1- Are the Catholic clergy determined to get out an abandonment of principle. Repeal; or will they, if the Government make other processions (such as the poor law; fixity of tenure; abolition of the tithe-rent charge, &c. &c.) drop this err?

2- Has O'Connell the power to stop the agita-im and betray the people without their knowing it, she has thrice done before?

In section to the late Committee mains ex without his evidence before the Lords' Committee mains ex on the 11th of March, 1825. He made an effort to recovery.

sell the Radicals of England to the Whigs in 1837;

CARLI 3-"If the English Government attack the meet-

England without danger of stuitifying themselves by becoming the cupes of O'Connell, may materially greethe interests of freedom by holding immense imonstrations in favour of the Repeal of the

par.) He sincerely declared that he would support | made to give the meeting the air of a public meeting gave general satisfaction. o'Cornell to-morrow, and forgive all past injuries, expressing public opinion? No never! Thesse are proceed he gave a pledge in writing, that he would my answers to the queries; and I have only to repeat

Ened in the Repeal, yet, for the sake of tranquility, into the position he now holds with regard to Repeal.

they would are the effect of what is called "Justice They would keep him there, and see that he was hold accept as an equivalent for Repeal. as an equivalent for repeat.

Ally opinion is, that O'Connell has the interested; but they had no desire to fight in the Pher io stop the agitation, as he did thrice before, O'Connell brigade, for they had no faith in its and will stop it, provided the Torics give him a por- leader. Mr. Dyott resumed his seat amid loud im of the Irish patronage.

The Catholic clergy, being Ministers of peace, and lovers of it too, will use all their influence to Comment attacking the Repeal meetings by the GREENCCK.—Mr. Ro larones and the bullet.

orthern

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 292.

I.—Because the National Chartist Association recognizes the Repeal of the Union, and so does the Charter itself.

dish North: Advance with all the money recently received as Repeal Rent? Was it to be laid out, as Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would

offinite notion whenever the Repeal became serious. —would, in fact, be admitting that a part was per week. Mr. Cooper complains that his general but the Catholic bishops and clerry have shown a greater than the whole. The Charter includes the health is very bad; he labours under much weak-her sincerity. I therefore rely upon you for a few firsts—

L-Are the Catholic clerry determined to get out an absolute of the principal and so incorporate of mousty. Mr. S. entry opened the proceedings and first least, be admitting that a part was greater than the whole. The Charter includes the health is very bad; he labours under much weak-his regret at being unable to attend that day, and profit the catholic clerry determined to get out an absolute of the principal means of such driving the object for which the camp meeting was success in their contest for justice; That the use of success in th

pose his staff did not know it or care a farthing people of unhappy and misgoverned Ireland. Mr. O'Hiogins said that he had given these whether it were true or false. Well, he knew that mestican his most serious consideration: for, in when the anti-Corn Law League attempted to give the land, took place in the Chartist room, Greaves ha most respectable gentleman, who, though not any inhabitant had a right to move at that public street. The attendance was small, in consequence of any inhabitant had a right to move at that public street. The attendance was small, in consequence of the holiday: there were a faw rules submitted to the inderstood that his (Mr. O'Higgins) answers were is the law of public meetings, and well Mr. O'Con- great satisfaction.

apport no Administration but one that would give what I have said before, that the Chartists cannot is chical advocacy to the People's Charter-thear, join the ranks of the Repealers without utter degrajears. (An O'Connellite—"He said he would vote dation. All Chartists stand upon a perfect equality. the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the measure in Parliament"—(great cheering). The vote of the poorest man is as good as that of the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the measure in Parliament"—(great cheering). The vote of the poorest man is as good as that of the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again to the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again the menaces of iron-hea Ir. O'Higgins—Saying he would vote for the People's the nichest. Not so with the Repealers; none can their might to express their sympathy for suffering Charter is the next thing to a negative pledge. vote but a member; that is, he who pays one pound humanity, in the person of Cooper and Richards, Charter is the next thing to a negative pledge. Tote but a member; that is, he who pays one pound the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support or no support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the support of the instance of the infamous Castlereagh supported nineteen payers of one shilling each are literally fatholic emancipation. (O'Connellite—Surely you disfranchised. They may listen to be sure, but they present of compare O'Connell to the cut-threat have no right to speak or vote. Will the Chartists (asslereagh!) Mr. O'Higgins—No; but those who sanction this wholesale disfranchisement of their isomether support of a question or measure in brethren! Will they pay three skillings each, merely Parliement a sufficient test of a Member's sincerity to receive the degrading badge of the willing slave, pon the question itself, are making a comparison an associates card, with the privilege of hearing, stween Castlereagh and O'Connell, because, as but liable to be turned out in the event of speaking ir as that goes, they are identical. There is, or voting? Will any Chartist in England agree Be mode of testing the honesty of a member to these terms? Should be do so he is a slave, on which is painted, by a master hand, correct like-Parliament, except by pledging him to withhold Mr. Dyott said that as Mr. O'Connell was contrary nesses of the patriots of Wales, Frost, Williams and is support from any Ministry but one that would to the usage accounted a prophet in his own country, rake the People's Charter the law of the land. Had no matter what he was accounted in others, he, Hr. O'Conneil done this, the Whige would have for one, always wished to watch his movements pased that measure long ago, and would have held | and weigh his words, in order, if possible, to solve ffice with the good will of a grateful, a happy and a the apparent eccentricities of the one and contraprosperous people-(hear, hear.) But no; their dictions of the other. Accordingly, when Dan, measures were "final." Under them there was no | who professes to be the very Goliath of Repeal, tope of any, the least extension of public liberty. repudiated the assistance of the English Chartists. heep the Tories out till we, the Whig supporters, and even declared that the admission of one Fermi all the Whig places. Let us vote for every base gusite into a London wardmote would peril the measure and proffligate job, and deluce our followers safety of the entire body, which should be put under in size and diminished in price, your condition is -falsehood which this meeting will not stoop to in the cry, "Keep the Tories out." Was not this interdict until the offending Jonah should be cast the system pursued during the whole reign of Whig- out; when he (Mr. D.) saw this, he looked sharp gling the repeal of these laws was obtained, the that there are persons associated with the Repeal Aye; and this will ever be the system until to discover wherein the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or selfishsth time as the people have the sense to pledge the sin against Mr. O'Connell not to be forgiven; Bary Member of Parliament without exception, to and what did they think he discovered it to be? sary Member of Parliament without exception, to and what did they think he discovered it to be? Indice in the minds of the jury class against them. Mr. Ray that no insult or calumny shall deter the support no Administration but one that will Why, they had petitioned for the restoration of whilst their only crime was advocating the cause of English Chartists from the performance of their The the People's Charter a cabinet mea- Frost, Williams, and Jones, to their native landare. Every candidate coming forward at an (hear, hear), and Mr. O'Connell said he never ection, pledges himself, in general terms, to could have anything to do with them till they had apresent his constituents; that is to say to lay their thrown overboard the cause of the men who had rints, wishes, and grievances before Parliament, wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in This, wisnes, and grievances before farmament, the cause of liberty! till Englishmen were base, to petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos. ampton, supported the resolution, which was agreed and unanimously adopted. The meeting then adz is returned, he then pledges his honour in the ungenerous, and recreant enough to forget their dinourable Honse, that he is a free and independent expatriated brethren, Mr. O'Connell could never to. Mr. Johnson was then called on, who spoke for the M.P., that he represents no views but his own, recognise them as coadjutors—(hear, hear)! the Honographe M P.'s is not this honographe disloyal, time-serving slaves, they were unfit more than a mere outline of his address. He de-Hese Honourable M.P.'s, is not this honourable disloyal, time-serving slaves, they were unfit picted the hollow-heartedness of the Whigs, and Mr. Julian Harney proposed for adoption, "an adhing! but who dare sayso? To say it is a breach of companions for Mr. Daniel O'Connell—(cheers)! furliege. It was this test; this clearly defined posi-fire piedge that tended, in a great degree, to carry the souls in suffering. Now Frost, Jones, and Wilwi! Frost, Williams, and Jones would have been Was he, the orthodox Mr. O'Connell, not bound by he proved from Scripture, from reason, and from to the Editor of the Nation, in reply to O'Connell's every principle of charity, aye and religion too, to sin-(hear, hear). A motion for an address to the add his own prayers to those of the English Chartthen to recal them, was discussed in the House of ists to effect the translation of those sufferers to the

