace, and a where he remains at present. It is, however, be, lieved that he is not fatally injured. Every assist-ance was rendered by the captain and ciew of the un the ascent to Falmer. On nearing the carriages, steamer ; and it is the opinion of the piermaster | the driver slackened his speed, regulating it, as he that the occurrence was occasioned, not from any supposed, to the pace of the train before him. carelessness of the captain, but solely from the " set" of the tide.

latter became suddenly stationary from the lack of A LADY THIEF. - Saturday information was given, power of the front engine, is not known, but the rewith a description of a female representing herself to be a captain's lady, who in the course of the week sult was, that the hindermost engine came suddenly in contact with the buffers of the last carriage, caushas victimized several tradesmen in different quaror a violent concu town. On Thursda ters of th shop of Mr Kerry, a draper, in Bishopsgate-street, stating herself to be " Mrs Captain Warren," and recommended by Dr Conquest, of Finsbury-square, and ordered a quantity of goods to be sent to the captaic's residence, but some flannel and other articles she took with her. The goods being sent as ordered, t was found that she had given a fictitious address In the same way she ordered goods to be sent from Messrs Carter and Co.'s, of Finsbury-place, to be sent to "Captain Fawcett," in Finsbury square, and carried off with her part of the property; and from Mr Ford, a silk-mercer, in Holborn, she obtaized a black silk mantle, giving an order for other goods to be sent to "Captain Warne," at 47, Hatton-garden. She is described as a young woman of respectable appearance, about five feet high, with dark hair, and when she called at Mr Kerry's, wore a half mourning dress, with black straw bonnet and veil, and carried a black parasol. On the other occasions she woro the half mourning dress, with variations in the other portions of her costume. EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES .- The shop of Mr Lewis Abraham, watchmaker, in Duke-street, Aldgate, has been entered, and plundered of about twenty gold and two hundred silver watches, fifty-one of the latter were what are called "consolar" lever sion of the conflagration to the neighbouring shops watches, twenty small silver hunting watches, numbercd from 3,241 to 3,312; forty lever and verge watches, Nos. from 3,200 to 3,239, and the others various. A reward of £100 has been offered for the

Central Criminal Court.

A FIGTITIOUS NAME .- Mary Anne Smith, aged

23, was indicted for stealing a watch, chain, and key, and 10s. 6d. in silver money, the property of John Williams. It appeared that the prosecutor, MURDER BY ADMINISTERING POISON. - The greatest who described himself as a commercial traveller, was excitement prevails in this city consequent upon the walking along very drunk in the borough of Southdiscovery of a murder committed under somewhat wark, when he met the prisoner, and accompanied revolting circumstances-the unhappy victim being her to a brothel. He went to bed with his clothes sacrificed by means of arsenic being mixed in on, and was awoke during the night by a watchman, her food. The particulars are thus described :-- On when he discovered that the prisoner had decamped, the 29th of last month, Mrs Mary Thompson, the and that his pockets had been turned inside out, wife of a millwright and engineer, in Union-street. and the property abstracted from them. Upon being Botchergate, died, after several days' intense sufferorors-examined by Mr Payne, the prosecutor ading. Her death being attended by some suspicion. mitted that he had assumed the name of John Williams in this transaction in order to avoid exposure. and that he gave a fictitious address at the policeenable Dr Elliott and Mr Mortimer, surgeons, to station. Ile said his real name was Douglas. The make a chemical analysis of the contents of the un-Recorder said that under these circumstances the indictment could not be supported. If the prosecu-Mortimer, surgeons, deposed to having detroted tor had ever been known by the name of John Williams it would have done, but here it appeared that ceased, which was the cause of death. They also room in which there was a pan filled with boiling analysed a white powder found by the police in the the name had only been assumed upon this occasion jury acquitted the prisoner, and the court ordered husband is in custody. They also found arsenic

that the prosecutor should not be paid any expenses. IMPUDENT ROBBERY .- William Griffin, aged 45, nesses spoke of having heard the deceased complain cured, but the poor child was so severely scalded that of the conduct of the prisoner, in consequence of his grocer, was charged with stealing some tea and sugar, she lived but a few hours. The jury concurred cohabiting with another woman. The inquest was and some silver money, the propert y of Samuel in opinion that there was no blame attached adjourned. Lindsay, his master. This reducery appeared to and she stated that on Thursday week, about nine have been committed in a very incenious and at the in the evening, she and some other children were same time impudent manner. The prisoner is a looking at sume hore who were played were beginned to be a stated that on Thursday were played to the stated that on the prisoner is a looking at sume hore who were played to the stated that on the stated the stated that on the stated that on the stated that on the stated that on the stated the stated the stated that on the stated the stated that on the stated the st LIVERPOOL .- Another relieving officer, Mr Norton. tea-dealer and grocer in the New Cut, Lambeth, and has fallen a victim to the malignant disease introthe prisoner, who represented himself to be a single duced amongst us by the Irish famine ; he died on man, was engaged by him as shopman. It was very Wednesday, and has left a widow and five young soon discovered that the money disappeared from children. Another officer, named Cornett, is also the till very rapidly; and a woman who was observed to be a continual customer at the shop turned out to be the prisoner's wife, and this excited suspicion. A verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person and it appeared that on the day named in the indictor persons unknown," has been returned by the jury ment she came there and asked for some tea and impannelled to investigate the circumstances attend sugar, the value of which amounted to 3s 6d, and she laid a half-sovercign upon the counter in payment: upon which the prisoner told out to her from the till, and in the presence of his master, who was LERDS .- PROGRESS OF FEVER. - The reports of the standing in another part of the shop, 18s 4d, as the trance of the gates of the market, when a man of the pretended change. Mr Lindsay immediately quesgressing. The medical officers of the township rcposed that the morning, and asked for a glass of water, into port an increase in all the districts, and we regret to the bad laid more the counter that he add that two of the medical efficers themselves have reign she had laid upon the counter, and she left was in the Fleece on that evening, and he was called the shop saving that she would bring some one to taking prompt measures to meet the emergency. On prove that it was a sovereign she had with her, but she never returned; and from subsequen inquiries was then moving about. Ile took it up, thinking the vacant ground in the vicinity of the Convalescent Hospital they are proceeding with the erection of it appeared pretty clear that her previous visits to a live rabbit was in it, and conveyed it to the Flerce. but whether the act was intentional or otherwise large sheds, according to a plan which has received the shop were solely for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to plunder his master in the manner above sewn up, and on opening it something was seen to stated. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced BRISTOL.-Trrnus Faver.-Bristol, we regret to to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six ever, that a towel had been tied round the face of months.

say, is, in common with Newport, and other places A HORSE TRANSACTION .- Henry Brown, a horse on the western coast, now severely suffering from the dealer, was indicted for fraud and conspiracy. The ravages of the typhus fever, imported from Ireland, facts of the case are these. The presecutor, Mr owing to the great influx of Irish paupers. Upwards Joseph Box, a retired school-master, residing at 55, of forty cases of typhus fever, chiefly affecting the Burton-street, Burton-crescent, was proceeding on assistant endeavoured for half an hour to restore Irish paupers, are now in St Peter's Hospital, which the evening of the 5th of Jan. last through Little animation, but unsuccessfully. Dr Paul was of Britain, when he was accosted by a person, who said opinion that the towel having been placed over the that he had agreed to buy a horse of a man on the face had produced its death by suffocation. The RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - An accident occurred or other side of the street for £25, but he wanted to run | child had, no doubt, been born alive, and though Monday morning on the embankment near the Cock away from the bargain, and wished Mr Box to be a there was but an imperfect inflation of the lungs this witness to the transaction. Mr Box crossed over. tended by no very serious results. It appears that when the prisoner was shown to him as the owner of the 8. 15 express train from Hastings, consisting o the horse. The prisoner said he had agreed to sell fine full grown one. The coroner at some length the man the horse for £25, but he should not part summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a usual time. In consequence, however, of the length with it for less than £36. Mr Box said if he had | verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or agreed to sell it for £25 he ought not to demand persons unknown. arising from the rain, it was observed that the engine more, and the prisoner then said he would take £30. but subsequently again agreed to sell it for £25, and second engine was therefore dispatched about four then immediately said : "The horse belongs to my minutes after the departure of the train, to assist it uncle, a clergyman at Barnet, and he strictly forbade me to sell it to you" (alluding to his accomplice). The accomplice seemed extremely desirous to become the possessor of the animal, and besought Mr Box to pur-Whether it was that he miscalculated the speed of chase it for him, adding that he would remunerate Cowley, the coroner for Buckinghamshire, concernhis own engine or that of the train, or whether the him for his trouble, besides repaying the £25. The ing the death of the seven unfortunate persons who prisoner's accomplice exhibited about fifty sovereigns, lest their lives by the collision which took place on and that lulled suspicion on the part of Mr Bex, who the line of the London and North-Western Railw y, took a cab, went to his own home with the two men, | near Wolverton, on the night of Saturday, the 5th and paid the £25 in notes. They returned to Little Britain, the horse being in a public house stable. The prisoner said he would deliver up the horse to Mr Box. The prisoner's companion, instead of going quiry, accommodated with a chair by the side of vis to take possession of the animal, and to hand Mr Box the £25, fled, and the prisoner gave Mr Box the horse. Mr Box placed it in a livery stable, where it remained for five weeks, and he eventually sold it for £11 and the cost of its keep. The man not in custedy gave him a sovereign after the purchase was concluded. Mr Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that it was a bona fide sale of the horse by the prisoner and his companions the evidence whether any person was wilfully reto the prosecutor. He (prosecutor) had made a contract, and if he had got the worst of the bargain, it was a bargain, and he must abide by it. The learned counsel further urged that if the horse had been found to be worth £50, the present proceedings would not bave been instituted. The learned judge briefly summed up, and told the jury that it would not implied was, however, not requisite to be proved to matter if the horse had been worth a hundred guineas if they were satisfied that it came into the prosecutor's possession by any trick or manœuvre of the prisoner and his associate. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Serjeant Brennan said he knew the prisoner's companion to be a notorious horse-stealer and swindler, but he had died since the present transac- the court was again opened. tion. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour, WOUNDING A WIFE .- James Loftus Brock, 57, de scribed in the calendar as a soldier, was indicted for felony, in having unlawfully cut and wounded Anne, his wife, with intent to main and disable her, or to in the selection of officers for posts of such importdo her grievous bodily harm, as has been already reported in the Northern Star. It was proved that the cupied by Bernard Fossey; that Bernard Fossey; risoner had unfortunately addicted himself to bad habits, and in consequence of his having received May 31, contrary to rule, ought to have been diswounds in the head in the service of his country, the effect was to render him almost, if not entirely, a madman, and utterly unconscious of his acts. The prisoner, in his defence, said the whole transaction appeared to him like a dream. He did not know what he was about at the time, and he hoped that, at all events, the jury would acquit him of the felonious part of the charge, as the effect of such a conviction would be to deprive him of his half-pay, which was his only means of subsistence. The jury, after deliberating a short time, returned a verdict of Not Guilty on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. Conspiracy.-Arthur Leary and Thomas Wyatt were indicted for unlawfully endeavouring to impede | having taken about 180 barrels since leaving Sydney the course of justice by preventing one Ransley from giving evidence at a police court. The jury found both vessels have been reported by her. At Stewart's prisoners Guilty. The Common Sergeant respited Island, December 7, 1846, the Fortitude, barque, cf udgment upon the prisoners. MANSLAUGHTER.-Thomas Martin, 42, carrier, was versing with intelligent individuals frem different parts down the ladder. The evidence in support of the Sydney Morning Herald.

and there was very good room for believing that the had really inflicted the fatal injury upon the censed, that it was only done in self-defence in the attack of a man who was very much his super in physical power, and who had waylr it him forced the struggle upon him. The jury returner verdict of Not Guilty.

Child MURDER.-Sarah Cooper, 31, spinster, 74 indicted for the wilful murder of her male illegitimat child, by neglecting the usual necessary precanti after she had been delivered, and by casting the chill into a privy, where it was discovered. No count appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr Parnell, through the humane in strumentality of the sheriffs. The cvidence given h support of this charge was of a nature to render auite unfit for publication. The jury acquitted the guite unit for publication but found her Guiling concealing the murder of her child, and she was ten tenced to be kept to hard labour for one year.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MURDER

On Saturday an inquest, adjourned from Monday On Saturony an inquiries in states in the connection was concluded by William Carter, Esq., the corone for East Surrey, at the Rover and Sun, Russell street, Bermondsey, and a jury of thirteen of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish, as to the death of a fine child that had been murdered under most unusual circumstances. Rebecca Graves, a fina intelligent girl, of ten years of age, was first swom looking at some boys, who were playing "dum motions " in Upper Russell-street ; while there sha saw a well-dressed woman come up the street, and endeavour to pass through the gates of the market but they had been closed at eight o'clock ; she had a bundle under her arm, and as she came back, the dropped it. Witness, thinking it might he of con. sequence to " the lady," ran after her, and called out she had dropped something. The lady instead of hearing this, ran away, and she was lost sight of They then went back to the hundle and two has picked it up, but it began moving about, and they were frightened : she ran off to the Fleece, at theen. name of Bates, and others, went to the spot and took out by the last witness. At twenty yards from the house he saw the bundle on the pavement, and it The parcel was found to be a bag, which had been move, which he thought was a rabbit ; he saw, howsomething, and he removed a portion of it ; the result of it was that he saw the face of a living child, Upon this discovery he ran off as fast as he could to the workhouse with the body, where the child was instantly put into a warm bath, and Dr Paul's was accounted for by the towel over the face and the bag in which the child was found. The child was a

THE FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

WOLVERTON, Tuesday Evening .- The coroner's investigation (adjourned from Friday last) was resumed this forenoon at eleven o'clock, before Mr J. W.

by a strong declaration of the llouse of Commons!