Commons. Mr. O'Connell spoke in favour of it; but heaven of their native land—the elysium of the bosom seing that the motion would be carried if he voted of their families, from whence their too ardent zeal wit, he, like Lord Castlereagh, on the Catholic for the cause of universal political redemption had showed that it was for laying bare the iniquities journed. pestion, left the House before the division: there for a season—and he, (Mr. D.) trusted but for a seawhen he and his family had all left the House son-shut them out?-(foud cheers). Why he, (Mr. Ed thus cheated his constituents, for the motion D.) whom Mr. O'Connell had called an unbelieving A spains: it 58—the speaker having given the cast- miscreant,' was ready to offer his warmest aspirations by rete against the motion, it was lost by a ma- for those martyrs to justice and the poor man's right spirit of liberty would thereby be subdued, and The against the motion, it was lost by a ma- for those matrice and the poor main a right the wish for freedom buried. He concluded by a Mr. M'Gowan (the lecturer) then commenced his public meeting will take place next Monday evening and those of his —(cheers.) Mr. O'Connell had told them in one of stirring angula to the man of Name of Stirring angula to the man of Stirring angula t haily, who presended to be in favour of the motion, his recent speeches, That in the event of the Union field for it, there would have been a majority of six being repealed, they would most likely get household harour of it !! Now it is hard to trust a man who suffrage! Yes; he had given up even manhood ad once acted in this base, treacherous, and deceit ul suffrage—his own peculiar invention—(hear.) He But the Irish people are kept in sgnorance of (Mr. D.) wondered would women who owned houses be villations conduct of their representatives. The be allowed to vote—(hear, and laughter.) Was the his newspapers would not publish the divisions in mud cabin and the miserable shealing of the Irish by House of Commons, lest their publication should "pensant to be accounted houses? It was sometimes The O'Cennell unpopular. He (Mr. O'Higgins) difficult to define the term—the last election of Duband often taken the votes and proceedings of the lin had been lost on this difficulty. But Household Rosse of Commons to get the divisions published; Suffrage was now the phrase. Why did not Mr. O'Connell know-many of his gaping dupes did not, hi the Liberal papers refused to publish them. O'Connell know—many of his gaping dupes did not, like Starnton, the proprietor of the Morning that Household Suffrage would reduce the present that Starnton, the proprietor one occasion, constituencies: and into whose hands would electoral constituencies: register, asked him, (Mr. O'H.) upon one occasion, constituencies: and into whose hands would electoral and liberty, as is well known to your Hon. House, duty of every Englishmen to endeavour to efface next, at eight o'clock in the evening, to petition power be thrown? into the hands of the master and liberty, as is well known to your Hon. House, duty of every Englishmen to endeavour to efface next, at eight o'clock in the evening, to petition power be thrown? into the hands of the master pray your Hon. House to take such steps as to you the foul blot of Ireland's misrule from Eng. against the Irish Arms Bill.

This pray your Hon. House to be an additional pray your Hon. House to be a pray your Hon. House Phir? admitting by the question itself that the intention of the truth would make O'Connell popular. His (Mr. O'Higgins) answer was, was good does it do to make the devil unpopular that of exposing treachery and falsehood, in the properties of the truth and the minds of the properties of carry that of exposing treachery and falsehood, in the minds of the properties of the properties of the truth would make O'Connell was never the landlords!—thear, hear). Here was an pray your fine. House to take such steps as to you the foul blot of Ireland's misrule from Eng. against the Irish Arms Bill.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, that the intention of the Majesty's Ministers to carry delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the nitingation of the union, to a crowded audience in the Neison Assembly Rooms. We received a long report of his lecture on Saturday morning last, too late. Of course, for last week's paper, in which only into effect an Act of Parliament to disarm the people of the Union, to a crowded audience in the minds of the people of this country as being one just cause of complaint from the minds of an responsible to the whole people, pledges itself to constitute the intention of the Majesty's Ministers to carry delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the following resolution. "That this meeting are of opinion may seem most proper, to obtain for these prisoners: land's annals by aiding the people of the Majesty's Ministers to carry delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the following resolution. "That this meeting are of opinion may seem most proper, to obtain for these prisoners: land's annals by aiding the people of Manhood Suffrage. Oh, what a live of the Union, to a crowded audience in the ministers to carry delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the following resolution. "That this meeting of the Majesty's Ministers to carry delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the following resolution."

In this political Protexs for your feet as the ministers to Tementary them up in contrast with truin and that not occur described, o counter was never the impoverished and oppressed people, indicated impoverished and oppressed people, is described. The contrast with truin and that described in particular impoverished and oppressed people, is described. is duy to the Association, to himself, and to the prejudices and preved on their pochets to be sure, there and followers of Mr. O'Connell to make while at hear; he was a proud aristocrat; and more preliminary observations before he should shame for him, for his origin was lowly and his had his answers to the questions of his respected elevation was effected by the voices and pecuniary contributions of a generous, duped, beirayed people above, which was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. meeting appears to the people of England to come In answer to first question, my opinion is that —(hear). Time would open their eyes. That asso-Though the Catholic clergy are at present deter-

the usual thanks being returned to Mr. Woodward, the meeting broke up, giving three cheers for Repeal on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday land of her independence by English influence and last, to very large and respectable andiences. His last, to very large and respectable andiences. His last, to very large and respectable andiences. by they are not prepared to fight; that is last, to very targe and respectance audiences. The earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent to by they are not prepared with the munitions of two first lectures consisted of an account of the earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent to by they are not prepared with the munitions of two first lectures consisted of an account of the earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent to by they are not prepared with the munitions of two first lectures consisted of an account of the earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent to be a second t The same and prepared with the munitions of two first lectures consisted of an account of the earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent with the munition: but that they are willing wicked and diabolical means which were used to on re-obtaining her long-lost rights, he considered with I have not the slightest doubt; and they entrap and inveighle him into the snare set for him it the bounden duty of English Chartists to aid her entrap and inveighle him into the snare set for him it the bounden duty of English Chartists to aid her by the hired minions of a corrupt and profligate in the struggle, and therefore called on the meeting by the hired minions of a corrupt and profligate to pretest with him against a measure which would be people would much rather get the Repeal by the make a deep and lasting impression upon us in increase the power of the executive to graph the They are delighted to hear of the quantities of the assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the I attacked, they assuredly will repel force by the They are delighted to hear of the quantities do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now in the opinion of this meeting. They are delighted to hear of the quantities do all we can to assist and reneve mose who are now in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' Bill now before Parliament is an infringement on suffering in prisons, for steady and unflinching Bill now before Parliament is an infringement on suffering in prisons, for steady and unflinching Bill now before Parliament is an infringement on the suffering in prisons, for steady and unflinching Bill now before Parliament is an infringement on advocacy of labour's rights. His last lecture was the rights of the Irish people. That this meeting deems it their duty to express their abhorrence of the aguation for the deems it their duty to express their abhorrence of the aguation for the proceedings adopted by Government in exercis-

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HATTPENMY or

inducing them to concede the Repeal!
Inducing them to concede the Repeal!
Inducting the president (Mr. O'High able considered the president (Mr. O'High able considere

day did not consider (at least their line of conduct seasons. Feargustes, blockheaus, thick-skulls, and the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-takes them, will they in despite of the abandonment of the whole Chartist body by stating that which a his earliest opportunity. Mr. J. B. Hanson then the called the attention of the council to the necessity of the Chartists of the Chartists of the Chartists of the Chartists of the purpose of discussing as or the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors as their line of conduct lities; after which, a motion was made to the effect of the abandonment that Mr. O'Connor be invited to pay Carlisle a visit men to be ever ready to take the initiative in all the sight of God, and should be so in the called the attention of the council to the necessity of the Chartist body by stating that which a his earliest opportunity. Mr. J. B. Hanson then called the attention of the council to the necessity of the Chartist body expressing their utter detestation of the Chartists of the Chartist body of men to meet for the purpose of discussing any other proposition, but at every such meeting, without danger men, midnight Several sums were paid in from the various location of slavery and misery: There-tors the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the structure of the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the day did not consider (at least their line of conduct that Mr. O'Conno be invited to pay Carlisle a visit men to be ever ready to take the annihilation of the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the day did not consider (at least their line of conduct that Mr. O'Connolion that Mr. O'Connolion the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors the day of the annihilation of slavery and misery: There-tors that Mr. O the Charter was crammed down the throats of the of public liberty. At the request of Mr. Hanson, meeting, so that the progress of every good measure the council room was granted for a public meeting was retarded by these physical-force Chartists; the in the evening on the same subject. In the evening, Repeal of the Corn Laws for instance, as well as a considerable number of persons assembled, when every other measure calculated to ameliorate the Mr. Hanson addressed them at considerable length every other measure calculated to ameliorate the Mr. Hanson addressed them at considerable length our countrymen can be induced to pursue the same he was asquainted, none acted so consonant with the business of the meeting in a brief but effective was false when he existed it but the draws and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the To put the question more pithily, 'Is it likely was false when he stated it, but the dupes who followers, and called upon them to get up that Patrick O'Higgins can, with propriety, join the Repeal ranks?' Condition of the people." Well, he knew that this on the above subject, and called upon them to get up to course, morality will be promoted, the march of doctrines of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the mind advanced, patriotism fostered; and, finally, 'Is it likely was false when he stated it, but the dupes who followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the mind advanced, patriotism fostered; and, in a union of the people." Well, he knew that this on the above subject, and called upon them to get up course, morality will be promoted, the march of doctrines of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the mind advanced, patriotism fostered; and, in a union of the people." Well, he knew that this on the above subject, and called upon them to get up course, morality will be promoted, the march of doctrines of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the mind advanced, patriotism fostered in the district of the moral of the people." Well, he knew that this on the above subject, and called upon them to get up course, morality will be promoted, the march of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the analysis of the meeting to public meeting to post the followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the course, morality will be promoted, the march of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the course, morality will be promoted, the march of Christ and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the course, morality will be promoted, the march of Christian and the promoted of Christian and the course, mora