tion, and he also said that after the unfortunate which expires at Michaelmas, 1853, with lot two, at Conference, sat down much applauded .- The rest of state of the greatest alarm and excitement in consesubstituting another in its stend ?" occurrence the prisoner expressed deep regret at [£115 per annum, and no outgoings whatever. Ap-INISH CONSTABULARY FORCE ... The effective strength quence of the outbreak of a fire of a most destructive character on the premises of Messrs Leighton and of the constabulary force in the counties, cities, and what had happened, and did all he could to render portioned rent of this lot, £115. The purchaser to priate pretical compositions; including some choice songs by Mr A. Burt, from Edinburgh. The chair-Sons, the extensive bookbinders, of 5, Angel-court, towns of Ireland, on the first day of the present year, assistance to the deceased. It also appeared that the pay for the timber down to 1s per stick, as well as Now this argued at first sight that the guarantee of the intervening powers was insufficient, if not sup-ported by the said declaration, therefore the change of power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the power from the Junta must be balanced against the probable that the force was £ 492.881, the proportion power from the power Now this argued at first sight that the guarantee of A FRIEND OF THE NATIONAL TRABES' ASSOCIATION. | saw a dense volume of smoke issuing from the house pense of this force was £ 492,881, the proportion away from the prisoner had fallen down it acciden- freehold farm (except about six acres copyhold fine taily. Mr Clarksen having addressed the jury, the certain in Question, which was quickly followed by a vast thereof on the Consolidated Fund being about taily. declaration of the llouse of Commons. I also submit | A FRIEND OF THE NATIONAL TRADES' ASSOCIATION, tally. Mr Clarkson having addressed the jury, the certain) in Woodham Walter, called Hawkins, in that such a declaration is worthless, whether the House of Commons be viewed in its influence in the government in a more deplorable condition. Men, women, and vicinity around. Donald gave the alarm, and police cities, and towns, about £ 152,048. Woodham Walter, consisting of house, farm homestall, and 106a. Or. 20p., a small part wood, and the Upon the application of Mr Clarkson the trial of remainder arable; in occupation of a tenant who of the people of Portugal. [The speaker here cn- children are actually on the brink of starvation.] constable 104 F division, and others, were soon in Two Munders.—The Farner and the brance of trust practised by Pawnshops are full, (some actually have stopped pay- attendance. Messengers were at once despatched Tuesday night a most barbarous and fatal outrage Mary Ann Hunt for the murder at Marylebone was has notice to quit at Michaelmas next, at £110 per the House of Commons to the English people.] The ments,) provisions so enormously high, that it is to the various engine stations, and the first on the was perpetrated near Heathfield, in this county. Be-declaration of the House of Commons would be almost impossible even with employment to get that spot was the one from Chandos-street station, which tween seven and eight clock, a party of armed mon postponed until next session. The ground upon annum, also ireo from outgoings, excepting a small which the trial was postponed was an affidavit made quit-rent ; £3,466. A piece of land in Hoe Mill comdeclaration of the House of Commons would be almost impossible even with employment to get that spot was the one from Chandoos-street station, which which keeps soul and body together. Fever was brought into play in Surrey-street; this was ac-valueless to the Portuguese people. The principle little which keeps soul and body together. Fever was brought into play in Surrey-street; this was ac-surrounded the house of a farmer named John Ben-by Mr Humphreys, the prisoner's attorney, to the rages in all quarters of the town, with a great amount companied by the Farringdon-street engine, which in the speech of Mr Duncombe is not a reges in all quarters of the town, with a great amount companied by the Farringdon-street engine, which in Broad Mead, 2a. 1r. 4p.; £105. Two fields of to Mr Scanlan. The unfortunate victim of their able to establish the fact of the prisoner's insparity freached area of the prisoner's insparity. able to establish the fact of the prisoner's insanity, freehold arable land, at Chalk-end, Roxwell, concommanding the democracy of Portugal to rest satis-fied with a declaration made by men who deny the man died a short time before. The fever hospital is down through the Strand, and carried down Angel-and children, but reckless of this affectionate family witnesses. claims of their own countrymen to regulate their full, and a new one is being filled. The poor Irish court to the immediate scene of the fire. At this circle, they assailed him without hesitation, felled £600. The next property offered was the extensive MANSLAUGHTER.-Edward Thomas, aged 26, was own government. No man can respect Mr Dunown government. No man can respect Mr Dun-combe more than I do, but my respect would be dis-hundreds of the unemployed are walking the streets, extended to the houses Nos. 6, 7, and 8, fears being miscreants levelled a gun close to his head and shot indicted for the manslaughter of Joseph Dawson. copyhold estate, known as the Crown Inn, at Bil-Mr Clarkson defended the prisoner. It appeared cluded seven acres of pasture land, copyhold, and lericay, with the browing plant. This lot also inhonour, if I did not express my dissent, when I conpoor emaciated beings. Numerous meetings have entertained that the inmates could not make their him dead. Bennis's son and daughter endeavoured that Thomas was the captain of a canal boat which | likewise the lease of premises adjoining the Crown, ceived such expression necessary. (Cheers.) Mr been held for the purpose of memorialising the pro. | escape. In the house No. 7 was an elderly female, | to save their persecuted father from his assailants, was upon the Grand Junction Canal at Brentford, at | which will expire in 1920, at £30 per annum. No Kydd concluded a lengthy and truly elequent speech, vost, magistrates, and Town Council, but to little or a cripple, who was extricated at the utmost risk and but received no mercy at the hands of the blood. the time the occurrence happened. The deceased offer made. A freehold brick fronted dwellingby moving the resolution, and sat down amidsi no purpose. On Monday night week the unemployed danger. The parties in the two last-mentioned thirsty ruffians, who dragged the unoffending female was also a boatman, and it appeared that on the 2nd house, situate at the top of Writtle-green; and in a agreed to walk the town in procession-accordingly, houses are said to have lost all their property, and outside the door, dashed her to the ground, and about eight o'clock the procession formed, headed by both are uninsured. There were about eight engines with a refinement of barbarity, violently stretching of May he had some quarrel with the prisoner at a second lot, an inclosure of freehold pasture land, thunders of applause. Mr J. Skelton in seconding the resolution said beer-shop, and wanted to light with him, but the pri- | containing about an acre, adjoining the house. This a cart drawn by a number of men, in which was a at play. By dint of great perseverance, by about have long had a settled conviction that the doings of her hands, rolled a heavy laden car across her arms, soner refused, and left the house. At a later period property did not find a purchaser. The sale was large placard, bearing the words-" Starvation ! twenty minutes to two the fire was sufficiently sub-Starvation ! Money or bread for the unemployed." dued to remove all apprehensions of further danger. queens and courts have little interest for the workbreaking both wrists. Not content with this savage of the day the deceased was found lying upon the numerously attended. Starvation! Money or bread for the unemployed." The procession went through the principal streets in the town, stopped at all the shops on the way, and solicited assistance. They received a quantity of bread and money, which they afterwards divided. Such is the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the immediate vicinity would inevitably bread and money, which they afterwards divided. Such is the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in trade, furniture, and Extures in tho premises Nos. 5 bread and money, which they afterwards divided. Such is the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in trade, furniture, and Extures in the premises Nos. 5 bread and money, which they afterwards divided. Such is the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the met his death were altogether involved in mystery, bread and money, which they afterwards divided. Such is the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet there are men the state of Scotland; and yet there are men built is needless to add that the principal streets in the state of Scotland; and yet the outrage, the demons again entered the house, where ing classes, the higher orders, as they are termed, treating the working classes invariably as mere ani male, that are bought and sold for the production of wealth ; and it ever will be so, until the people adopt bread and money, which they afterwards divided. fears were entertained that the partially wooden son almost a lifeless corpse by his father's side. From kicked by the prisoner. It appeared, however, from terrace, liferentes-buildings, Lambeth, was drowned, the fatal injuries sustained this youth has since died, the evidence, that the deceased, who was stated to the other three persons being saved by Cowper, another mede of distributing wealth. We have been called free men, true we spoke our own words, but Such is the state of Scotland ; and yet there are men who talk of "Scotlish bravery," "A country never conquered," and that Scotchmen "never shall be alayes." A Correspondence. In the immediate vicinity would inevitably the large flakes of burning city is that Bennis had served latitats for non-pay alayes." A Correspondence. Interview of the roofs. Interview Ghronicle. A Correspondence. Interview of the large flakes of burning and the only cause assigned for such diabolical stro-city is that Bennis had served latitats for non-pay alayes." A Correspondence. where is the press to echo them forth? (Hear, kear.) . The resolution was carried unanimously.

And your petitioners, &c., &c.

'protest" against such conduct; "armed inter-

That your petitioners are of opinion that such

That your petitioners are of opinion that such in

discovery of the depredators. MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED MEMBERS FOR CHELSEA AND KENSINGrox.-Mr Collett gave notice on Tuesday evening last that he will move for leave to introduce into the House of Commons a Bill for the purpose of enabling the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, to 'return two members' to and furniture, had been completely destroyed. I serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, in the being the night before market day, and the city full room of Sudbury, disfranchized by the Act 7 and 8 of pursons, an unusual concourse of spectators as-Vic. c. 53."

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT AT THE ZOOLOGICAN GARDENS .- The habitual visitors at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park will learn with regret

that their old friend the Elephant, known by the familiar name of "Jack," departed this life, on Sun-day morning, June 6th, after a short illness. During the last few weeks preceding his dissolution the poor brute had been rapidly deteriorating. On Friday, the 5th inst., the skin under the lower jaw cracked and a copious effusion of blood took place. This was the reason which determined the authorities of the garden to keep poor Jack in solitary confinement ; but he did not long survive his seclusion. On Sunday morning he sank back upon his haunches, with his fore legs extended before him, and remained in this motionless posture for about two hours, when, at half-past seven o'clock, his trunk dropped to the ground, and he expired without making any further and progrossicale therefrom the coming events by movement: Ho did not fall over, but stiffened in the upright position in which he lay, not even his head sinking. The probable cause of Jack's death was a disease provoked by his great weight, and aggravated by the want of stilicient exercise, in that part of his fore legs situated below the knee. This was productive of excessive irritation, which affected the nervous system generally. His sufferings were finally terminated by a stroke of apoplexy. A large abscess had formed under the lower jaw, of itself quite sufficient to cause death. Thus terminated the carcer of poor Jack, whose amusing tricks and docile manner had rendered him everybody's favourite. His mangled remains are distributed amongst the medical professors resident in the metropolis, the larger portion having been assigned to the College of Surgcons, the Veterinary College, and the King's College. It is expected that the sale of the skin will realise a considerable sum ; and an attempt will be made to recover the dispersed fragments of the skeleton. The loss of this fine specimen

ceived some bruises, and considerable alarm and in convenience were caused by the shock, but we rejoice to add that beyond this no injury was sustained-the hindermost carriage not even showing the slightest evidence of the concussion.

One or two ger

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ssinn

BATH.-ALARMING FIRE, AND THREATENED DANGER TO THE ADDEY CHURCH,-The utmost consternation has been produced throughout this city, by the oc currence of a fire of a most extensive and threatening character in the shop and dwelling house of Mr Long, silk mercer and linen draper, who carries on business close to the Abbey churchyard, and whose premises are situated at a short distance from the Abbey itself, as to have occasioned apprehensions lest any of the burning embers, which were flying about in all directions, should have fallen upon the roof and endangered the safety of that truly hand some and sacred edifice. The fire first broke out in the shop, and must, it is supposed, have been caused by the gas, although nothing upon this head is po sitively known. It spread with the utmost rapidity. and burnt with such fierceness as to render the excitions of the firemen entirely useless, excepting so far as they were directed to the prevention of an extenand buildings, which were in imminent peril. Indeed so powerfully did the flames operate upon some of them, that the shutters of a warehouse opposite, oc cupied by Messrs Shaw and Field, and in which i contained a stock of great extent and considerable value, were blistered and charred all over. The

clorts of the firemen and police were most perse veringly exerted, and a large quantity of water was thrown upon the burning building, but the conflagration could not be got under until the whole of the house and shop, with the greater part of the stock semuled to witness the occurrence; indeed, there were some thousands of persons present. It is understood that the house and shop are insured, but we have not heard to what extent, nor in what offices. The loss cannot fail to have been very considerable.

Scotland,

ABERDEEN. "Twa Suns 1' THE LIFT."-Robert Burns had long

since settled the fact, that "twa meens" are occasionally to be seen in the lift, especially by the some of John Barleycorn who are out at e'en ; but a couple of suns is a phenomenon that was observed, we should think for the first time here since the days when our forefathers used to see the armies in the heavens. shadows thus cast hefore. The phenomenon which was seen on Saturday evening, however, was singularly beautiful. There was first the sun, in all the quiet beauty of a summer eve, sinking in the west : then a golden ring appeared around him, and then the appearance of another sun in the north, with a sickly aspect and of smaller diameter. The phenomenon continued for about an hour, and was an object of much interest to those who witnessed it.

Arcland.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE POTATO DISEASE.-In a letter from Clonakilty

Fossey, the police-constable, was again brought up in custody of the local police, and was, during the inprofessional adviser.

Evidence was given of a nearly similar character to that already tendered.

The coroner proceeded at considerable length to sum up the case to the jury-he said the inquiry, from the many thousands of persons who were in the habit of railway travelling, was one of national juportance, and it would be for the jury to judge from sponsible for the deaths of these seven unforturate persons. If they found the sad calamity had resulted from the conduct of any individual, they would have to satisfy themselves that there was malice either expressed or implied, to sustain a charge of wilful constitute a charge of manslaughter. After explaining the law of the case, in the course of which the coroner adverted to the opinion of Justice Patteson, in the Nottingham case, as one in point,

At two o'clock the court was cleared of strangers, and after a discussion lasting nearly four hours,

The foreman then said, "We find a verdict of manslau, hter against Bernard Fossey." He then read the following as the appendage of the jury to their verdict :-- "That the jury feel it their duty to express that the company ought to be more particular ance to the safety of the public as the one lately ochaving turned a train on the same siding on Monday, missed immediately; and, lastly, that every train should have a number of breaks and guards proportioned to the size and weight of the train, it appearing quite evident to the jury that had that precaution been taken, the train might have been stopped, and thus have avoided the recent awful and melancholy catastrophe."

The inquisition having been signed, Bernard Fossey, the constable, was conveyed last night, on the coroner's warrant, to Aylesbury, there to await his trial at the next Bucks assizes.

CASUALTIES OF WHALE CATCHING .- The Factor has on board 2,150 barrels black and 35 barrels sperm, on the 19th of September last. The following

Hobart town, Captain Bailey, one month out, clean ; lowered after a large sperm whale eff Solander's indicted for the manslaughter of Mary Anne Martin, Island on the evening of the 5th, and killed him, his wife, by casting her down a staircase, and there. | but lost sight of the barque, so remained by the by causing mortal injuries, of which she died. Mr | whale all night (the three boats). At daylight the Clarkson defended the prisoner. The description | weather was very bad ; they saw the ship to leeward given of the case by the witnesses was of rather a distance three leagues. Captain Bailey left the confused character, but, as well as it could be whale with the two boats, with the intention of gathered from their testimony, it appeared that the going on board. When within 300 yards of the vessel prisoner was a carrier, and lived with the deceased a sea broke into the boat and capsized her. They and his family at some apartments over his stable, in | saw this accident from the ship, but lost their prea mews near Dorset square. On the 7th of May the sence of mind, and were consequently unable to prisoner and the deceased were together in one of | render any assistance. As soon as the mates arrived the rooms, and a son and daughter, who were in an alongside with the whale, the people on board inadjoining room, heard an altercation between them, formed them of the accident. When at last they did and the deccased suddenly rushed along the landing, find the boat, the captain was delirious and nearly followed by the prisoner, and immediately afterwards dead, and dreadfully bruised, having been in the a shrick was heard, and the deccased was seen to water three hours. All the rest had perished; sinfall down a steep ladder into the stable, whereby she gular to say, the captain was the only man in the received such serious injury as caused her death a boat who could not swim. The mate left the whale, of the 9th instant, signed "George Donaldson," the few days afterwards. The only question in the case and took the barque into Paterson's River, Stewart's writer sayswas occasioned by any act of violence on the 1 art of | Captain Bailey much better, able to go on deck ; and ny journeyings I have had many opportunities of con- the prisoner by striking or pushing the deceased again, Jan. 1847, the captain able to go in his boat.-

of the country on the state of the potato crop, as well as | latter alternative was certainly of the most meagre | VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY .- On Friday last, at of the clephant tribe must prove a very serious one of examining it myself, and I find there are symptoms description, and mainly consisted of statements Chelmsford, Messrs Baker and Son sold the following not to be mistaken all over the country; and in this alleged to have been made by the prisoner immedi- frechold estates :- Hoe Mill Barn's Farm, Wo.dham to the Zoological Society, and can scarcely be reneighbourhood I have seen the disease in a very ad- ately after the transaction, to the effect that he had Walter, comprising a newly-erected residence, with placed for a less sum than £800 or £1,000. The vanced stage-large patches on the stalks, so much de knocked her down the ladder. These statements lawn and carriage drive, stabling and offices, with height of the elephant was between twelve and fourenyed that the plants are already beginning to droop. Such were alleged to have been uttered in the presence of barn and requisite buildings, and S6 acres of turnip teen feet. DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION IN THE STRAND.—On being the case, is it well to seek to half the people into a Thursday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, the security, out of which they may only be awakened the neighbour hood of the Strand was thrown into a to find that their crop is lost, as well as the season for that ne such statements were made to his recollect. a lease containing the usual covenants, for a term

Foreign kntelligence

PORTUGAL.

THE AEMED INTERVENTION. We announced in our last number the capture of Das Antas and two thousand four hundred of the I Das Anlas and the balance is an informed of the against this foreign intervention in the domestic J Jonta's troops, by the British squadron, under the J Jonta's troops, by the British squadron, under the o command of Sir T. Maitland. We now give the pendent, has an indisputable right to constitute ite communications of this perfidious transaction, so dis-particulars of this perfidious transaction, so disg graceful to the British name.

ne conception of the Times. It must be borne in violence, but still solemnly protesting, we assent to a large number of troops having left him, was unable mind that that journal has from the first been the armistice required by Sir II. Seymour, on the hitterly opposed to the National party, and its correpondents have taken the utmost pains to throw discredit on the cause and actions of the patriots. So disciplination of the lisbon correspondent a partisan of clearly is the Lisbon correspondent a partisan of Berna man be pay of that disreputable personage. Bearing these facts in mind, our readers may take it for granted that the Times' correspondents are not for grants are not given the Queen and her British confederates oracle these said correspondents disclose facts rerse; yet these said correspondents disclose facts which decide for ever the infamy of the British which who, by a combination of fraud with force, bare affected the ruin of the National cause.

We first quote from the budget of the Lisbon corres inndent :-

LIBON, June 4.-In my last I mentioned the return the war-steamer Bulldog to Lisbon, on the evening of the 27th ult. after a rapid voyage of four days from Porsmonth, with despatches for Sir II. Seymour and Admiral Parker, communicating the signing of the protected and the further instructions. Not an instant was lost in transmitting corresponding inhours after these instructions reached Oporto, al grand expedition which the Justa had prepared to all for Peniche, about 30 miles north of Lisbon, and. disembarking there, to march on the capital, in pursuance of the policy which I described in a former kiter, and which designed to hustle Donna Maria Lord Palmerston could have arranged with France and Spain as to the ulterior proceedings, sailed from the Douro, with Das Antas on board as commanderin-chief, when they fell. quite innocently, into the hands of our blockading squadron, whose commander "stopt the way" and intimated that they could not uss. The expeditionary squadron chose to disreand this intimation, and was proceeding to pass not of the river, when of course, without firing a that, which would have been madness, considering tesuperiority of naval force on our side, they gave thenselves up as prisoners, with many protestations that "they yielded only to constraint and force." and with a formal declaration that they surrendered to the Allied Powers, and not to the Queen of Portugal. This important seizure took place at sunset on the Whult. It was the more important because the three insurgent steamers which left Oporto about ten days since, had returned and formed part of the present expedition. The vessels seized by the allied madron were the following :-- Steamers,--- Royal Tar, Mindello, Porto, corvette Eighth of July ; Merchant vessels .- Flor da Amizade and Amor da Patria, and six histes-in all twelve vessels, having on hard a force o! 2,400 men of all arms, with 50 horses and two pieces of artillery, the military commander c the expedition being the Conde das Antas, and thensval commander an Englishman, named Salter, who deserted at the commencement of this insurrection from the naval service of the Queen of Portugal, and has since been doing all the injury he could to his adopted sovereign. Das Antas was on board the Mindello steamer, and was allowed to remain there; but Salter was removed on board the Balldog. Several of the most important amongst

e's forming the insurgent squadron. We now turn to the Oporto correspondent of the ing interfered with by the Bri

The Junta addressed a formal protest to the English Consul, but as this document is very lengthy, I only extract the most pointed passages. After reciting the facts of the case, the Junt 1 say, "We protest solemnly against this foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Pertugal, which, as a nation free and indeself politically according to theexisting laws. We protest against this flagrant violation of the rights of The following account is mainly derived from the nations." The Junta adds, "Yielding to force and condition contained in his letter, that the forces of

the government of Lisbon shall at the same 'ime abstain from all hostilities by sea and land; & as, before the receipt of the said letter of Sir II. Segclearly is the new of that discountable personnes the commander of the British naval forces of the bar of Oporto thought proper, without any deci. ration of war, or previous intimation, to take possession, against the usage of civilised people, in a manner hitherto unknown, of the squadron and troops field to pathe than they really are, but rather the re-belonging to the Junta, we protest solemnly against the act, as one which violates all national law, and which we never could have expected from the old and faithful ally of Portugal." I am glad to say that not a single Englishman has had reason to complain of the slightest insult or injury. The people were much irritated on seeing their fleet carried to the southward, each of our steamers having a Portuguese vessel in tow; but the peace of the city was so well preserved that we walked about in full security. and even these who committed the imprudence of

being out at late hours of the night reached their homes in safety. This good conduct was observed under the additional aggravation that Marshal Salinstant was not be Bulldog to the commander of our danha, in defiance of the armistice, advanced his head structions by the back who was directed (as I intimated quarters to Grigo within two leagues of the city, and spadron at open of, and the blockade effective," in his advanced posts to Campo Grande, only one league, may last) to "make the blockade effective," in his advanced posts to Campo Grande, only one league, in my last, with a French ship of war. Within 30 and that a Spanish force had crossed at Valenca. from Galicia, and defeated with great loss the Junta troops stationed near that place. I am told that ment to act as it had done, he contended that the whole Saldanha, when remonstrated with for disregarding the armistice, said, that the orders for advance had been previously given, and that he was glad to be near Oporto to assist the Junta in protecting the Afther throne and get her out of the kingdom before persons and property of strangers. 1 suppose the leader of the Spanish troops at Valença will offer a similar excuse. The conduct of Saldanha does not escape criticism here-and men exclaim against the Duke, who remained four months quiet at Oliveira. and never moved a step forward until he had the cover of an armistice, and found that the Junta lost 2.400 men in one sweep.

We now turn again to the Lisbon correspondent of the Times :---

The news of this important capture was carried to Lisbon by the Madrid Peninsular packet, which reached this in the afternoon of the 1st inst. It speedily became disseminated throughout the metropolis, and produced a most extraordinary sensation, having taken every one by surprise, and filling the Queen's supporters with joy, and the adherents of the Junta with dismay.

The landing and securing of the prisoners within the precincts of St. Julian's was completed yesterday afternoon, June 4th ; they are guarded by a strong body of our marines. On Wednesday some 50 cavalry and 16 artillerymen went down in a steamer to conduct the captured horses and mules to Lisbon, and arsenal boats to bring up the armament, &c.

The great number of the captured vessels arrived here in a miserable state, short both of provisions and water. Too many men were likewise crammed on board some of the vessels, and they arrived like the human cattle of a slaver. terribly exhausted by the excessive heat and confined space. We have thus got a little army of prisoners on our hands, and will not perhaps find it so easy to get rid of them. Whenever s t at liberty they may immediately proceed to make a fresh rebellion, of which their numbers would form a sufficient nucleus.

the insurgent leaders were likewise on board the ves-We are loth to charge Admiral Parker with the treacherous design of seducing, under false pretences, the Viscount Sa da Bandeira to surrender him-Times. The Junta had deliberated on the possibility self and followers, but the extract following, from the Admiral's letter, wears that ugly appearance,

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. By the muil steam ship Britannia, we have news from New York to the 1st instant. Letters from the came every representative of a liberal constituency to reseat of war state that General Scott was advancing rapidly upon Mexico. Although short of troops-a large number of volunteers having left him, their time of service having expired-he had pushed on a column to Puebla, where no resistance was expected. General Worth had taken possession of Perote, without opposition. General Taylor, in consequence of to move from his position. In the capital of Mexico Portugal since the accession of Costa Cabral to power, everything was in confusion. Little or no preparation for defence was made.

Amperial Parliament,

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- [In consequence of our publishing arrangements precluding the insertion at any length of the commencement of the important debate on the intervention of this country in the affairs of Portugal, we here give an abstract of the discussion on Friday evening last.]

AFFAIRS OF POBTUGAL -Mr HUME moved that in the adgment of the house, the armed interference of the British Government between political parties in Portugal was unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to mischievous consequences. After reminding the house of the popular struggles by which the liberties of this country had been achieved and established, and insisting upon the right of other people to fulfil in the same way their own political destinies, without being interfered with by any foreign power, the honourable gentleman proceeded to criticize the foreign policy of her Majesty's government in relation to Portugal-a policy to the principle of which he objected, as he also did to the manner in which it had been carried out. Without questioning the absolute right of the executive governquestion should have been submitted to parliament bebeen prepared to unhold that balance,

fore the intervention of which he complained was de-Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted that, in the speeches cided upon For such a course the conduct of Mr Canwhich had been made against the policy of the governning, in relation to Portugal, had not left them without ment, the facts of the case had been so completely overooked. Mr Hume, and others who followed him, took a precedent. He regarded the news of that morning as casting a greater stain upon the honour of the British it for granted, but most unfairly and erroneously, that the government were engaged in an attempt to establish name than had ever been cast upon it before. It had allied itself with despotism, and succeeded in crushing a despo ism in Portugal, on the ruins of popular liberty. popular movement, to which a patient and suffering pa-The very reverse was the fact, and this disposed of much tion had been driven by a series of arbitrary acts, which more than justified the people in the armed resistance evening been used. As to the general question, it was which they offered to their government. The liberties of necessary to interfere, first for the welfare of Portugal, the Portuguese had been nominally guaranteed by charter, next for the interest of this country, and lastly to avert | but the whole conduct of Donna Maria's government had been subversive of that charter, at war with every printhat after the insurrection had broken out decrees the ciple of freedom, and destructive of every right and of every guarantee for the enjoyment of those rights which countenance and sanction of the government of Lisbon. the people of that country had imagined that they had secured. Yet such was the new ally of her Britannic Majesty's government, in conjunction with whom it was now engaged in crushing a popular cause which was that Lord Palmerston wrote his despatch of April 5, adhered to. Oaths would be violated, as oaths had been behalf. He wondered how any man could venture upon sanctioned by every principle of justice. One of the and that the intervention complained of ultimately took violated before-and these insurgents would again be the such an assertion with the fact before his eyes, that the reasons assigned for this unworthy course on the part place. Whatever might be the character of these acts objects of persecution and oppression. Other insurrecof our government was, that if we had not interfered, France and Spain would have done so, to the annihilaion of the popular party. But we were yet to be told what it was precisely that France would have done, Louis Philippe cannot have forgotten," said the hon. At the period of intervention Portugal was divided into review, therefore, of all the circumstan :es," said the gentleman, "the circumstances to which he owed his three parties. There was first the Queen's party, who noble lord, "I cannot arrive at any other conclusion throne and the principle by which he holds it," an allu- governed in her name, in the most arbitrary manner; than that the conduct of the Portuguese government was ion which elicited a burst of cheering from all parts of the house. Remembering this, the part which he had arms in behalf of Liberal principles; and there was, secure their lives and liberties. The whole conduct of taken in this intervention appeared to him (Mr Hume) utterly unaccountable. The whole of constitutional Junta, and which would ultimately have had the advan- ordinary. The Portaguese might say to them, as one Europe had acknowledged the right of the French peo- tage in the coalition. Such was the distracted state of of our poets said of a government of his day .-ple to resist the despotism of Charles X., and it was the Portugal when it became imperative to interfere, if inexercise of that right, uninterfered with, which elevated terference could be effected, for the benefit of the counthe present dynasty to the throne ; yet that same dynasty | try. The circumstane adid not warrant interference unwas now resisting the exercise of the same right by the der the quadruple alliance, and all that remained for this Portuguese people, who were ten times as much op- country, was to mediate between the parties, with a view I place no reliance upon the promises of this government pressed as were the French previous to the revolution of to a reconciliation between them. Lord Palmerston, with for the atture ! I do not believe we can trust them ; and July. It was urged by the advocates of intervention, this object, first addressed himself to the Portuguese go- it is because I believe this interference on our part not that the pacification of Portugal, which was its object, vernment, of which he demanded, as conditions to re- to be for the interests of Portugal, because I believe would beits speedy result. Portugal might be crushed, conciliation, the revocation of all arbitrary decrees that the interests of England must suffer for the disgrace ot be pacified; and he could assure the passed since October last, the recal of the pri ut it would government that the step which they had just taken to Angela, the calling together of the Cortes, and the peace, I believe it will produce a thousand greater disas. would give rise to political complications which would certainly lead to great future embarrassments. The differences between the government and people of Portugal would be multiplied instead of being lessened, and the impediments in the way of the pacification of the country augmented instead of diminished. Such would be the fruits of an intervention unjustifiable in its inception, and unworthy the character of this country in the mode in which it had been conducted; for the news of that morning as to the capture of the troops of Das Antus left them only to infer that the Junta had been entrapped into the hands of the British squadron. The to do so There were other considerations connected that we protest against it, condemn it, and will not suievil tendencies of this unfortunate policy on the part of with the interests of this country and general pence fer it to be drawn into a precedent! That is a constituour government could be better appreciated when it was which rendered it imperative to interfere. The existence tional course for a House of Commons to take, and 1 considered that should Russia and Austria, on the death of Louis Philippe, march an army to Paris for the re-establishment of legitimacy in France, our course towards Portugal would preclude us not only from resisting, but Had that interference taken place, the result would in our opinion likely to prove beneficial to the interests of even from remonstrating with them. What rendered the have been that Lisbon would have speedily tri. Portugal and England, whilst we think it calculated to conduct of our government all the more indefensible way the fact that the Portuguese people were not in reality in govenments might have acted in Portugal as they thought (Much cheering.) arms against their sovereign, but against a cabal of fit. And how would they have acted ? They would tyrannical ministers, who oppressed the nation and have insisted upon the banishment of the leaders of the that the house had not earlier in the present session coerced the government. To interfere in behalf of these Junta, and would have permitted the administration, heard from the opposite benches those expressions of was neither more nor less than to sanction their violation | which had since fallen because this country had objected deep affection for constitutional freedom which had been of the constitution, and to sustain them in that violation. to its acts, to continue in power, when the liberties of enunciated that night. (Hear, hear.) He was much This was no party question, but one of national, indeed of universal, interest. What had been done could not by some honourable gentlemen that the proper course had not heard from those same benches an emphatic now be undone; but he called upon the house, by affirming his resolution, to manifest to the world their unanimous reprobation of a policy which involved a course of foring. But if we had declared war against Spain, had of Austria deserved the gratitude of mankind for estinconduct on our part towards another people which, pursued by others towards us, would be scornfully repudiated Junta against Donna Maria; besides, if Spain in. could not help thinking that there was more than met and indignantly resisted. The motion was seconded by Mr OSBORNE, whereupon Lord HABBY VANE addressed the house in vindication of the policy of the government. Mr Hume had hin self admitte : that circumstances might arise to justify the abstract principle of intervention. He (Lord H. Vane) as well as in conformity with those of this country, contended that the circumstances of the case in question afforded this justification. Had we not interfered others that Donna Maria had pursued an indefensible and un constitutional course; but the object of British interference was the maintenance of the constitution, which she had frequently violated. Our abstinence, when others intervened, would have promoted the establishment of despotism, whereas the allied intervention, in which we ever, and hence the events which had recently occurred. was now anxious to propose the resolution of which he wolk so prominent a part, would have the triple effect of

ture of the expedition having taken place at 4 a.m., or dictated by the British; at the same time protest- as supporting absolutism in opposition to popular liberty, Portugal, but of the basest and most despicable faction enjoyment of real constitutional freedom-institutions and as sustaining, at all hazards, a throne which had divested itself of every title to respect and confidence, either within or without Portugal; and it therefore becord his reprobation of that policy by supporting the motion before the house. He helieved that Lord Palmerwith that country, would be either the crection of a reston, judging from the papers before the house, was public in Portugal or the absorption of Portugal into the at first averse to such a proceeding, but that he had kingdom of Spain, been outvoted in the Cabinet. By inviting foreign

Mr CHRISTIE declared it to be his opinion that her Matroops into the country, the Queen of Portugal had jesty's government had made out a valid and satisfactory de'ence for their recent policy. It might be that should not be a mockery or irresponsible for its own acts. broken her oath and sacrificed her throne. The hon, disturbances might break out again in Spain, as M. Being now prisoners of war, he was sure the house would gentleman then took a rapid historic review of events in Guizst predicted ; but even if they did so. Lord Palmer- agree to his motion, and, by so doing. not only strong then ston would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had to whom he attributed all the evils which had recently taken the best precautions for the continuance of Portubafallen that country, and who, as Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, had solely concocted this iniquitous guese liberty, and that he deserved, if he did not obtain, intervention. It was, therefore, Costa Cabral's game that | success. the gratitude and approbation of every civilised nation,

this country was now playing. Was that the position Lord J. MANNERS, after expressing his intention to which befitted its honour and dignity ? We were not support the motion of Mr Hume, proceeded to declare bound by any existing treaties to support any particular his deliberate conviction that Lord J. Russell had failed ruler or dynasty in Portugal, but to extend our protecto substantiate any of the propositions which he had adtion to that country, should it be menaced with foreign invasion. This was the general rule of England, both interference was required by the interests either of Portugal or of England, or that it was necessary to pre. take measures for securing to the people of Portugal in relation to Portugal and other countries. Besides, there was nothing in the conduct of the government of Portugal to enlist the sympathies or secure the counteinterventions in Portugal had produced no other results nance of this country. A government which was still

than a ruined peasantry, an alienated and exasperated ruled by the spirit and by the measures of Costa Cabral nobility, a bankrupt exchequer, a perjured administra. was not that with which a liberal government in this tion, and a languishing condition of commerce and agricountry should have taken part. If the conduct of the culture ; and he predicted that our present intervention, British government surprised him, that of the "King of by giving a new lease of power and wrongdoing to the the Barricades," in becoming a party to the intervention, present Government of Portugal, would not be productive amazed him. The government could not get rid of this of more fortunate consequences. He contrasted the redamning fact-that a ministry calling itself Liberal had markable moderation of the Junta, which had never dis- others, who were at first disposed to censure the course proved itself to be the friend and promoter of the most played the slightest hostility to the personal safety or the absolute principle of government, and the first to pandynastic rule of Donna Maria, with the violent and erbi- of the unfortunate circumstances which had compelled. der to the caprices of a court; in doing which it put the tary conduct of the supporters of the present tyranmeal them to depart from the general rule, which prescribed constitutional liberties of a people aside, and, in fact, administration, and lamented that we simuld have com- an abstinence from interference in the internal bined with those who were anxious to fetter the choice affairs of foreign nations, seen sufficient rizvirtually subscribed to the principles of the Holy Alliance. and control the independence of the Portuguese nation. son in these circumstances to justify that departure. Lord Palmerston should have searned the threat of in. If intervention were necessary, as Ministers contended, Mr Macaulay then entered into a lengthened defence tervention from other quarters, and had that intervention taken place, to the danger of the balance of power,

inflicted on the prisoners of Torres Vedras had not been perpetrated, and when the atrocities which the peasantry of the negotiations the principles of non-intervention of Portugal had since endured were still uncommitted? had never been more clearly expounded than in the He thought that the amendment, of which Mr T. Dun- despatches of the British Ministers ; but it was stated the attention of the house. He concurred with Mc Dun- after a certain time in our policy, and an intervention combe in declaring that, as wo had interfered thus far in was made. Now, the cause of that change was this : 80 the affairs of Portugal, we were bound to interfere still | long as it was an internal question between the Junta of the speciousness of the arguments which had that further by obtaining a public pledge from the house that and the Queen, the British Government refused to interit would preserve the rights and privileges of the Portu- | fere ; but as soon as it became an international question, guese people, and a pledge from the Queen that she in which Spain and France and Portugal were conthe danger of a European war. He was ready to admit would abstain from all severity against those whom he was impossible for us to refuse to interfere. He repeated had captured in arms against her But, no-Lord J. that our interference imposed upon us the duty of protectmost arbitrary and acts the most despotic received the Russell had already repudiated that amendment by an- ing the rights and privileges, the lives and liberties of ticipation ; for he had told the house that the people of the Portuguese people, and that duty the British Govern-But these acts and decrees, so far from making against. Portugal must rely on the faith of their Queen and on ment was prepared to perform. It had been said there the British government in the part which it had taken, nothing else. Such being the case, there was no proba- was no guarantee that the Queen of Portugal would perwas part of its case, for it was to put an end to these bility that the terms which we had laid down would be form the engagements into which we had entered on her the Queen should not be personally blamed for them, tions would again take place, and that would lead to was sufficient guarantee, that if the Queen of Portugal but the party who surrounded her, and who threaten d other interventions on our part, as unwarrantable and to leave her without a government and without a direc. mischievous as the present, but still more likely to in. to her subjects she would be compelled to do so. tion to her army, unless she conformed to their views. | crease and complicate the difficulties of Europe. "On a

there was next the Junta, which professed to have taken such as justified the Portuguese people in an atcempt to lastly, the Miguellite party, which had coalesced with the that government appears to me to have been most extra-