in enrolled Chartist, was as sincere an advocate meeting any amendment they thought proper; and the holiday; there were a few rules submitted to the necting any amendment they thought proper; and the signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the Chartists being the great majority of the meeting any amendment they thought proper; and the signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the Chartists being the great majority of the meeting any amendment they thought proper; and distent proper; and the signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the Chartists being the great majority of the meeting any amendment they thought proper; and the signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the Chartists being the great majority of the meeting any amendment they thought proper; and discussed. The meeting any amendment they thought proper; and the signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the Chartists being the great majority of the meeting; Mr. William the state of the Church in Scotland and of the Repeal Cobden and Marsland, the two Members for Stockwohn when it is expected that as many will attend as can propositions at any public meeting, no matter for make it convenient to do so, with a determination make it convenient to do so, with a determination propositions at any public meeting, no matter for make it convenient to do so, with a determination propositions at any public meeting, on matter for make it convenient to do so, with a determination propositions at any public meeting, on matter for make it convenient to do so, with a determination propositions at any public meeting, on matter for meeting was contained to the great majority of the state of the Church in Scotland and of the Repeal Cobden and Marsland, the two Members for Stock-propositions at any public meeting of the state of the Church in Scotland and of the Repeal Cobden and Marsland, the two Members for Stock-propositions at any public meeting of the state of the Church in Scotland and of the Repeal Cobden and Marsland, the two Members for Stock-propositions at me heave of the meeting, he should read. Let it be of the place where the meeting was convened. This to a numerous and respectable audience, which gave

NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE.)-From a correspondent .- Is Chartism dead ! The men of Newport, undannted by the frown of faction and unawed by their might to express their sympathy for suffering meeting were only issued on Monday morning last; At six o'clock Mr. Royston was called to the chair, but at the appointed hour the Assembly room of the Queen Adelaide tavern, kindly granted by Mr. meetings in England and Scotland, were read from Horner for the occasion, was filled to overflowing, the Star, after which the leading articles of the Horner for the occasion, was filled to overflowing, the Star, after which the leading articles of the English movement for the same period; and having although the netice was short, the meeting being Nation and the report of the Drogheda Repeal Dedrawn a true picture of the two, he would leave the held the same evening. Mr. John Williams was monstration were read. Finally, Ray's letter to decision with the meeting which of them best deserved unanimously called to the chair, which was placed below the splendid banner of the Association on in an appropriate address called on the first speaker. Mr. Jones, who said, it is now a long time since I last had the pleasure of addressing my brother Chartists, and great changes have been effected in the political world since then. The Anti-Corn Law enlarged very much of late; and though increased foul calumnies cast upon the Chartist body Chairman, for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting as bad as it was before. Even if after years of strug- answer, and because the said letter shews too plainly all: and it was for opposing an agitation like this ness the righteous cause of which they are the prethat Cooper and the others had raised such a pre- tented advocates. But this meeting begs to assure the people—their only guilt was in defending the duty, or induce them to withold their sympathy and rights of their fellow-man. He concluded by mov- assistance from their Irish brethren in their glorious ing a resolution expressing the sympathy of the struggle for justice and nationality." Mr. George meeting in favour of the victims, and their resolve Evinson seconded, and Mr. Gammage, of Northto petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos. ampton, supported the resolution, which was put to. Mr. Johnson was then called on, who spoke for journed. hungry maw of the scions of the aristocracy, and agreed to unanimously. The meeting then adwere torn from their families, and subjected to all the privations which the tyranny of our oppressors could invent, in the vain and futile hope that the

and moved the acoption of the petition.

"To the Honourable, &c. " Humbly sheweth,-That your petitioners have heard with feelings of honest indignation, the cruel and unnatural treatment to which Thomas Cooper. John Richards, and Joseph Capper, are subjected in Stafford Gaol, by order of the visiting magistrates of that county, in being refused the necessaries of

life or reason of these prisoners.

Signed on behalf of the meeting, JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman."

Mr. Jonah Williams seconded the adoption of the of the liberty and prosperity of Ireland. And this Abbout was next introduced, who began by saying to the help of their Irish brethren, and despite the he would not occupy their time by a lengthened address, which, in fact, was rendered unnecessary by the very eloquent speech which they had bright propositions which Mr. O'Connell said he had so often betrayed—(hear). They would battle which he had to propose must be his apology for muld accent as an equivalent for Repeal. just heard; but the magnitude of the resolution introduced a measure to receive the sanction of the legislature, on which he wished to take the sense of this meeting. He alluded to the Irish Arms' cheers. Mr. Keegan was called to the chair, and Bill-a measure framed for the purpose of giving to the Executive a better knowledge of what arms he meeting broke up, giving three cheers for Repeal were in the hands of the Irish people. He protested warmly against the measure. Government had no right to this knowledge! They had robbed Ire-Amount for the Repeal merely as a means of street and the could not now do so the first of the could not now do so the first of the could not now do so the could not now do s