> "What would these madinen have us ? They'd bribe us without gold or pence, Deceive us without common sense. And without power enslave us !'

ers sent attending the transaction because so far from modification of the Ministry. The council of the Queen ters than that it was intended to suppress-it is for these advised her to demand further terms, by which she reasons that I give my support to the hon, member's might banish some of the popular leaders; terms, how. proposition condemnatory of this intervention. (Hear, ever, which were not yielded to her. A new ministry hear.) The past, indeed, is beyond our recall : we canwas nominated, and after some deliberation, the other not recall those who suffered in the fatal exile to Augola. conditions were agreed to. This being so, and condi- we cannot recall those who have p-rished in the tumults tions so favourable to the popular party having been which have occurred; but, sir, there is one thing the accepted by the government, the British government was Commons of England yet can do-the future is still beready, according to arrangement, to consult its allies fore us; we can repudiate the precedent which has been with a view to inducing the Junta to accede to them, and set by the government of our country ; we can tell the to call in the aid of force, if necessary, to compel them powers of Europe that we will not be bound by this act, of the throne of Isabella in Sp in was identified with the trust that by the vote up a this question we shall affirm safety of that of Donna Maria in Portugal. The Spanish the propriety of assuming that position, and declare that government, there'ore, deemed it n cessary to interf re. this interference is not satisfactory to the country, nor umphed over Oporto, when the Spanish and Portuguese disturb the tranquillity of Europe and the world." Mr T. DUNCOMBE could not help expressing his regret Portugal would have been prostrated. But it was urged mistaken if on a previous occasion, this very year, he for the British government to have pursued would have declaration that the most perfect blessing was the most been to have prevented Spain, at all hozards, from inter. perfect despotism, and that the Emperors of Russia and she interfered, we must have taken part with the guishing the independence of Cracow. (flear, hear) He terfored, she would have had the good wishes, if theeye in the support which those noble lords and honot the active assistance, of France. And was the house nourable gentlemen were giving to the motion of the hoprepared for the establishment of a Spanish supremacy nourable momber for Montrose. Friends as they prosustained by France in Portugal? A good case for in. fessed themselves of absolute monarcky, perhaps they terference had, therefore, been made out, and it had were convinced that the course pursued by her Majesty's taken place in conformity with the interests of Portugal, government tended, rather than otherwise, to promote the cause of constitutional freedom. (Hear, hear) which were closely bound up with the maintenance of But, far above the jangie of parties, there was our old alliance with that country. In all this the Bri. one consideration connected with this subject. tish government had striven for the restitution of the which, in his opinion, it was specially importcharter of Don Pedro, for the convocation of the Cortes, ant to keep in view. Now that interference and for future abstinence from all arbitrary acts, and the had taken place, our chief object ought to be, in his opirevocation of such desposic decrees as had been previ. nion, to secure tranquillity to distracted Portugal, and to ously adopted. The British government had anticipated see her people places in the enjoyment of their o astituthat terms so favourable to the Junta would not have tional rights, and of all the advantages the intervention been rejected by that body. They were rejected, how. could afford to them. It was with that view that he The consequence of these events must be, and would had given notice. He must frankly say, that, after readmaintaining the constitution, supporting the throne, and very shortly be, that both the Junta at Oporto and Sa ing the papers which had been placed in their hands, and da Bandeira at St Ube's, would accept the terms origi. after attentively considering the speech of the noble lord nally proposed to them, when the constitution would be (which was the best possible commentary upon those pare-established in Portugal. So far, therefore, from the pers), he had come to a conclusion very different from British government seeking in all this to establish de. the views he had been led to entertain when he first spotism, all that it had done was with a view to put an heard of this interference. Throughout these papers he end to despotism at Lisbon, and to the irregular and must confess that he had found a desire and a determiviolent government at Oporto, with a view to the welfare nation on the part of the British government to protect honourable gentleman concluding his vocal performance of Portugal itself, to the obvious interests of England, the rights of the people who were in arms. The governand to the maintenance of European peace. The history ment here, as all who read the papers must confess, were Strangers being therefore ordered to withdraw, were of this country showed that interference was not new to placed in a difficult position, and had a most difficult it, either in affording aid to other states or in being aided duty to perform. The consequence was that they were by them. Again and again had it interfered before : abused by bo h parties. (A laugh.) There was one not, however, as the Holy Alliance did, to establish abso. ples, to be sure, set up in their justification, to which it lutism, but to establish limited monarchy, with repre- was impossible for him to subscribe. It had been sentative assemblies, which would secure the liberties stated, as a reason for interference, that if England did of the people. Honourable gentlemen had asked what not interfere, Spain would do so. Now, according to security they had that the terms accepted by the Portu. his view, that was no justification whatever for any inguese rovernment would be faithfully observed. He had by its own merit or demerit. If interference was wrong, no doubt but that they would be carried out, for the Por- on no account should we have been a party to it ; our tuguese government was bound to its allies, not on'y by terfererce on our part. Our conduct must stand or fall good faith but by its own interests, to carry them out, course then should be to reject all claim to interference to the last. (Hear.) Such was the conduct of the Briand the means of doing so would be at its command. Whatever view the house might take in reference to the tish government in 1826, when Mr Ganning was in power. policy of her Majesty's government in this momentous What was his language when, in that year, he asked matter, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the approbation and concurrence of parliament to the he belonged to a government which would not shrink, course he was about to pursue towards Portugal ? It from acting in such an emergency, and in a maaner con- was almost the first speech he (Mr T. Duncomb.) had ducive to the welfare of Portugal, and which had not ever heard that eminent statesman make in parliament, abandoned in the hour of need an alliance which and well did he recollect his concluding words,...." We England had kept with good faith for centuries, and go," he said, " to plant the standard of England on the which he trusted she would adhere to for centuries to heights of Lisbon, and where that standard is, foreign dominion shall not come," (Hear.). Respecting the motion of his hon, triend, he could not, after reading the papers before the house, agree in the conclusion to which his hon, friend had come. He did not shink the HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Earl of ELLENBORDUCH result of our interference would be dangerous or mismoved for a select committee on the Post-Office cheirous to the liberties of Portugal. What said the Cabral faction, which had been the cause of the whole dis-The Marquis of CLANRICARDE had no objection to the sension ? In one of their documents, published in Lisappointment of the committee, and the motion was bon, and termed the " Appeal of Loyalty," addressing the Portuguese people, they told them that theirs was The other business was of a routine character, and the

which had ever swayed the destinics of a nation. By which would not be changed to meet the institutious deour ill-timed intervention we had sacrificed the liberties signs of a minister, which would protect the rights of of Portugal to a faction which had reacted in Lisbon all property, encourage the national resources, and lead to the fabled horrors of our own Star Chamber ; and the the restoration of public confidence, by fair and equitable result of it, after the destruction of our ancient alliance means. No one could dissent from these sentiments as express: d by the junta. They further observed, that it was not desire of change, but actual wronge, that had driven them to the attitude they had assumed, and which they declared they would not abandon until they received a guarantee that the representative government the hands of her Majosty's government, and give effect to the recent declarations of the First Lord of the Treasury and enable them to carry them out, but descree

His amendment was-"That Great Britain having become a party to foreign armed interference in Portugal to terminate the civil war that unhappily prevails in that kingdom, it is the opinion ranced on Friday evening. He had not proved that our of this house that, on tranquillity being restored, it will become the duty of the British government to vent the occurrence of an European war. Our former the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges,"

Lord DUNCAN having seconded it,

Mr MACAULAY said that he had heard with great pleasure the amendment which had just been moved—(cheers and counter cheers)-by his how. friend, who had taken seorrect view of the principles which had guided, and would continue to guide, her Majesty's government. He had also observed with pleasure that his hon, friend and adopted by the government, had, upon an examination why had they not interfered at an earlier period after the of the policy of the government, and in doing so virtually first successes of the Queen's troops, when the cuelties traveiled over the same ground as Lord J. Russell It was admitted in every quarter that during the early part combe had given notice that evening, was well worthy that in spite of these despatches a change took place would rule in future according to the constitution, and cerned, the situation of affairs became so altered that it convention made between England, France, and Spain was unwilling to keep the terms which she had granted

Lord G. BENTINCE was sure that every member of the Cabinet would be delighted to find that Mr T. Duncombe, who had been pleased to refer with extraordinary courtesy to his friends on the Protection benches, had left it beyond all doubt that, though he had the love of liberty on his lips, he had that of despotism in his heart, by coming to their rescue from a vote of censure for their interference in Portugal, when it was admitted that the interests of the Queen of Portugal had become quite desperate. Referring to the speech of Mr Macaulay, and the argument which he had founded on the long-continued alliance between England and Portugal, he defied him to point out any treaty by which we were bound to fly to the assistance of the Queen of Portugal when she was resisting her subjects, forced to rebellion by the oppression of her government. The noble lord then gave an interesting narrative of the causes which led to the rising of the people of Portugal against the government. In Portugal, under the existing order of things, all was plunder and corruption ; every place was matter of purchase ; the money going into the pockets of the officers of state. There was Cabral himself : but five years ago the son of an obscure shopkeeper, and himself since employed at an ostensible salary of £800 a year; this person was now one of the very richest man in Portugal. and the estate of Thomar, which he had purchased, and whence he had derived his title, being alone, it was said, vorth £10,000 a year. With respect to the impost of burial fees for interments in the public cometeries, this was another cause of excitement to the people, because there were no walls erected to surround the cameteries, which were infested by dogs, and the herds of wild swine peculiar to the country, by which the dead, who had been interred after the payment of heavy fees, were torn from the graves wherever they had been deposited, and the places were descenated. These events brought the population of Portugal to a state of frenzy. The case of the poor peasant woman, whose name had been given to an insurrectionary rising, must be romembered by the house. She brought her dead child for burial in the village churchyard, but the priest declined to bury the child, and appealed to the law, which forbade him to do so. The poor woman; unable to pay the ten shillings' fine required, insisted upon the barial. The result was that a disturbance arose, the military were called out, blood was spilled in: the churchyard, the peasantry though only half armed; defeated the military, and in a few days from the incident the whole country rose in arms and required the dismissal of the Cabral administration. Another offence given to the people was the monopoly of the tobacco contract, which, though never before conceded for a longer term than twelve years, was granted for a period of twenty-three years. So also the contracts for gunpowder and soup : and thus in every way that it was possible the people had been plundered and pillaged by a venal and corrupt ministry. (Hear.) These were some of the offences among many others. But, in addition, laws had been passed without any reference to the Cortes, but by the mere publication of decrees, and the elections were conducted without any regard to the freedom of the people; but on the contrary troops were marched, in direct violation of the charter, to vote in companies. Ballot papers of a particular colour were distributed, so that the government could ascertain how everyman voted ; and of course the result was that the elections were carried in favour of the then existing government. It was one of the provisions of the constitution (as in this country) that the military should not be allowed to interfere at elections; but in the instance hereferred, they had not only interposed by record. ing their votes in whole companies, but they had also interfered with the people by force, and blood had been shed in many of the very churches in which the elections were conducted. But this was not all-a poll-tax of twenty pence per head had been put upon the whole population, without any difference being made between the rich and the poor, and this tax was imposed under the pretence that it was designed for the maintenance of the public roads.. Under this poll-tax it was arranged that where the peasantry were unable to pay, they were permitted to commute by giving eleven days' labour on the public works. This, of itself, was felt by the people to be a great grievance ; but the grievance became the greater, because these very public works afforded no benefit to the country, but were rendered the means of the most nefazious jobbing. It was notorious that Jose Cabral had realised £ 50,000 by the contract he had secured for public works between Liston and Oporto. These were, as he thought, causes quite enough to stir up the most patient people that ever existed in the world. And, as might have been expected, they tose in arms-juntas assembled in every part of the country, and in May, 1816; a new ministry was appointed; and no sooner had the people obtained a government which in their opinion would do them justice than with one accord they laid down their arms, and in the course of a very few days universal peace prevaited throughout Portugal. He contended that a people who could so behave and conduct themselves were worthy of freedom and of a constitutional government. (Hear, hear.) The Queen of Portugal appointed the Duke of Palmeila her minister. and made to her people a proclamation to the effect that all those grievances should be redressed. The Queen called upon the people in these honourable words, "Portuguese, confide in me." The Portuguese nation on this invitation had confided in their Queen, but it appeared that then the elections which were to take place in October were near at hand. The people demanded the expulsion from Portugal of M. Dietz, who was supposed to be the adviser of the King of Portugal, and they were called ugen to insist upon the just impeachment of the ministers who for five years had committed so many breaches the cause of nuticuality, that the proposal of the English of the constitution, and had been guilty of so much pressure upon the people. For this reason only, on the

both under arrest, while she appointed a new ministry,

which, though it had not one of the Cabrals at its head,

was to all intents and purposes a Cabral administra-

tion. Was it not, then, the natural consequence

of such a proceeding as this, that the country should again rise in arms? They did so, even

though the whole military power of the country was

agaiast them-though they were quite unprepared and

taken by surprise, yet in the course of six months all

parties became united, and were on the point of perfect

success-success not with a view to dethrone the

Qaeen, for no such feeling appears in the whole of their

proceedings. It had been said that the cause of liberty

would be best served by this house refusing to pass any

censure on what the government had done. But what

security was there that the Queen of Portugal would not

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tish squadron off the bar, and come to the conclusion when he so grossly exaggerates the number of the that such interference was not probable, as up to that Junta's troops seized, and speaks as though Das time (three o'clock, P.M., May 29th), "no distinct Antas had voluntarily surrendered. Our readers threat of seizure or stoppage had been made by any British agent." Under these circumstances the order

to embark was given :--About five o'clock, 2,400 men were drawn up in front of the house occupied by Das Antas-colours

were distributed by his lady to one of the battalions -a speech was made by the Commander-in-Chiefhearty vivas were given by the surrounding multitude, and the embarkation commenced amidst the greatestenthusiasm, both en the part of the troops and the people. While this was going on, the British squadron, consisting of a frigate, a brig of war, and three large steamers, lay off the bar, a witness of all that passed, but no message was sent in, nor any order given, even under the shape of "friendly advice." About 6 o'clock the British Consul arrived at the

Foz, and had an interview of nearly half-an-hour with Das Antas. The object of the Consul was to deliver a letter, dated the 28th of May, from Sir Hamilton Seymour, refusing to protect the commissioners whom the Junta had proposed to address pertional question decided by national means. Our Con-

sul I have no doubt advised Das Antas in a becoming manner; but I am positively informed that Mr Johnson DID NOT DECLARE THAT THE EXPEDITION WOULD BE SEIZED, or use any language unqualified by the word "probably." The interview being over, Das

Antas himselfembarked, and the Consul returned to town for the purpose of delivering to the Junta the letter alluded to, as Das Antas had declined officially to receive it, on the ground that being Commanderin Chief of an expeditionary movement he had for the time resigned his presidency of the Junta. The

Consul did deliver the letter, and had at the same time a long conversation with that body; but I have reason to know without once exceeding the limits of advice, or converting "probability" into

certainty. Thus closed the Sunday night, some degree of confidence being given to the few English families prisoners were landed in Portugal and consigned to us, would have led to results which would have perilled remaining, by a hint that nothing hostile would be British marines! done by our fleet in this vicinity, on account of the

the expedition would not be disturbed till it reached the squadron and the ships of the Junta were seen instant. The correspondent of the "Daily News" peaceably, and, to all appearance, sociably, at anchor thus writes :-

off the bar-" the wolf lying down with the lamb"case, and we saw, as it explained, that the Portuguese fleet was in fact environed by the British squadron. The whole truth then became known, Thomas Maitland had captured the whole of the Junta's ships, and had disarmed the expedition. This was done in so offhand and characteristic a manwhich accompanied it. The correspondence begins with the following summons to surrender from Sir Thomas Maitland to the Count Das Antas :---" Her Majesty's Ship America, off Oporto, May 31.

sels of war, troops, &c. If they do not immediately ever, reluctantly. to use force. "T. MAITLAND."