STARS TO IRELAND.—At the council meeting on Sunday evening, Messrs Green, France and Hunt, perely his own individual opinions—that no man nell knew that when he was calumniating three On Mondar evening, Mr. M'Cabe delivered his were appointed a committee to receive and forward management and that if milhour five hundred thousand British subjects. But first lecture on Repeal and the history of Ireland. to Ireland copies of the Northern Star, given for be differed in opinion from those who blindly fol-lowed O'Connell, it should, and he hoped would, be wise interfere with a meeting of the Corn Law English Repealers. At the conclusion, a vote of work of spreading our principles through Erin's mly looked upon as a difference of opinion—thear, League or an other league, when no attempt was thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer, who Isle. It is hoped that at the present most important crisis, when it is so necessary that the real principles of Chartism, and sentiments and conduct of its professors should be known to the Irish people, that all true Chartists will strengthen the hands of the committee by their donations of papers as soon as read. The committee will be in attendance for the performance of their duties every members meeting

night in the Fig Tree-lane room. THE CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS.—The Fig Treelane room was crowded as usual on Sunday evening. Mr. O'Connor's letter and the reports of the Repeal horror the sentiments of a letter attributed to Mr. Ray, secretary of the National Repeal Association

Public Meeting.-The weekly public meeting of

LECTURE ON REPEAL.-A lecture on the Repeal of the Legislative Union was delivered, on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, Sheffield, which We must add that Mr. M'Gowan was repeatedly would be moved on the Repeal Agitation. and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Julian Harney

AT A MEETING held at the Crown and Cushion, on
moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Monday night last, Mr. Read in the chair; it was "That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the agreed that the Chartists of Bermendsey meet for long-oppressed people of Ireland, remembering with the future at the White Bear, Long Walk, Berblood and corruption—an Union as inimical to the was voted to Mrs. M'Cartney. true interests of England as it has been destructive Irish people in their glorious struggle for nationality and civil and religious liberty." Mr. Edwin Gill seconded, and Mr. Davies, Chartist lecturer, supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for the Lecturer, three for Repeal, and Previously acknowledged by Mr. Cleave

three for the Charter, closed the proceedings. REPEAL OF THE UNION -A very numerous meeting of Repealers was held at the Stag, Peu Croft, on Sunday evening last, when O'Connell's speech gave rise to a lengthy and warm discussion, but one feeling of sympathy for the Chartists and condemna-tion of O'Connell's speech pervaded the breasts of all present. Mr. Julian Harney addressed the meeting at great length, imploring that nothing should be done, which would cause disunion or create division; offering to retire from the Repeal ranks rather than be the cause of offence to even one of cally applauded. The discussion was adjourned O'Connell, and the Lecturer. until Wednesday evening.

Five Shillings per Up Arter. delivered two discourses in the Pasture and Market
Place, to large and attentive audiences. In the
afternoon, a delegate meeting was held in Mr.
Cooper's Coffee Rooms, when a resolution was
Harney, after an apprepriate address, proposed for
The Right Direction."—At the usual meeting on place on Sunday afternoon. No sooner had the hour of twelve arrived than the roads from the east and
Harney, after an apprepriate address, proposed for the west, the south and the north, leading to Bolden
The proposed and arrange adoption the following declaration:—Recolved—Fall, were thickly clad with the browney sons of toil ing out the Orange Yeomanry; and was it possible flatter itself.

2.—Because the leaders of the Repeal of the Union ments should be made and entered into for the purposals and arrange-pully garged to, that proposals and arrange-pully garged t fortnight, which was highly encouraging, and he was unanimously re-engaged.

Thomas Cooper.—The committee in Leicester have much pleasure in stating to the Chartists and the restoration plant the restoration of their country's freedom; That the consumption of intoxicating drinks affords to an usurping and tyrannical government a source of immense have much pleasure in stating to the Chartists and thereby the means of keeping the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public availed in treasure to the course of the cours

Repeal, but they cannot join the Repeal ranks with- languages, with his lexicons and dictionaries. The of despotism; That the glorious example set by of which he would give timely notice in the Star. Mr. out an abandonment of principle.

5.—Because Mr. O'Connell is not sincere, nor was shilling from Andrew Weeks, and one shilling from he ever the sincere or honest advocate of any cause of the vertex the sincere, not even the Catholic question, which or measure, not even the Catholic question, which hebalf of Mr. Cooper. Poor Mrs. Cooper Book Mrs. Cooper and dictionaries. The despotism; That the glorious example set by or which he people of Ireland in proving their fitness for despotism; That the glorious example set by or which he would give timely nonce in the source.

5.—Because Mr. O'Connell is not sincere, nor was shilling from Andrew Weeks, and one shilling from St. Germains, Cornwall; for of dissipation, is one that Englishmen are bound to imitate, if they would enlist on their large room, Butterworth's Buildings, on the bound to imitate, if they would enlist on their his text. Mr. C. beautifully illustrated what was in obtain possession of small farms. behalf of Mr. Cooper. Poor Mrs. Cooper still reside the sympathies of mankind, and prove their his text. Mr. C. beautifully illustrated what was in obtain possession of small farms. mains extremely ill, with little or no hope of worthiness of the rights for which they are strug-his opinion pure Christianity—that Christianity which On Monday evening, the mem on the 11th of March, 1825. He made an effort to recovery.

This opinion pure Christianity—that Christianity—that Christianity—that Christianity which gling; That, in the present auspicious crisis, it is was taught by Christ and his aposties, and showed the duty of every patriot to devote every energy, denounced them as Tory Radicals, rascally Radicals. Sunday evening lest Mr. Josiah Stowell in the council of the present day substituted in its stead. ings for Repeal by the bayonet and the bullet, will denonnced them as Tory Radicals, rascally Radicals, Sunday evening last, Mr. Josiah Stowell in the chair, sess to the acceleration of the triumph of liberty, He proved that the major part of the professors of this sess to the acceleration of slavery and misery: There-

concluded amidst the plaudits of the whole auditory Mr. Kydd, of South Shields, was next introduced. He was likewise greatly applauded. He commenced by noticing the state of the Church in Scotland the "turnout" in which he considered to be nothing more than a scheme for Church extension) showing that it could not be much relied on for the furtherance of the canse of justice. But if the leaders of the people in Ireland were sincere, he contended that it would be of vital importance to our cause. Mr. K then reviewed the line of policy pursued by the leaders of the movement in Ireland for the last ten years, comparing it with the course pursued by the most prominent leaders of the the London Repealers, and O'Connell's abuse of the the confidence of the working classes. He did not wish was dissolved. of Repealers was held at Buckley's Coffee House,

Boswell-court, Fetter-lane. An animated discussion it without the express consent of the Dublin council. one period of the evening a little heartburning pre-He pointed out, in forcible eloquence, the wrongs Edwin Gill seconded, and Mr. Royston supported vailed, but the Chartists eventually retired in perfect Grief Emancipation. Why not pledge candidates liams were in a kind of political purgatory—(hear.) Was he, the orthodox Mr. O'Connell, not bound by alliams, and Jones would have been with the associated to the great; Harney then read and proposed for adoption, a letter was the orthodox Mr. O'Connell, not bound by their co-operation. The Secretary entreated them controll the legislature; he showed how offices had received with applause. Mr. Hall seconded, and not to blame the ward for their exclusion, but attribeen multiplied without end in order to cram the Mr. Edwin Gill supported the motion, which was bute it to the preremtory orders they had received. pealers in reference to Chartists who had been asso-

ciated with them. Lambeth,-At a meeting of Chartists here it was was well filled by an enthusiastic audience. At agreed to meet in future on Monday evenings, at eight o'clock, Mr. Otley was called to the chair, the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo Road. A stirring appeal to the men of Newport to resume lecture, which occupied an hour and three quarto petition Parliament in behalf of Cooper and their wonled place amid the friends of freedom, ters in the delivery, and was indeed an eloquent Richards, and to co-operate with the other localities expose of the wrongs of the Green Isle, and an able on the Surry side, to call a meeting on Kennington defence of the Repeal question. We regret that Common, for the same purpose. Notice was given want of space will not permit us to give a report. that at the next meeting an address to the Irish

with shame and grief the centuries of wrong to mondsey-square. Mr. Read was elected Secretary life, and subjected to privations which threaten the with shame and grief the centuries of wrong to monday square for the room of Mr. Foster, resigned; and it was jected by the successive Governments of England—also agreed to call a public meeting at the White consider that the time has arrived when it is the Bear, Long Walk, Bermondsey-square, on Monday and liberty as is well known to your Hon House

lected £9 6s. 7 d.

for circulars Mr. M'Cartney to London Mrs. Ellis Mr. M'Cartney Received

Due to Treasurer ... MR. Doyle gave a second lecture upon the Repeal of the Union on Wednesday evening. The place was crowded. A resolution, pledging the Chartists rather than be the cause of offence to even one of was crowded. A resolution by the Chartest by all constitutions the body, at the same time declaring that if he withdrew from their ranks he would still continue to withdrew from their ranks he would still continue to given for Repeal, the Charter, the Press, O'Conner, agitate for Repeal. Mr. H. was most enthusiastically separated by all constitutions with the greatest order; the only disturbance greated was by Col. Hogg's horse, who pranced about at the agitate for Repeal. Mr. H. was most enthusiastically separated by all constitutions. The overwhelming assembly separated with the greatest order; the Only disturbance greated was by Col. Hogg's horse, who pranced about at the agitate for Repeal. Mr. H. was most enthusiastically separated by all constitutions.

BARNSLEY. The members of the Repeal Association held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening. Mr. Perer Hoey was called to the chair. The speech of Mr. O Connell was read from the Dublin Register, containing the declaration of no union with the Chartists of England. The letter of Mr. O'Connor in last week's Star, was also read to the meeting. Mr. Eneas Daly and Mr. John Leary addressed the

A Public Managed was held in the large school room, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, to perition the House of Commons, on behalf of the victim, Cooper, and against the Irish Arms Bill. He briefly opened the business-of the meeting, and called on Francis Mirfield to move the adoption of the petition. The speaker spoke at some length in support of its prayer. Mr. John Grimshaw seconded its adoption. Mr. Davis, the Chartist lecturer, supported its prayer, and went at great length into the cause of Cooper being victimised. It was meved by Mr. Lingard, That T. S. Duncombe, M.P. present the petition.

On Monday evening, the members of the Repeal Association met at the White House, Broad Stones, when some discussion arose respecting the election of two volunteers. A motion was made to the effect. that they be elected by the members in public meeting." An amendmen -" That they be chosen by the wardens as heretofore." A second amendment-"That there be no more volunteers elected" -was carried by a large majority.

STOCKPORT.—A public meeting has been held here, to petition the Commons for a repeal of the Legislative Union, and against the Irish Arms' the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, tianity, and it was with great regret that he had to Bill. The weather proving very unfavourable, the (except for medicinal purposes), and do pledge our adduce that the majority did not act up to it. Mr. meeting adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the selves, by all reasonable means, to discourage their C. then enumerated the principles of the Prople's Chartist Room. Bomber's Brow. Mr. Thomas use by others; feeling convinced that if the mass of Charter, and contended that of all sects with which Welby was elected Chairman. He stated the lished on the indestructible basis of virtue and opportunity was given to any one who might be subsequently addressed the meeting; and Mr. E. reason." Mr. William Dyson seconded the adoption disposed to differ from him in opinion, none embraced P. Mead wound up the business of the meeting in a of the Declaration, which, after a good humoured it) that pure, practical Christianity and Chartism are pathetic detail of the miseries that an alien Govern-discussion, was carried by a large majority. The synonimous. The Chairman next introduced Mr. ment had perpetrated in the unbappy sister counfollowing members of the General Council imme- Beesley, who was also received with great symptoms try. The petition is to be presented by Mr. John diately appended their signatures:—Mr. John of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from O'Connell, and its prayer supported by Messrs. claim. He clearly showed things as they now are, and of the Unions." On Sunday evening, the Commoas they would be if pure practical Christianity were dore delivered a very excellent address to a nuestablished in these realms. He contended that such merous and respectable audience. He feelingly rewas not the case new; that that which bore that commended the Chartists to bury in oblivion all name in England now savoured more of infidelity than past animosities, and to unite as one man to show of the principles taught by the Saviour and such of the Repealers, that although they were debarred his followers as declared and acted up to the whole from joining the Repeal Association, that they are council of God. Mr. B. advanced many able arguments | determined, by all peaceable means, to forward the in defence of the position which he had taken, and Repeal agitation.