Of course Das Antas, on receiving this letter, saw that he had no chance of escaping, and so, making a virtue of necessity, he struck his flag and wrote the following answer to Sir Thomas :--"Mindello, off Oporto, May 31.

"I have received the communication which your Excellency has made me. Surrounded by forces so much superior to those under my command, I consider myself a prisoner of war. I protest most solemnly against this violent infraction of the laws of nations against war, without any previous declaration of war on a friendly nation ; against the greatest abuse of force ever made under circumstances of the greatest aggravation, which dishonours for ever the English nation. Your Excellency will be pleased to give orders as to the ulterior destination of the force now "CONDE DAS ANTAS." under your command. Sir Thomas Maitland did not leave Das Antas long in ignorance of his intentions, and he proceeded at lated to give the popular chiefs confidence in the once to the disarmament of the troops in the following characteristic manner :---

Her Majesty's ship America, off Oporto, May 31. "As the troops under your command are now prisoners of war, in order to prevent unnecessary blood-

will remember that Sa da Bandeira commanded the Junta's forces at St Ubes, near Lisbon. 'Her Majesty's ship Hibernia, at Lisbon.

" June 1, 1847. " My dear Viscount,-I have this instant received by the packet from Oporto, a despatch from Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, of the America frigate, who commands the British squadron off the Douro, informing me that yesterday the whole of the insurgent naval force, consisting of the vessels enumerated in the margin, and having on board the Count das Antas and 4,000 troops, surrendered themselves, to the British squadron, and are now on their way to the Tagn3.

"They are in the hands of the English; and I need notasoure you that notonly will their lives besafe, and that they will not be delivered up to the Portuguese government, nor obliged to land in Portugal against their will; but I flatter myself they will find themselves kindly treated.

"Need I intreat you, my dear Viscount, to cease somally to the Queen, for the purpose of having a nu- hostilitles, and follow the example of your associates in arms? *

"W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral." The following is an extract from Sa da Bandeira's answer :--

"In reply, I have to tell you that I shall defend myself if I am attacked; but also, that upon the appearance of the new and powerful enemy which has presented itself against the cause of the peuple of Portugal. I shall suspend hostilities until I receive the instructions of the Junta of the supreme government of the kingdom.

"I have the honcur to be, Mons. L'Amiral, &c. "Viscount de SA DA BANDEIRA." St Ubes, June 2nd, 1847, 2 A M.

Admiral Parker assured Sa da Bandeira that the prisoners would nor be obliged to land in Portugal

acainst their will; yet three days afterwards the | would have done so, when intervention, independently of a Portuguese fortress, under the guard of a body of the very existence of the Liberal party. He admitted

great value of British property in Oporto; and that Since the above was in type we have received by the Madrid, Peninsular steam-ship, intelligence Cascacs. In fact, on Monday morning the whole of from Lisbon to the 9th, and from Oporto to the 11th

The consequences of the coup de moin perpetrated but a notice placed on the bar book soon altered the by the English squadron on the 31st of May have not been long in making themselves apparent. It is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of the court party, and of a very small and bigoted and it was found that, at 4 a.m. on Monday, Sir party of Englishmen, (whose monied and stock-job bing interests are implicated in the triumph of absolutism,) the whole population of Lisbon feel alike This was done in so offhand and characteristica man-ner that I cannot do less than give the correspondence first foster the insurrection of Portugal, and then use its irresistible power to quell it, and to deliver its chiefs over to the hands of their enemies. The firm determination of the Viscount de Sa Bandiera to yield nothing short of direct aggression on the part "I have the honour to inform you that my orders of Great Britain, has apparently occasioned some emare imperative to take possession of the Junta's ves- | barrassment to the ambassador and the admiral, for

no step had been taken up to the evening of the anchor near the America, I shall be compelled. how- Sth of June to compel the insurgent forces at St Ubes to lay down their arms. A Spanish force of upwards of 1,400 men, under the command of General Mendez Vigo. marched into Portugal on the 3rd inst.. crossing the frontier river Minho, at Valenga. Colonel Damazio, commanding the Junta's forces in that quarter, offered some resistance to the advance of

the Spaniards, but subsequently retreated to Ponte de Lima.

It is difficult to ascertain what diplomatic steps are being taken in the present confused state of affairs. The report most current is that Sir Hamilton Seymour has been unintermittingly employed, since the news of the capture of the expedition of Count das Antas reached him, in an endeavour to induce Donna Maria and her ministers to carry out the preliminary steps of the conditions accepted by her, and upon which the whole of the recent acts of the British squadron are based. These preliminary steps consist in the immediate nomination of a ministry calcufuture conduct of the court and government, in the restoration of the personal guarantees, and the

liberty of the press, and in the liberation of all persons confined under the rigorous regime of the Marquis Frontera and his brother, on suspicion of being shed I have the honour to request that you will give disaffected. But up to the moment at which I write accordance with the pelicy recommended and im- draw the attention of the house to the consequences of official part of the Diario may be accepted as evidence of the Queen's determination, conduct the very reverse to what I have above indicated must be looked which the government of Portugal was placed-depend for, iaasmuch as the Gazette of the 7th instant contains a decree, dated the preceding day, prolonging the suspension of personal freedom, and of the liberty of the press, and this, too, in the very teeth of Donna | matter how grievously they might be oppressed, were in Maria's own personal engagement with Sir II. Ser- a most hopeless condition, inasmuch as, if they resorted mour to annul every illegal act passed by her, to the ultima ratio, which under certain circumstances amongst which this stands first and foremost. Of they had a right to do, for the vindication of their rights, the general sentiments which animate all classes in the government appealed to its foreign allies to crush the capital, save a select few to whom I have already the people, whom it drove into insurrection. Under alluded, it only remains for me to say, which I can such circumstances, what hope was there that the gomost conscientionsly, that one common feeling of in- vernment of that country would deviate in future from dignation and sorrow appears to pervade the whole its former unconstitutional practices ?

perpetuating the libertics of the nation.

No one rising after the noble lord had taken his seat, pause of some minutes ensued, during which Lord Palmerston was frequently called for, but he refusing to rise at that stage of the debate, some honourable members on the Liberal side, below the gaugway, became clamorous for the question, Mr B. Escott vociferously so, that by noticing that there w.re strangers in the gallery. slowly defiling out of the house, when

Mr M. MILNES rose and continued the debate. He commenced by vindicating the general principle of intervention, on which, if we had not formerly acted, Spain, Portugal, and Greece would, to this day, have been destitute of constitutions. If it was proper to interfere for the establishment of a constitution, it was equally so to interpose for its preservation when its existence was perilled. It was because he regarded the presentintervention as essential to the maintenance of the constitutional liberties of Portugal, that he was disposed to acquiesce in the policy pursued by her Majesty's government. The government had confined itself to the use of moral force in Portugal, until the threatened active intervention of France and Spain necessarily threw it upon another course, by forcing it to choose between conjoint

intervention with these powers, permitting them to interfere alone, or going to war to prevent them from so doing. In adopting the first of these alternatives, the government had pursued the wisest course. Not only had it thereby consulted the best interests of Portugal itself, by restricting the intervention to the narrowest limits compatible with the attainment of the object for which it was undertaken, but it had also conserved the interests of the English creditors, to whom the bulk of the Portuguese debt was owing and who mainly depended for their security upon the maintenance of constitutional rule in the indebted state.

Lord W. POULETT thought that the government should have interfered so far as to have given the Queen of Portugal an asylum on board one of its vessels, but no house rose at 6 o'clock.

the necessary directions to them to lay down their nothing whatever has been effected either by the rearms,-otherwise I must use the means in my power to oblige them to do it. "T. MAITLAND." This order was obeyed without resistance. I am told that one of our boats fired unnecessarily into one of the smaller Junta vessels, and that two men were killed. I hear that one officer stabled himself to the heart sooner than give up his sword, and that two sailors threw themselves overboard, one of whom had the good luck to swim to shore. The full extent of the news was not known till the

afternoon of Monday. It of course produced a violent irritation in the town, and caused the remaining English subjects to reflect very seriously on their situation. The Junta, however, behaved admirably. Had the Junta shown the white feather, had they consulted their personal safety and fled, I should not probably be alive to write this letter, nor any other of my fellow-residents. The Junta cortainly deserve credit for their forbearance, for, according to the account which they have published, and to the answers which they have given to such Englishmen 23 called on them, the letter of Sir Hamilton Seymour, declaratory of the final intentions of the British government, though dated Lisbon, May 20,

mass of society, from the highest to the lowest. Even | Mr BAILLIB observed that the question with which the more enlightened and liberal amongst the Ca- the house had to deal was, whether the government was from foreign countries was then agreed to, and the house bral partisaus feel that a blow has been struck at the justified, under any circumstances, in interfering by arms resumed. honour and independence of Portugal by a power in the affairs of Portugal, except when the liberties and was not delivered to the Casa Pia (palace of the) which, up to that moment, had at least the confi- independence of that country might be menaord by Junta) till one o'clock of the afternoon of the 31st, dence and esteem of the nation, but which, by this foreign powers. What had we gained by former inter. EXACULT NINE HOURS AFTER THE FLEET AND EXPEDI- act of partisanship and of police intervention, (for ferences in the internal affairs of both Spain and Por-TION WERE CAPTURED. This fact is so strange-it is that will be the effect of Lord Palmerston's proceed- tugal? We had gained neither the good will of the peo-80 contrary to British good faith and repugnant to ing) has forfeited its pretensions to be considered a ple of the latter, nor the confidence of the government, every feeling of fair play, that I have made minute friend to the Portuguese people, whatever it may be which, by very unwarrantable means, we had established in that country.

had done, the insurgents of arms, we had rendered our- wards of fifty railway and other private bills were read a throne and defind the institutes of the country. This are not control of the country wards of fifty railway and other private bills were read a throne and defind the institutes of the country. This are not contained our distribution of the country of t has Donna Maria or her advisers advanced one selves virtually responsible for the future good govern- third time, and passed, and the house adjourned at showed that is was time for every man to say whether malls and the military Government ficher addition to this he military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition to the head of the military Government ficher addition for the head of the military Government ficher addition for the head of the military Government ficher addition for the head of the military Government for the head of thead of inch towards rendering her government more in ment of Portugal. In addition to this, he wished to 2 o'clock till 5, when the Speaker resumed the chair. The government had encouraged this principle of abselaposed on her by Lord Palmerston. Indeed, if the inducing foreign governments to look to foreign aid for address on the subject of colonisation, stating she would ple. Sir B. Seymour, in addressing Lord Palmerston, support whenever and however they might compromise direct further inquiries to be made, in order to enable on April 14, said :

themselves with their subjects. Such was the position in parliament to adopt a course free from those evils which past legislation had caused both to the emigrants and ing for its maintenance, not upon the affections of its subthe colonies.

On the motion of Lord L. RUSSELL, the resolution, on jects, but upon the physical force of its foreign allies. The consequence was that the Portuguese people, no Navigation Laws, was agreed to,

come.

Revenue.

agreed to.

The debate was then adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr M. GIBSON, in reply to Dr Bowning, stated, that by the new quarantine regulations, ships having clean bills say, the only real one, which I find in my path ; but this of health would be immediately admitted to "pratique" from whatever part of the world they may teme, and He thought it much to the credit of the government that whatever may be their eargoes.

NAVIGATION LIWS. - The house resolved itself into committee on the navigation laws.

The resolution for bringing in a bill suspending the navigation laws with respect to vessels importing grain junta dem nied other guarantees than those of the

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL,-The adjourned debate on Portugal was then resumed by

Mr BOETHWICK, who contended that on the precedent stablished by Mr Canning, in 1826, Ministers ought to men of rank and respectability; and he believed they fered with force of arms in the affairs of Portugal. The guarantee of the three powers, particularly if supported broken, when 70 or 80 of the prisoners were butchered in time was now gone by when the interference of the house by the voice of that house. (Hear, hear.) Their earnest the streets by the Queen's troops. (Hear, hear.) What could be exercised with any good practical effect. could be exercised with any good practical effect; and wish, speaking in the name of the Portuguese nation, inquiries into it; and I can state with certainty that to the court and camarilla. the letter in question was not delivered by our Consul the letter in question was not delivered by our Consul the interference which the government itself had made the interference which the governme

in order to proceed with a number of private bils; up- level of the junts, and that they ought to rally round the here of the Start of the to be of the bils; up- level of the junts, and that they ought to rally round the branch of her competition on the in the start of the second o Lord M. HILL reported her Majesty's answer to the tism, or stooi by the constitutional freedom of the pro-

" But for two circumstances I should feel sanguine as to the chances of car ying the wishes of her Majesty's government into fall execution. The first of these has been the universal disapprobation which every adviser which to found a bill for the further saspension of the of the crown, official and unofficial, has expressed with regard to an annesty from which no exceptions are to by made. This is the great difficulty, I might almost wopears almost insurmountable."

they would not sanotion the sacrifice of any individual who rose in defence of the constitutional rights of the nate, not being willing to grant a full annesty, while the persist in her illegal and tyrannical acts ! Only on the people of Portugal. The Queen's party continued ebsti-

5th of January the nephew of an eminent member of the junta had been seized in the public street and hurried off to a dungeon. There he was crowled along with 400 or government, if they laid down their arms. They had now 500 other political offenders, who knew nothing whatlaid down their arms ; or rather, we had wrested them ever of the charge against them; they were kept there from them- (a langh)-and having interfered so far, it was our duty to go further. The members of the junta and their party were no sans culottes revolutionists, but

till the 29th of April-20 days after the intimation given by our govornment of their intention to interfere. They would still have remained there, had not the prison been in Portugal? It might he said the Queen was now

wokoken; and how could the people there be continually legleges of the constitution, and when it became a queson on which party should be ministers, why should not the ppppointment of the ministers. What was civil liberty, mulaless the party who had a majority in the country were mtintitled to conduct the government ? Never was there in in occasion when an extrinsic interference had been manade with so little of justice on its side ; it was the most atiatal blow that could have been struck at the liberties of of the country ! The Fortuguese people have been told behat whatever efforts they might hereafter make for their Dw)wn freedom, no sconer should they be on the eve of success, than the Queen of England would send her navy acacross, man the curren of and crush them, however just minight be the cause for which they were struggling. He felfelt that the course which we had taken would entail fututure difficulties on this country. Should it be the plpleature of the King of the French to find some ex-

ruruse for deposing the Queen of Spain, and placing the DeDachess of Montpensier on ker throne, he did not know hohow this country, after the course we had taken with reregard to Portugal, could interfere. (Hear, hear.) lidiow differently did we conduct ourselves under the admiministration of the Duke of Wellington, when the French

ledeposed Charles the Tenth-he at once acknowledged ththe choice of the French people, and so in Belgium, when ththe people threw off the yoke of the King of Holland, we didid not besitate to take their part. How different was ththe course taken by Mr Canning, in 1826, when he so cacarefully guarded himself against battering the inde-

pependence of the people of Portugal. The conduct of her MMajesty's government sadly contrasted with that of Mr C.Canning, who did not fear either France or Spain, and wwere we to be told now that Spain owed us seveniy millidions sterling, that we were to be bullied and cowed by SSpain ? (Hear, hear.) It was our duty to protect the inin lependence of Portugal, but not to dictate or prescribe lalaws to her people.