> LONG BUCKBY.—Two excellent lectures on the principles of democracy, by Mr. Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield, have been delivered in this place, the first on Saturday the 31, and the second on Wednesday the 7th inst., in the Market-place. A Working Man's Hall is being erected in this place, the first stone of which was laid by our worthy secretary, Mr. D. E. Lever, on Wednesday, the 31st May; it is raised by shares of five shillings each, and will be let for any legal and moral purpose.

BLLSTON .- On Monday evening a meeting was an

nounced to take place at Bilston to petition against the

Itish Arms Bill; also in behalf of Cooper, Richards, and

Capper. Messrs. O'Neil, Wilcox, Fairburn, Thomason and others were to address the meeting. The antho-English Chartists at the Corn Exchange, was read to the working class of men; but truth, from the meeting, after which Mr. Julian Harney moved which nothing could induce him to swerve, compelled Bridge, into Bilston, all armed with cutlasses. Some of that that the council be directed to draw up a reply him to say that he had his suspicions; and recent the keepers of the peace were not very sober. At six Jones. The Chairman who introduced the business to Mr. O'Connell's speech, to be submitted to the events strengthened these suspicions; and in his o'clock, the time at which the meeting was announced, meeting the following evening. Carried. Mr. opinion it was his duty to tell the starving millions of Edwin Gill then moved the following resolution—

Edwin Gill then moved the following resolution—

Eogland and Ireland to be aware of false prophets.

Meadow, the place appointed for meeting, and at the Their rights, their just rights, are attainable; and nothing commencement of the business not less than twelve or but indiscretion on the part of the people and treachery fourteen thousand were present. On the motion of on the part of their leaders can prevent success .- Mr. John White, seconded by another Bilston Charagitation, never a giant, has now dwindled down to of Ireland, addressed to the London Repealers A vote of thanks was agreed to be tendered to Messrs. tist, Mr. Wednesbury, was called to the chair. He its proper dimensions. They promised us great enjoining them to refuse the aid and assistance Charlton, Beesley, Kydd, and Cockburn, for their able opened the business of the meeting by glaucing at the advocacy of the cause of true democracy, and to the advocacy of the cause of true democracy, and to the History of Ireland, from the time that their Milesian ancestors took possession of the Emerald Isle, one thousand years prior to the time of Christ, till Chris-LONDON-On Sunday evening the usual meeting | tianity was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick, five hundred years after its conquest by Henry 2nd. The miseries the country suffered under the dominion of took place respecting the orders from Dublin, for the ambitious monarchs on the one hand, and intriguexclusion of the Chartists. Much sorrow was ing wicked ministers on the other. He then proceeded expressed at the conduct pursued by Daniel O'Conto direct the attention of the immense assembly to the nell and his counsellers, but the only alternative case of Cooper and his co-pariots. At this point, being a separation from the parent association, they Colonel Hogg made his appearance on horseback were compelled to refuse admission to any person and rode through the meeting, and a person called professing himself an O'Connorite Chartist. The Obadiah Batty, demanded the names of the speakers. names of nine individuals were taken down by the They were instantly given, and notices were served on. secretary and sent to Dublin to have their money the speakers to answer to a charge of trespass. The returned, the ward not feeling justified in returning following is a copy of the notice:-" I, Henry Pool. of Bilston, in the county of Stafford, agent to Mrs. The evil policy of the line of conduct pursued Dean, the widow of William Dean, late of Bilston by the "Agitator," was ably shown up by Messrs. aforesaid, gentleman, deceased, do hereby give you Rathbone, Caughian, Wheeler and others. During notice not to trespass or meet upon certain land of the said Mrs. Dean, in Piper's Meadow, at Bilston aforesaid; and if you do, I shall take legal proceedings against you, and cause you to be rejected therefrom Dited this 12th June, 1834. To Messrs. Arthur O'Neil, William Fairburn, John White and others. Henry Pool," It happened that the ground on which the speakers stood belonged to the gentleman of whom the Chartists rented their room, and who had given them leave In Chelsen and various other parts of the Metropolis to assemble. Another notice, addressed to Mr. O. Neil a similar line of conduct was followed by the Re- and the Chairman, was torn to pieces before the officials, and thrown into the air, Mr. O Neil stating that as the charge of trespass had been falsified, he would throw the notice to the winds. The petition was then read by the Chairman, its adoption was moved by Mr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. John White, and supported by Arthur O'Niel, in a powerful speech in which he referred to the state of the country, the difficulties of Government from the opposition of Chartists, Corn Law Repealers, Complete Suffrage, the malcontents of the Scotch church, and last, though not least, from Ireland. After stating his firm resolve to meet the people at some future time in the open air, he withdrew amid the applause of the immense assembly. The Chairman then put the petition, which was unanimously carried, with one exception. Mr. W. Fairburn then addressed the people and remarked that an attack being made upon the liberties of Ireland, would soon be followed by a crusade against the rights of Englishmen if not promptly opposed by the advocates of human freedom in both countries. He shewed that the right of public meeting, of Habeas Corpus, and trial by jury would all be made complete pullities. He concluded by moving the for the repeal of the Legislative Union an Union it ought to have appeared. At the usual Chartist measure both unjust and unconstitutional." This resoplanned in fraud and infamy and executed through meeting here, on Sunday week. The sum of 10s. lution was unanimously carried. Mr. Cadley then addressed the meeting and gave a very vivid description LIVERPOOL.—At our usual meeting on Sunday of the atrocities committed by Orangemen in different evening, the balance sheet of the Defence and Sup- parts of Ireland, the destruction of property, private port Fund Committee was read, having been audited robberies, all connived at by the present Lord Lieuaccording to a motion at a previous meeting. It tenant of Ireland. He concluded by moving the followthreats and coercion of a Tory government, to give was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. M'Knight, ing resolution:—"That this meeting approves of the every legal help and constitutional assistance to the that it be published in the Northern Star. Since present struggle of the Irish people to obtain a repeal our last balance sheet, in January, we have col- of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. and this meeting pledges itself to use all the constitu-Mr. M'Cartney's expense to Lancaster ... £3 10 0 tional means in its power to further the accomplish-Mr. Wm. Jones's expenses to Leicester ... 2 0 0 ment of that just and desirable object." Mr. Wilcox seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Neil again addressed. 2 5 34 family in the County of Tyrone, Ireland. One had been beheaded, another had been