The debate was then adjourned till Tuesday. The house adjourned at ten minutes past one.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Lord STANLEY rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, respectising British intervention in Portugal; and after premising that he was influenced by no desire of factious opposition, but solely by a wish to justify the house against t the supposition that they approved the policy lately purs sued in Portugal, proceeded to charge the government with having concluded a treaty which violated the princciples of international law, and was repugnant to existiting treaties. He conceived that there was no principle more distinctly established, or more universally recognnized, than this-that with respect to the purely interreal concerns of any State, no other country had a right tto interfere in any manner, but least of all by force ; and countries. This was the principle which had been fol-Howed by all our great statesmen-by Pitt, by Canning. Iman who had violated it by his intermeddling policy in the present case, by Lord Palmerston himself. Assam. ing, then, that the principle of non-interference was to read. be laid down without qualification, it became his duty in the second place to show the house that the present

state of affairs in Portugal was one of purely domestic dissension, which warranted no foreign interference. To prove this, the noble lord rapidly reviewed the incidents which preceded the insurrection, which in ten days after the compulsory resignation of the Duke of Palmella had spread over the whole kingdom, confining the authority

of the Queen almost to the walls of Lisbon. The contest which ensued was wholly attributable to the unconstitutional proceedings of the government, to the dismissal of a constitutional minister, and to the apprehended re-

call, at all events to a return to the measures, of one whom universal indignation had driven from the country. There was in all this no ground for foreign interference, inasmuch as there was no threat even to the

ger to the independence of Portugal from without, nation of his reasons for speaking at that unusual time which alone could have justified the intervention of this of the evening : As this debate has lasted two nights, government. Lord Palmerston himself had, on the 5th and as I think the practice that has grown up of confi- amendment to be virtually carried after the declaration convenient to himself. the evolutively domestic character of the ing the more important part of the debate to three of of Anril od the question by characterising the insurrection as one four hours at the close of the evening (hear, hear) is wished in his turn to know what had become of the not affecting the dynasty, but simply the point as to who | prejudicial to the public service, because it leads to an should be the responsible ministers of the Crown. Up unnecessary consumption of the public time (hear, hear), to that period, he had but little fault to find with the I intend, as far as my humble authority will go, to enter conduct of the noble viscount, who had so far commed a practical protest against it, by delivering the few obhimself to the character of a mere mediator between servations I have to make at this, to a speaker, unpohe parties. Judging, however, from the conduct of his pular hour of the evening. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert enbordinates in Portugal, Lord Palmerston did not act then proceeded, in a long and masterly speech, to vinas an impartial mediator between them, Marshal Sal- dicate the Portuguese policy of the government danha having evidently regarded Colonel Wylde as fa- in doing so he besought the house to decide vouring the court party against that of the Junta. After the question presented to it by Mr Hume's mo the 5th of April, the whole policy of this country was tion, not on any extraneous considerations, but chanzed. Mediation then ceased, and active interfer- upon its own intrinsic merits. He would have no ence was determined upon; and if the mediation was hesitation in calling upon the house to visit with its partial so long as it lasted, the interference which suc- severest censure the conduct of her Majesty's governceeded it was inequitable between the parties from the ment in respect to Portugal, had there been any reason moment in which it was embarked upon. And on what to believe that their departure from the sound and plea did the government vindicate this "oppressive in- wholesome principle of non-interference had been graterference ?" On this, that if we had not interfered, tuitous and uncalled for, or that they ranged themselves other nations would have done so. The question, how- on the side of despotism, or attempted to crush the ever, was not would other nations have interfered, but liberties of Portugal. In his judgment, however, the were other nations entitled to interfere ! If, without papers laid before the house afforded satisfactory evibeing so entitled, they did interfere, this country was dence that the government, instead of having volun. dition of landlord and tenant to benefit the entire agribound to forbid their doing so, and to resist such inter. | teered its armed intervention, had been necessitated to act cultural community. The hon, member entered upon ference, if persisted in. But there was no intention on the part for which it was now sought to arraign it before details by which he showed that the measure would the part of France to interfere, and the threat of resist- | the country, and that the only object which it had in the ance to Spain, if she moved a soldier across the frontier, policy on which it was thrown was to support an ancient would have effectually averted danger from that quarmonarchy, and at the same time to promote the consti tutional liberties of its subjects. Such being the case, it ter. Instead of waiting for the interference of those two powers. we had invited them to interfere ; and what had behoved the heuse to give the whole subject a dispas- six months. A lengthened debate ensued, and upon we gained from what had subsequently taken place ? We sionate examination, and not to permit itself to be carried had saved the throne, but humiliated the sovereign. For | away by feelings which might precipitate it upon a deher gratitude, therefore, we could not look. And as to cision which would involve a censure upon those whose the people of Portugal, they could no longer regard us as acts might not merit such a visitation. In judging of the their protectors and faithful allies. The terms which conduct of the government, the house should overlook, we had secured to the Junta might be fair enough; but as far as possible, the historic light which had been what security was there that they would be fulfilled ? thrown upon events since the 5th of April, and place it-Were they prepared to enforce their observance to the self in the position of the Government at that period. Up minutest particulars i lie saw nothing but confusion as to that date the government had confined itself to giving friendly advice to Portugal, and to urging moderation on the part of the Junta, a course of conduct which the treaty of Quadruple Alliance entitled it to take. and one which was warranted by the policy which had for ages been pursued by this country towards Fortugal. without ever meeting with the disapproval of the House of Commons. Their friendly admonitions and moderate councils were continued up to the 5th of April, at which period the government found itself in a position of extreme difficulty, and at which time the line of its policy was changed. Had he been a internal affairs of Portugal." member of the government at that period, he was not bis resolution on the affairs of Portugal, he should on The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied in justification of prepared to say but that he would have urged the precise | Monday next move that as Government had interfered the policy of the government. The condition of Porcourse which her Majesty's government had deemed it | with the Constitutional party in Portugal, it was just and tugal was such as left to the government of the country advisable to take under the circumstances. The change which then took place in the policy of the government no alternative but that of interference. Portugal was was justified by the change which had taken place in the distracted by three parties, the triumph of either of which over the others would have been attended with the aspect of affairs in Portugal. Had the government, most disastrous results to Portugal, with a reversion of under the circumstances, persevered in its previous policy serious difficulties for Europe. It was for her Majesty's of non-intervention, other countries would have interfered, and in so doing they would have carried with them government to prevent the triumph of despotism under the sympathies of a moiety of Europe; and considering Donna Maria, of republicanism under the Junta, or of absolutism under Don Miguel, or to step forward and the relations of this country to Portugal, it was impossible effect an arrangement whereby the constitution would be | that in such an exigency it could have stood inactively by. re-established and the monarchy preserved. It had Had the contest been prolonged, Portugal was threatened chosen the latter alternative, and, as he conceived, the with a total suspension of the ordinary pursuits of inwiser one. And if the condition of Portugal was no dustry, and consequently with prospective famine, whilst result. sufficient justification of the course pursued, the com- | the interests of British subjects in that country were beplicated aspect which the question had latterly assumed | coming daily more and more perilled. In addition to this, rendered it imperative upon her Majesty's government the force of circumstances would have compelled the into act. Intervention from other quarters was impend- terference of Spain, if we had remained inactive, and day three months. A discussion ensued, but the amending over Portugal-an intervention which, if permitted have justified the interposition of France. Besides, at to proceed uninterfered with, might have ended in a the end of March there was no such certainty that the

ionon which party should be ministers, why should not the interpreter and the popular party, who in this country, have claimed the for the sake of the Junta and the popular party, who ting an end to the contest which distracted Portugal and tional powers. (Hear, hear.) These advisers of coups seconded by Mr W. Milford :menaced the peace of the world.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA supported Lord Stanley's view of the question.

The Earl of ST GEBMAINS and the Earl of GEANVILLE spoke in favour of the government.

Lord BEAUMONT, while not disposed to visit the gorernment with the same sweeping condemnation as Lord Stanley, thought their conduct was in many respects They pointed at the programme of the Septembrists, very blameable.

Their lordships then divided-For the motion.

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Majority for government - 19 Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past ten lock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-After the disposal of the ri**vate business.**

Mr T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to mend the laws relating to the custody of lunatics. Sir G. GBEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law as to the school attendance of children employed | around you if the attack upon you be an unjust one; but in print works.

PORTUGAL .- Mr G. BANKES gave notice that in the eing negatived, and the amendment of the hon, member for Finsbury carried, he (Mr Bankes) should move a resolution to the effect that the house regretted that her Majesty's responsible advisers should have recomparty in Portugal, without a previous communication a private individual; after a perusal of those papers on the subject from her Majesty to her faithful Commene.

Lord J. RUSSELL : I wish to say a few words with respect to the amendment of my hon. friend the member

for Edinburga said last night, in which I concur with him, that in the sentiment and language of that amend. ment we are ready to agree ; but I fear, if that amend. ment were put to the house as a substitution for the motion of the henourable member for Montrose, it might be interpreted that there had been no decision of the house on that motion. (Hear, hear.) I should wish, there fore, if my hon, friend has no objection to such an arasgement, that the motion of the honourable member or Montrose, which is a direct censure upon the conduct of the government, should be nut to the house first : and that my honourable friend should move his resolution. Crown, and I shall be happy to second it. (Hear, hear.) Mr T. DUNCOMBE said his only object had been to det that the only possible qualification of this universal precate in the present excited state of feeling. Portugal pprinciple was to be found only when the domestic affairs | being made the battle ground of party, and to get somecof a state were of a nature to endanger, if not the in- thing, if possible, for her people out of the melee. He stitutions, at least the great leading interests of other | was quite ready to adopt the course proposed by his noble friend, that the motion of his honeurable friend should be taken first ; but on the condition of it not beby Lord Grey-nay, even on former ocasions, by the very ing understood that his (Mr T. Duncombe's) motion should be afterwards withdrawn. On the order of the day for the adjourned debate being

Mr TBELAWNY inquired if the honourable member for Finsbury, by the words "just measures" in his amend. when ment, contemplated the use of arms by this country in order to enable the Portuguese to achieve their constitutional rights.

Mr Hume protested against entering upon a discussion of the amendment by a question about words (Cries of Bill was withdrawn by Mr M. Gibson, on the ground of order, order").

Mr T. DUNCOMBE : I am not minister at war in this country (Cheers and laughter).

The order of the day was then read and the adjourned debate was resumed by

Sir DE LACT EVANS, who supported the government. Sir R. PEEL rose with several hon. members, on different sides of the house, but the other hon. gentlemen giving way the right hon. baronet proceeded to address stability of the throne, far less any appearance of dan- the house ; prefacing his speech by the following expla- just influence for the preservation of the constitutional

paipain. But the spirit of independence in Portugal was this country was bound to avert, and which he was glad hear.) That was the mistake that was made by the held on the question of the allottees selling their to say it had averted. Another was, that as the Por- government of Charles X., and it is the mistake that allotments after receiving the Company's money. workoken; and now could the propie there be continuany to say is that method in the emergency to which its has been made by those counsellors who advised the The discussion was adjourned to Sunday (to-morrow) avery erned by interference nom without I lie dess gua-own misconduct had reduced it applied to other sources dismissal of that subject of the Queen and attached friend at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rules and for intervention, our government had dono right in par-ticipating in the interference which ensued, were it only would have been the true policy of government, even if the meeting. these dangers were real, to have met them, and not at- BLANDFORD.- The following resulution was passed owed their safety to the part which we had taken in put- | tempted to avert them by the assumption of unconstitu-

> d'ctat have taken credit to themselves for firmness and decision; they refer to the case of Louis XVI., and say National Land Company and other friends present in that the cause of monarchy was then lost by a want of public meeting assembled, having heard read from the firmness and decision. They pride themselves on their Star the report of the Crown and Anchor Tavern meetdecision and energy, but they do not see the danger of iug, held last week in London, for the purpose of amendresorting to these extreme acts of violence, or the con. ing the New Poor Law, do unanimously, zealously and sequences which they may lead to. (Hear, hear.) cordially, register our confidence and thanks to F but I believe that was nothing more than a proposed change in regard to electoral districts; and I contend great principles enunciated by Messrs O'Connor and that any apprehensions entertained in regard to that Jones will benefit the working classes. programme were not sufficient to set aside the constitu-

tional liberty of Portugal, (Hear, hear.) That was a selves the sympathies of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Let your enemies, if they will, meet and resort to unconstitu-

tional acts, be you content to apply the powers which the constitution gives you, and then the good feeling of other countries, ay, and of your own subjects, will rally if the friends of the monarchy will attempt to meet danger by coups d'etat, and will violate the law in anticivent of the resolution of the hon. member for Montrose | pation of dangers, then, in that case, the sympathies of Europe will not be with them-(cheers ;)-that is the mode by which thrones are more endangered than by disloyalty and disaffection on the part of the people (Hear.) I have now fulfilled that which I said I would return for Derby ; and likewise a subscription for mended interference by force of arms on behalf of either do, openly and frankly. I have spoken my opinions as before me. I cannot assent to a vote of censure on the government. I cannot consent to interfere with that which is now in course of action : but while I take that course, while I would not interfere to put a stop to that hearing Dr M'Douill deliver a lecture on the for Finsbury. My right honourable friend the member | intervention which has taken place, I must at the same time say that of the acts of the Portuguese government I cannot speak without condemnation. (Cheers.) And I say, in conclusion, that unless those evil councillors who have been placed around the Portuguese throne are banished-[An Hon. Member.-They will be banished.] -I believe that if that faction that calls itself the Ca. bralist faction-and for anything I know they may be worthy of the name they have chosen to assume-if such men and such principles are to influence the future goverament of Portugal, then there is no security for peace, no security there for continued attachment to the Crown. (Hear, hear.) And then, indeed, it will either in the shape of a resolution or an address to the not be in the power of England longer to give that advice, and to lend that assistance, which I think she can freely give and freely lend, and which I hope will be effectual for the single purpose for which they have been given and lent-to maintain an ancient monarchy, and to obtain from that monarchy guarantees for constitutional freedom. (Great cheering.)

Dr BowBING observed, that although Sir R. Peel had nointed out with consummate tact the difficulties of this question, he had not traced the course of the lamentable policy which had produced the present disastrous condition of Portugal. He was proceeding to contend that we had alienated from ourselves the good-

will of the Portuguese nation by our recent policy,

On the motion of Mr NEWDEGATE the house was counted out a little before eight o'clock. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Agricultural Statistics the lateness of the session.

PERTUGAL .- THE " COUNT-OUT."-A conversation of some interest then occurred in consequence of Mr Borthwick asking Mr T. Duncombe whether, if Mr Hume did not go on with his motion, he still intended to put his amendment as a substantive motion. This led to a reply from Lord John Russell, that whether Mr T. Duncombe made his motion or not, Her Majesty's Government would feel it to be their duty to use all its rights of the Portuguese people.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE added, that as he considered his f her Maiesty's Minist uite satisfied.

on Monday evening. Proposed by Mr Saunders, jun. That we, the members of the Blandford branch of the

O'Connor, E.q., and E. Jones, Esq., for their noble conduct, and we consider that nothing short of those

Carried unanimously. Three shillings were collected towards the electioneering expenses of Mr grievous mistake; and what is the consequence of re- O'Connor at Nottingham. We shall collect as much sorting to sach acts of power ! You alienate from your- as possible, and transmit the sum collected to the Election Committee.

Bury .- At a meeting of shareholders held on Sunday last, the following resolution was agreed to :---That it is the opinion of this meeting that Feargue O'Connor and Ernest Jones, Esquires, are eminently entitled to the warmest thanks of the Chartists of the United Kingdom for the able defence of their rights at the Westminster meeting.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of raising funds to be applied towards defraying the electioneering expenses for Mr Feargus O'Connor's return for Nottingham, and Mr Philip M'Grath's

the ballot of the O'Connorville tea-tray. DARLINGTON.-Placards and the public bellman announced that a meeting would take place on Wednesday week last, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Christian Meeting House, for the purpose of "Nature and Capabilities of the Soil," and the duties of every working man to avail himself of the opportunity afforded him to join the Land Company, and thereby emancipate himself and posterity from the fangs of a corrupt and debasing system of oppression and monopoly, most degrading and insulting to every friend of freedom, and to every sincere well-wisher of his country. Mr John Moss took the chair, and, after a few preliminary observations, he introduced Dr M'Douall. The doctor then stood forward and delivered a most splendid lecture in all its details. GASSTOWN .- At the regular meeting of the share holders, held on Tuesday evening, June 11, the following office-bearers were appointed :-Andrew Armstrong, treasurer; John Lowrie, secretary; oshua Morgan, scrutineer ; Henry Bennet and A'ex. Vood. auditors.

HULL,-Resolution passed :-

That a committee of five persons be appointed to consider the best means of establishing in Hull an auxiliary press the charge if she could recover possession of her to the National Laud and Labour Bank, and to roport hereon to the shareholders on Monday, June 28th.

NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE .- The sub-secretaries in Corbridge, Hexham, and branches between Newcastle and Carlisle, are requested to send their addresses to James Nisbett, 6, Gibson-street, Newcastle, for the purpose of forming a route for Dr M'Douall, between Newcastle and Carlisle, commencing June 27th. A money club is about being formed in this branch among the naid up members for the purpose of accumulating deposits in the two departments of have entered their names for shares are requested strong attachment that they had not only determined to to attend at the house of Martin Jude, on Sunday get married as soon as possible, but the banns had evening, June 21st, at eight o'clock: The committee actually been once published already. The male priwill be in attendance to commence the club, and re- soner's master, who was in attendance, having stepped rules :-

1. That this club consist of none but paid-up members of this branch of the Land Company, to be conducted by a committee of three. A secretary and treasurer gested to the mother, whether, as matters had proceeded to be chosen the first night of meeting in each club by the members then present.

2. That each share be 8d, per week; and that any member be allowed to take as many shares as may be

Police Report.

WORSHIP-STREET, --- A ROMANCE IN THE HACKNEY-ROAD .- A young woman, named Lucrotia Wilkinson Hendricks, was placed at the bar before Mr Broughton, charged with having stolen five sovereigns from her mother, a widow of property, residing in the Hackneyroad : and a smartly-dressed young man, named John Barnett, was also charged with having incited the firstnamed prisoner to the commission of therobbery. Mr haulm and leaves look green and free from discase, and Heritage, who appeared for the prosecution, stated the judging from external evidences, we should pronounce case, and called the prosecutrix, who gave her evidence with much emotion, and said that the female prisoner, who was her only child, and had been brought up with great care and tenderness, would be entitled upon coming of age to considerable funded property. For some time past, however, she had reason to suspect that her daughter had formed a degrading connexion with the male prisoner, who was a potman in the service of an adjoining publican, and in the habit of bringing beer be very cautious in drawing general inferences from parto the house, and on making this discovery she repeatedly ticular cases. As regards the grain crops the accounts warned her daughter of the ruinous consequences of such an intimacy, but without producing any effect, and it was at length necessary to resort to the extreme measure of locking up the greater part of her apparel, and keeping a close watch upon her actions, to prevent her clandestinely cloping with the object of her infatuation. long) would be that of slightly retarding the probable Thenrecautionary measures she adouted anneared to he period of the harvest.--Mark-lane Express. The precautionary measures she adopted appeared to be attended with success until the evening of Thursday se'nnight, when, in consequence of her daughter's protracted absence she proceeded to her bedroom on the second floor, and found the window wide open, and a thick plant. The spring corn, which has looked well from long knotted rope, one end of which was attached the first, continues to improve. There is abundance of to the bedpost, hanging down in the street, that the prisoner had taken a way no clothing but what a solution in the second states, respecting the growing of a highly favourable character, respecting the growing of a highly favourable character, respecting the growing crops, have been received from the United States, France a drawer in which she kept her loose cash, she discovered that five sovereigns, which had been safe a short the male prisoner had incited her daughter to her flight, she employed several persons to watch his master's premises and follow him, in the hope of finding the young woman's retreat, and on the preceding evening he was raced to a low lodging-house in Peter's street. Friar's

Mount, Bethnal-green, to which the witness subsequently beans, and peas were triffing. Of foreign flour we reproceeded with a constable, and having found them together gave both the prisoners into custody. On interrogating the woman who kept the house, she was informed that the rent of the room in which her daughter had been discovered had been paid by the male prisoner, who had engaged it the same evening the young woman than on any previous market day held during the last six absconded from home, and that he had also paid her frequent visits during the time she had lived there. No prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and the portion of the stolen money had been found in the possession of either prisoner, and, although she should be able to prove that the man had been lavishingly spendable to prove that the man had been lavishingly spend-ing money that it was not likely a person in his inferior ance was not effected. The show of foreign wheat was position would be able to command, she had no wish to very extensive, and we have to report a very dull inquiry daughter, and effectually break off the connection she had formed .- Mr Broughton, upon this, asked the daughter if she was willing to abandon her intimacy with the other prisoner, and go back to the house of her mother, who had exhibited such an earnest anxiety for barely, but at nothing quotable beneath last week's prices. her welfare; but the girl shook her head and answered with a decided and peremptory negative. When called less the sale for that article was in a very inactive state, with a decided and persmptory negative. When called upon for his defence the male prisoner admitted having hired the room in question; but said he had done so at at full prices, but all other kinds hung on hand, though the earnest request of the young woman, who had come we cannot call them cheaper. Although the supply of in a state of great mental distress to his master's house beans was very small the trade was heavy, at barely late the National Land and Labour Bank. Those who and begged him to do so, and for whom he had such a rates. In peas we have no alteration to notice, with a very honest, sober, and industrious young man, and that he had conducted himself with great propriety during the time that he had been in his service. Mr Broughton sug-

so far between the prisoners, it might not perhaps be advisable to adopt their own course, consent on her part to their union, and set them up in some respectable line of business, by which they might get a comfortable subsist-

2. That each club expire at the end of twenty weeks; could induce her to consent to an alliance with the male Barley : grinding 48s to 51s, malting 51s to 57s.—Beans : and then balance its accounts. And a new club com- prisoner, as she had been credibly informed that he was Egyptian 40s to 42s, Mediterranean 42s to 49s.—Oats : mence at the end of every twenty weeks, until all the a man of wild, irregular habits, and had been wandering Russian 32s to 35s, per qr.-American flour 10s to 15s per about the country for several years with a gang of gypsies. Mr Broughton then said, that although there was no positive evidence to implicate either of the prisoners ket since Monday ; and the show of samples here to-day directly in the robbery at present, he considered the circumstances of suspicion deposed to sufficiently strong to active state, at unaltered quotations. The imports of issues to both upon the charge and he foreign wheat this week have amounted to 9,820 qrs. That justify his detention of both upon the charge, and he should therefore order them to be brought up again to unstant it but in the mean to be brought up again to LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Wheat and flour have fallen. will be remitted to the bank in the name of the party answer it, but in the meantime would accept substantial bail for their future appearance. The bail for each was flour 1s to 1s 6d per brl. Indian corn is 2s to 3s per qr. ment of the bank to his credit, and that the bank cheque ' shortly afterwards procured, and both prisoners there- lower. The other articles of the trade could not be sold upon liberated. AN ARTFUL THIEF .- Sarah Watson, an artful-look ing girl, about 15 years of age, was charged on suspicion of having been concerned in stealing 14 sovereigns, a silver watch, and other valuable articles, from the house of 45 4d to 55 4d; barley, 7s to 7s 3d; beans, 7s 3d to 8s per her aunt, a widow, residing in Mark-street, Finsbury; and also upon a separate charge of st aling a satin dress the property of Alice Noel, another of her relatives. The prisoner, whose parents were in very indifferent circumstances, had been received into the house of her aunt from motives of charity, and was left by the latter to his share or shares placed to his credit, being four nights | take care of the place during her absence at church on a in arrears, shall be fined two pence upon each share, and Sunday evening, about five weeks since. On her return home in the course of an hour or two, after knocking repeatedly at the door without being able to gain admittance, she was at length compelled to effect an entrance at the rear of the house, and on entering the parlour, was surprised to find the prisoner squatting upon the floor with her hands securely tied behind her, and fastened to one of the legs of a table, and a broad bandage bound round her mouth, so as apparently to deprive her of all power of utterance or motion. On being extricated from her unpleasant position, the prisoner accounted for the predicament in which she was found by stating that a tall well-dressed mau came to the door and inquired for her aunt, soon after her departure, and learning that she was absent requested to be furnished with the necessary materials to communicate his business form the secretary of such change within 14 days, or be in writing, but had no sooner been shown into the parlour than he pulled a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it at her head, threatened if she made the slightest outcry that he would blow out her brains. He then, as she alleged, proceeded to secure her in the manner above described, and afterwards forced open all the drawers and boxes in the place, and absconded with the most valuable portion of their contents. The prisoner's account of the transaction was in the first instance implicitly believed, but some circumstances subsequently transpired which led to renewed investigation, and to escape further questioning vestigation, and to escape further questioning she clandestinely left the house, and never af-terwards returned. It appeared that she then went to the residence of her cousin, from which she contrived to abstract a satin dress, but having been seen to leave the house with the property, the police were directed to 4s 2d to 4s 8d, second quality do 4s 6d to 4s 8d, prime coarse effect her approhension. The prisoner eluded their vigilance, however, until a few days since, when informa- 4s 10d to 5s 2d, large hogs 4s to 4s 6d neat small porkers tion reached the station-house that a gang of coiners had 4s Sd to 5s, lambs 5s to 6s per Sib to sink the offal, suckestablished themselves at a house in Radnor street, St ling calves 18s to 22s, and quarter old store pigs 18s to Luke's, to which Serjeant Brannan and other officers accordingly proceeded, and found the prisoner in an upper room with another girl, and two notorious male "smashers," all of whom were secured. The two men were afterwards committed to Newgate from Clerkenwell, at the prosecution of the Mint authorities, and the female prisoner was transferred to this court to answer the present charge. In her defence the prisoner persisted in the truth of her former statement relating to the robbery at the house of her aunt, and gave a circumstantial narrative of the above extraordinary incidents connected with it ; but she admitted the charge of robbing her cousin, and said she had been instigated to commit it by her brother, who had received the stolen property. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be committed, but she will be brought up again for completion of the evidence. Shortly after one o'clock the proceedings of the Court were suddenly disturbed during the progress of the night charges by an agonising cry from one of the cells appropriated to female prisoners, and Alderman, the gaoler, having hastened there to ascertain the cause, found it proceeded from a woman named Ellen Hayes, under remand upon a charge of felony, and who had been taken in the pains of child-birth. It fortunately happened that Mr Burchell, one of the medical officers of Shoreditch. his assistant, and an experienced nurse from the workhis assistant, and an experienced nurse from the work- he was scarcely conscious a whole day through. On Tues-house, were in attendance upon other business, and day, the 2nd of June, he finally took to his hed. Ilis last under their prompt and skilful treatment the poor woman was safely delivered in a few minutes of a fine full grown male infant. Every attention that the unforce we have him, and on Monday, afternoon his mortal re-BRADFORD .--- The shareholders will meet in their grown male infant. Every attention that the unfavour. able nature of the circumstances would admit of was his shopmates and members of the Land Company. He afforded, by direction of Mr Broughten, and a plentiful has left a widow, and two small children, both under 18 supply of blankets and restoratives having been furnished months old, to deplore his loss, by the wife of the office-keeper, the surgeon soon after reported that the woman was capable of being removed,

Markets.

CORN, &c. THE POTATO AND CORN CROPS.

The question whether the potato crop has or has not been attacked by the disorder of the last two seasons has been the engrossing topic during the week, but we must confess that the little hitherto known on the subject has not done much towards deciding the point. The appear. ance of the plant to the eye is certainly healthy; the the crop perfectly sound. It seems, however, that upon closer investigation, made by parties possessing the requi site qualifications to examine the matter scientifically symptoms of incipient disease have been discovered : the symptoms of incipant ascess have been above at the conflicting nature of the reports are therefore easily ac. counted for. Admitting, however, that instances exist in which the potato manifests the same appearance as it did at the corresponding period of last year, it does not necessarily follow that the destruction of the crop to the same extent as then occurred must follow; and we should are universally favour able. Spring corn, which was last week beginning to show signs of a want of rain, has been greatly benefited by the recent showers; and though the fall which has taken place in the temperature has to a certain extent checked vegetation, the only ill likely to result from the cold weather (if it did not continue too

The wheat crop is growing vigorously, and has im-proved much in colour during the last week. It still continues to be thin on the ground in this county, but if this weather should last we shall have full heavy ears, if not a plant, and, since the rain, the colour has become brighter and deeper. The rain must have exterminated the fly on into which it was manifest the young woman had contrived to lower herself and make her escape. Upon afterwards examining the house she discovered that the prisoner had taken away no clothing but what and Hungary.-Liverpool Times, Tuesday. MARK LANE, Monday, June 14. - FALL OF PRICES.-

time previously, had disappeared. Feeling satisfied that During last week the arrivals of all kinds of grain as well as flour for our market, coastwise and by land carriage and sample, were on a very limited scale, but those of wheat from Scotland, viz. upwards of 4,000 quarters, were largo, while from Ireland a fair quantity of wheat and flour came fresh to hand. The imports of foreign wheat, viz., 16,414 quarters, were good, but those of barley, oats, ceived rather over 8.000 barrels.

Fresh up to day, rather a large quantity of home-grown wheat, principally in the hands of the merchants, reached us from Essex and Kent, the arrival of that article since Saturday evening amounting to nearly 2,500 quarters, The show of samples of both red and white was larger months. As might, therefore, be expected, considering the absence of the principal buyers, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was excessively heavy, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last for that article, and the rates receded from "Four to Five Shillings per Quarter." The transactions amounted to about 6,000 quarters, at the above amount of depression. The quantity of barley on offer was small, it being wholly composed of the parcels received from abroad in the past week. All kinds met a very slow inquiry, at We had a very small quantity of malt on show, neverthevery limited quantity on offer. Indian corn was heavy, and is to 2s per qr lower. Flour was very dull, and all kinds were 5s per sack and 3s per barrel cheaper.

BRITISH .- Wheat: Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, old red will be in attendance to commence the club, and re- soner's master, who was in attendance, having stepped 80s to 86s, new red 80s to 86s, old white 83s to 92s, new ceive entries for fresh shares. The following are the forward and stated that he believed the prisoner to be a ditto 86s to 95s, Norfolk and Lincoln old red 80s to 87s, old white 86s to 91s .- Rye 63s to 65s .- Barley : grinding 48s to 50s, distilling 54s to 61s, malting 58s to 60s, Chevalier 60s to 62s.-Malt: Brown 68s to 70s, pale 75s to 76s, Suffolk and Norfolk 74s to 76s.-Beans: Tick 48s to 51s, pigeon 55s to 66s. - Harrow new, 51s to 53s. - Peas: white 60s to 64s, grey and maple 56s to 61s.—Oats : English feed 32s to 36s, Poland 33s to 35s, Scotch feed 38s to 40s. Flour: Town made 70s to 75s, Essex and Kent 60s to 68s, per 280lbs.

FOREIGN.-Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg 80s ence ? The mother, however, declared that nothing to 95s, Mecklenburg 80s to 85s, Russian 70s to 80s.-196lbs. MARK LANE, Wednesday, June 16.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our marwas small. Still, however, the demand was in a very in-Wheat was reduced in value 2d to 3d per bushel, and without reducing late prices. RICHMOND (Yorkshire) June 12 .--- We had a large supply of wheat in our market this morning, but of other kinds of grain only thin, and at the latter end of the market the sale was very dull. Wheat sold from 12s to 14s; oats, bushel.

likely to arise from this gross violation of principle ; nothing but embarrassment, complication, and difficulties, from an event which the whole of constitutional Europe must deplore ; and he called upon the house to express its condemnation at the injustice and recklessness of the policy which her Majesty's government had pursued, The noble lord concluded a very eloquent speech, by moving "That the papers presented to both Houses of Parliament, by her Majesty's command, afford, in the epinion of this House, no justification for the recent interference of this country, by force of arms, in the

country. The marquis concluded his speech by the folof the government. Abstinence from interference, when force of Spain being already thrown into her scale. carried to a certain point, might be correct; but life, but in public affairs. It was right to abstain generally from interference with the conduct of others, but a state of things might arise in which interference

did nothing all this time ?" To which the man's reply have been disastrous to the liberties of Portugal. The was, "I never interfere in matrimonial disputes," Queen's cause would have triumphed, and the Ministry be given prior to the meeting of Conference, in order will be held on Sunday next. June 20, at 2 o'clock ord would wait whilst he who had transported the prisoners of Torres Vedras would laughter.) The no heard the knife sharpened, and till he heard the cries of have continued in power. Had the popular party place. the victim, before he would allow the feelings of this triumphed, on the other hand, what guarantee had they That country to be excited-(hear, hear)-but he was sure that moderation would have marked their uses of victory ? the noble lord would not, in the case to which he had In either case non-interference appeared to be no longer alluded, have continued his abstinence from interference a politic course. It was necessary to come forward with National Land and Labour Bank. till the dispute had ended in blood. iIn conclusion, certain proposals, and these being made to, and accepted he thought the government had done their duty, above by, the government, nothing remained but to see them all, by stopping bloodshed. He believed that they had carried out, by the interposition of force if necessary. produced the elements of returning tranquillity; he Under all the circumstances of the case, it would be un- 3s were subscribed towards the Bilston Tea-tray, and thought they had given space for action to that portion | just to visit the government with condemnation for the 55 3d towards the repayment of the debt due to our of the Portuguese nation which had been oppressed by part which it had acted. It had done nothing in this both parties; that in this suspense of arms and in the respect to disentitle it to the confidence of the house. new Cortes these parties would come forward ; and that, under the guarantee of the three powers, they would the motion submitted by Mr Hume. He was not prepared awarded to the men of London for their noble conestablish a government in Portugal which would obtain for the annihilation of popular rights in Portugal, or for duct at the Crown and Anchor meeting, and a hope respect in that as well as in other countries, and conduce the establishment of a foreign ascendancy at Lisbon. expressed that Messars O'Connor and Jones might be Yet one of them, if not both-and most probably bothto the interests of the world. Throughout the Peninwould have been the result of the Spanish intervention. may become members on application to the secretary, sula, and especially in Portugal, Great Britain had noswhich seemed to have become inevitable. What course, sessed great influence, which had conduced to the interests of this country. To exercise that influence now therefore, but that of conjoint intervention with Spain appeared to be wise ; while, if they allowed matters to go and France remained for the government of this country on, and avoided all interference, they would not ulti- to adopt, which would have been compatible with the tions in aid of the General Election Fund. mately have avoided war-war which would have been interests of England in the Peninsula, and the safety matery have avoided war-war which would have been interests of angula in the relimination, and the safety most disgraceful because it would do no good, and most of constitutionalism in Portugal! After paying a mischierous because it would have involved other coun- high compliment to the Duke of Palmella, the nischierous because it would have involved other coun-right honourable baronet thus concluded his speech :--- of the National Land Company, the laws of which The Dake of WELLINGTON, who spoke from the cross. The Dake of WELLINGTON, who spoke from the cross. tries in hostilities. (Cheere.) The Dake of WILLINGTON, who spoke from the cross. Sir, I think that the Fortugaese government, on the out were read and explained by Mr J. How house, the enclose, to encore the enclose, to encore the enclose of the encl benches, and was very inaudible throughout, then briefly of October, committed the greatest mistake that a go-submitted to the house his reasons for supporting the government on that occasion. One of them was, that the dethronement of the Queen of Portugal appeared to the dethronement of the Queen of Portugal appear be one of the objects of the Junta, a catastrophe which the accumption of unconstitutional power. (Hear, BRADFORD,-On Sunday evening a discussion was street.

catastrophe to the constitution and liberties of that cause of liberty would have triumphed. Everything then seemed to be in favour of the Queen's cause-her forces lowing justification of our interference and of the policy | having the ascendancy in the field, and the whole moral Spanish intervention had, in fact, even then taken place, it might be carried too far, not only in private except in mere form. Already a Spanish force was

hovering upon the frontier, ready at any moment to enter Portugal ; and had the government of this country waited until the legions of Spain had entered Portugal would become a duty between man and man, and also the time for remonstrance would probably have gone by. between states; the same might be necessary in public and events of a most disastrous character have superor European affairs as it might in social life. He re- vened. Under these circumstances, dark indeed were the membered a trial that once took place for a murder prospects of the Liberal party about the end of March. committed in the suburbs of London. It appeared that Nay, more, the Queen of Portugal was counselled and one of the witnesses who was called lodged in the house; urged by her Prime Minister, and by her military comhe had heard the declarations that had passed ; he had manders, to make a direct application for the assistance heard the knife sharpened with which the murder was of Spain. Had that country openly and actively intercommitted, and he heard the cries of the victim, whilst fered, and had France secretly abetted or openly assisted he himself remained perfectly quiet. The judge inter- her in so doing, the consequences would have been as rupted him by asking, "Do you mean to say that you inimical to the interests of this country as they would

virtuous indignation of the country party, which was instrumental to the counting-out of the house yesterday evening. This rejoinder brought up Mr Newdegate to justify his conduct, on the ground that when he made his motion there was no Cabinet Minister in the house, and he was himself solus on the Opposition benches.

Mr HUMB insisted that the mode in which his motion was got rid of was discreditable to all parties, and that it could not have taken place without a previous arrangement.

Lord J. RUSSELL excused himself and his colleagues by saying that they had " gone to see what was going on in the Lords."

Sir J. GRAHAM confessed that he preferred going to his dinner than sitting to listen to Dr Bowring's speech learned and graceful though it might be.

TENANTS (IBELAND) BILL .- The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr T. CRAWFORD, who stated its object was to give security to the occupying tenants in the south of Ireland, and by altering the existing relative conpromote employment and put into circulation a sum amounting to nearly £14,000,000.

Mr MONAHAN, the Irish Solicitor-General, opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day division the numbers were,

	Against		•••	•••		112
1	Maj	ority	•••	 m.	 h	83 - 410-00

The house adjourned at six o'clock. THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Lord BROUGHAM asked whether the government had received information of an insurrection having taken place in the Portuguese colony of Angola, after the arrival of the Torres Vedras prisoners there, and whether Count Bomfin, who was one of them, was not now the governor of the colony.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had heard such report. but doubted its accuracy.

Some bills were advanced a stage, and the house ad iourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr B. OSBORNE gave notice that in the event of Mr Duncombe not persevering with proper for Ministers to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights and liberties of the people of Portugal, and, if rop .- W. Knight, scrutincer; G. Bradburn, presinecessary, to enforce the same.

PORTUGAL .--- A further discussion took place on the subject of Portugal, Lord G. Bentinck calling the attention of the house to the infraction of certain articles of the treaty of Lisbon, of July, 1842, and asking the government whether any, and what, steps have been taken to obtain from the Portuguese government redress for the past, and security against future, injuries of a like kind done to British interests-propositions which elicited an explanation from Lord PALMERSTON, but led to no other

POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL .- On the question of the committal of the Poor-law Administration Bill being put, Mr BANKES moved that it be committed that ment was subsequently withdrawn. Some other amend ments were proposed but rejected.

The Corn, &c., Importation Bill, allowing the free mportation of foreign corn, &c., to the 1st of March next, passed through committee, and the house adjourned.

Aational Land Company.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.-At the branch meeting on Sunday last the following resolution was adopted :-That we are of opinion that it would be highly in- of the next Conference being held at Lowbands, jurious to the Company, and unjust to the successful in July next, have been adopted at Gasstown. Tower allottee, to interfere with him in selling his allotment if Hamlets, Barnstaple and Camberwell. he thinks proper.

BARNSTAPLE .- At a meeting of the members of this branch of the National Land Company, the following resolutions were adopted :--

That this branch suggest to the directors the propriety of publishing a list of all members that may have paid up their shares previous to the day of ballet.

members of this branch are located. 4. That at the first meeting of each club a ballot

shall be taken to determine the lots of each member, and a ticket shall be placed in a box for each share, so that a member holding four or more shares will draw 4 or more tickets, the tickets to be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., to show the rotative order in which the money invested drawing such number to be deposited in either departof the same be deposited in the hands of the treasurer until the close of each club.

5. That any member being successful in the ballot shall sign the following agreement :--- I the undersigned do hereby agree to pay to Mr ----- on order the -, being the value received and entered sum of to my credit in the -------- department of the National Land and Labour Bank. Signed by me, in the presence - Witness my hand this ----- day of of ----184

6. That any member after having had the amount of also an additional halfpenny per week upon each share, until such arrears be paid.

7. That in the event of a member leaving this town, who has had the amount of his shares placed to his credit, he shall pay up all arrears due to the club, before he can receive his check ; and if a member has to leave the town who has not had the amount of his shares placed to his credit, he shall be allowed to receive all monies due to him upon giving one week's notice to the secretary.

8. In the event of the death of any member of this club, all monies that may be due to him shall be paid to his next of kin, or placed to the credit of the same in the bank.

9. That any member changing his residence, shall infined 3d.

10. That each member shall defray the expense of the post orders, &c., for the remission of his own money. A second money club for the same purpose as the above, to be established among those members who have not paid their shares up, is rapidly filling, and those members desirous of entering the same wil please to give in their names to the secretary.

STOCKPORT. - The following persons have been elected to act as a committee for the next three months :- George Bradburn, John Briscoe, William Thornicraft, Christopher Brigham, Joseph Gorton, Richard Chadwick, William Knight, William Hardent; T. J. Woodhouse, secretary; P. Walker, treasurer.

SALFORD .- On Sunday evening, Mr J. R. Cooper of Manchester, delivered a very instructive lecture to a numerous and attentive audience, in the large room, Bank-street, Great George-street, on "O'Connorville and the Land Scheme." After the lecturer had described the place, which he said surpassed all that he ever saw for beauty, he dwelt at considerable length on co-operation, and pointed out universal brotherhood as the end of the labours of all reformers. and the beginning of general happiness. A vote of thanks was given to Mr Cooper for his able lecture. SUNDERLAND.-A general meeting of the Chartist Association and Land Company will be held in the meeting room, No. 5, Nombers-garth, on Monday, June 21, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. We hope that our members will give a hearty response to the call of the men of Nottingham and Derby, for assistance in the glorious struggle shortly to take place between unrepresented lubour and represented capital. Come forward and contribute every man his mite as proposed in last week's Star A penny per week until the elections are over from

our thousands, will go far to accomplish the object in view. THE NEXT CONFERENCE. - Resolutions in favour

FURTHCOMING MEETINGS.

room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. That this branch is of opinion that a longer time should HETWOOD. - A general meeting of the shareholders that a fair representation of the shareholders may take in the afternoon, in the Chartist room Hartley.

POTATOES.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, June 14 .- Very few arrivals of notatoes have taken place. The best qualities are in fair request at full prices, but all other kinds are a dull sale. York reds 280s to 300s, do Regents 280s to 300s, do Shaws 220s to 230s, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire regents -s to -s, do kidneys 160s to 180s, Dutch 120s to 160s per ton.

CATTLE, &c.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 14 .- Large importations of foreign stock have again taken place into London since Monday last, as will be seen by the following state-

	ment						
•	From Whence	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	
	Rotterdam	120	360	140	1,000	140	
	Hamburgh	54			20		
•	Harlingen	150	365	· 80	650	- 35	
	Nieudiep	30	40		210	_	
	Nieudiep Flushing				160		
1	-						
	Total	354	765	990	9 040	175	

Total... 220 At the outports about 300 beasts and 800 head of sheep, lambs, and calves have been landed, chiefly from Holland The supply of foreign stock on offer to-day consisted of about 220 oxen and cows, 689 sheep and lambs, and 31 calves in very middling condition. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive, and about 700 head more than last Honday. This increase in the supply, together with the comparatively small attendance of country buyers, and the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering. caused the beef trade to be in a somewhat active state, and the quotations ruled quite 6d per 8th lower than on this day se'nnight There was a considerable increase in the number of sheep on sale ; hence the mutton trade was heavy, at a fall in the currencies of 4d per 8lb. lambs we were well supplied ; while the sale for that description of stock was dull at a fall in the value of from 8d to 1s per 8lb. The supply of calves was tolerably oxen 4s 10d to 5s, prime Scots 5s 2d to 5s 4d, coarse sheep woolled sheep 4s 10d to 5s, prime southdown do 5s 2d to 5s 4d, large coarse calves 4s 2d to 4s 8d, prime small do 23s each. Beasts 3,028, cows --, sheep and lambs 28,590, calves 240, pigs 290.

WOOL.

LONDON. - Large public sales of colonial wool are now taking place in London. About 3,000 bales have been already offered, and partly disposed of at a trifle under the previous sales quotations. Since our last the imports have amounted to about 3,200 bales chiefly from our colonies. In the private contract market very little business is doing, at barely late rates. COTTON.

LIVERFOOL .--- The receipts at the ports now show a deficiency of 248, 00 bales, as compared with the same period last year. With these accounts we have had a firm though not very large business. Sales 5,000 bales, and prices rcmain firmly supported at last Friday's rates.

DIED.

At Kidderminster, on Thursday, June 10th, Thomas Lainchbury, aged thirty-three years. He was one of the most stanch supporters of the Charter and the Land Plan that the town could boast of. He was always ready to assist in alleviating the condition of his fellow-men. He was the successful member of the Land Company who drew the prize for Kidderminster, at the last ballot in London. At the time he received the news of his prize he had a severe cold upon him, and it is supposed by his shopmates that the extreme joy he felt on this occasion was the principal cause of his death, for from that time talk was of the Charter, the Land, Feargus O'Connor, mains were followed to the grave by a great number of

> BANKRUPTS.

That a vote of thanks be given to Mr O'Connor and the directors.

That this branch form an assistant company to the

The following officers were appointed :-- Mr Knill, treasurer; Mr Clement, scrutineer; Mr Stoneman and Mr Gilbert, auditors; Mr Bowden, chairman, noble champion, Mr U'Connor, by the Defence Fund.

Subscriptions were also commenced for the Derby Viewing the whole case as he did, he could not consent to and Nottingham elections. A vote of thanks was expressed that Messrs O'Connor and Jones might be ing the Land and Labour Bank. induced to visit this part of the country. Persons

Mr Thos. Flood, Holland street.

BELFER.—The shareholders have resolved to con-tribute 61. each, and to canvass the town for subscrip-BIRMINGHAM .- On Monday evening last a meeting was convened at the house of Mr S. Brindley, Cross

Keys, Springhill, for the purpose of forming a branch

street. upon which a litter was procured, and the mother and MAIDSTONN.-The shareholders are requested to attend a general meeting, at the Temperance Hotel, going on favourably. Week-street, on Monday evening, 21st June, at S

o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the best means of assisting the Election Committee, in defraying the expense of returning members pledged to the People's Charter, at the forthcoming election. NEW RADFORD.-A meeting of the shareholders will be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Denman-street Chapel.

NorTINGHAM. - The next meeting of the Land members in this district will be held at the Seven Stars, whose former examination, on a charge of firing a pistol Barker Gate, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, at Miss Louisa Rofe, with intent to do her some grievous to take into consideration the best means of support-

bodily harm, as appeared in the Northern Star, was again STOCKFORT.-A meeting of the Stockport branch placed at the bar before Mr Elliott, for finul examination. will take place on Sunday, June 20, at 2 o'clock in Mr Binns attended for the prosecution, and Mr Games the afternoon. for the defence. After hearing additional evidence, Mr

Tower HAMLETS.-The members of the Whitting- Ellott remarked, that had the evidence gone far enough ton and Cat branch are requested to meet on Sun- to show that the prisoner had, as charged against him, day evening, at seven o'clock. The members of discharged a pistol at the young woman, with the intendischarged a pistol at the young woman, with the intenthe Chartist locality will meet at eight o'cleck,

tion of doing her some grievous todily harm, he should WOLVERHAMPTON.-The shareholders will meet in have felt it to be his duty to commit him for trial. uture in the large school room, Bath-street, near the The evidence, however, fell short in establishing the

and the prisoner discharged.

child transferred to the workhouse, where both are now (From the Gazette of Friday, June 11.) Thomas Ackling, Llaugeneck, Carmarthenshire, corn WESTMINSTER.—THE ATTACK ON MR SOMERS, M.P. —Patrick C. Connor, son of Alderman Connor, ex-mayor and justice of the peace of Sligo, who was ordered a few days ago to find survetions to keep the peace towards Mr Somers, M.P. for Sligo, (and which was reported in last week's Star.) in consequence of baying medicate and the salesmen-Philip Blackmore, Little James.street, shirc, timber merchant-William Tomlin Cooke, Aylsham, Norfolk, ironmonger-Joseph Elliott, Daventry, North-amptonshire, victualler,—Thomas Evans, Bristol, steck-WESTMINSTER .- THE ATTACE ON MR SOMERS, M.P. week's Star,) in consequence of having made use of very offensive language to that gentleman, put in bail on Mon-day and was liberated, LAMBETH.-Mr Alfred Marshall, the young man whose former examination on a character of fairs and the start of fairs Devonshire, grocer-Robert Lund, Blackburn, Lancashire, otton spinner — William Marsdon, Brompton, Kent, grocer-John Milthrope Maude, Peckham, coment manufacturer -- Thomas Sadler, Birmingham, licensed vie-tualler--William Sime, Liverpool, block maker -- John Stringer, "Kingsten-upon-Hull, draper -- Evan Thomas, Aldersgate-street, City, draper – Lvan Thomas, Aldersgate-street, City, draper – John Walford, Stamford, Lincolnshire, iankeeper–James Ricketts Weston, South-ampton, auctioneer – Thomas Wilson, Bradford, York-shire, boot maker–George Woods, Mansfield, Nottinghamhire, salesman.

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Saturday, June 19th, 1:47,