... 2 0 0 dragoous, another had perished at the Peterloo Massacree in 1819, who was a namesake and relative: £ 11 16 11 and he was resolved to use the means in his power to crush ...£9 6 7½ the influence of irresponsible despotism. He again reretired amid applause. A vote of thanks to the Chair-... £2 9 6 man was moved by Mr. Fairburn, seconded by Mr. John White-carried ananimously. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday night, when Mr. Thomason announced his intention to lecture on the Repeal of the Union. The overwhelming assembly separated thing unusual to a Colonel's horse; indeed, this A PUBLIC MEETING Was cralled by bills for the officer was alarmed at his situation, as appears HALIFAX.—At the monthly meeting of this purpose of petitioning Parliament for the removal from the following expression made use by him:—District, held at Ovenden, on Sunday last, it was of Cooper and Richards to the Queen's prison. The "Good God, men, do not take any advantage of me! I KENSINGTON POLICE COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY. On Friday a young woman of pleasing appearance, rather under the middle stature, of fair complexion, with a profusion of fiaxen hair, who was entered on the police-sheet as "Elizabeth Williams, aged 17 years. residing in Church-street, Chelsea," was brought up before Mr. G. Clive, the sliting magistrate, in the customeret, Grosvenor equare. He, however, came home tody of police constable Mount, T 126, charged on suspicion of having stolen a silver table-spoon, the property of Mr. Hitchcock, the proprietor of the Glocester Arms Tavern, Glocester-road, Kensington. during the examination, excited the greatest interest.

and the Court was densely crowded. Mr. Hitchcock stated, that the prisoner, accompanied by a young man of high respectability, came to his that court if he could. house on Saturday, the 27th alt, and, representing themselves as man and wife, inquired if they could their respectability from their appearance, he told them they could, and they took possession of apartments in the house. On the morning of the third day afterwards the (30th) the young man came to him, and acknowledging that they were not man and wife, asked

Witness, however, being vexed at the deception they had played on him, refused to do so, and they left the house. On their return, about an hour afterwards. they produced to him a certificate of the marriage, and he in consequence permitted them to remain. They continued to reside at his house until Tuesday last, when the young man went out early in the morning, and did not return until dinner time. He then inquired for his wife (the prisoner,) but she could nowhere be found on the premises, and not returning home that night, he the next day examined the rooms occupied by the parties, and missed a silver table-spoon which the prisoner had had to take some medicine in, and also a tea spoon from another room. He immediately gave information to the police, who succeeded in apprehending her. The spoon had, however, not been Mr. Clive inquired if the young man to whom the prisoner had been married was then present? -Mr Hitchcock replied, that he was, and that he had a charge of bigamy to prefer against the prisoner. A young man was then called forward, who having been sworn, stated his name to be Arthur Williams,

and deposed that he was a draper, at present residing at the Glocester Arms Tavern. He knew the prisoner at the bar; to whom he had been married on Tuesday, the 30th of May last, by license, at Kensington Church. He first met her on a Sunday night in the menth of September last, about ten o'clock, at Hyde-park-corner. when recognizing her as a frequent customer at a house of business with which he was at that time connected he bowed to her and spoke to her. She immediately complained to him that a gentleman who was walking behind her, and whom she pointed out to witness, had been annoying her, and she claimed witness's protection. Witness accordingly offered to see her home; but on their arrival at the bottom of Cadogan-place, Sloane-st., she refused to allow him to accompany her further, and they parted. He, however, persuaded her to make an appointment to meet him again, which she kept, and from the conversation he had with her, he considered her a young woman of strict moral principles, and felt that she had completely won his affections. At their third interview the prisoner stated to him that she was an Italian by birth, and that her name was Elizabeth Eleanor Burrows; that her father was an Englishman, who having married an Italian lady, had died while she was an infant; that when she was between three and four years old she was sent over to also told him that when old enough she was placed at a boarding-school at Foot's-Cray, Kent, from which she had been subsequently taken away by her guardian, Sir Harry Dann, Bart, of Rose house, Dartford, Kent, who Manor-street, Chelsen, who had an allowance of £200. per annum with her. About four months since, the prisoner wrote to him a letter, requesting to see him on business of importance, and upon meeting her in the evening, she told him that she had been much annoyed leave England with a Counte Bellivante, whom she Peace to be holden at Skipton aforesaid, an Assessstated her guardian said was a distant relative of her ment for the necessary expences of the said Riding (the prisoner's) mother, and in a moment of pretended for the half-year commencing the 1st Day of October confidence, she told him that both the Count and Sir next, will be laid at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at Harry Dann had made unsuccess'ul attempts on her Noon. virtue. He (witness) under these circumstances, advised her to go to her eld nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, who, she Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, had previously told witness, lived in Nelson's-terrace, Greenwich, who would no doubt protect her; but although witness offered to accompany her, she declined going there, saying that although she could not go back to Mrs. Cox's on account of the importunities of the Count and Baronet, she could go to her laundress, a Mrs. Gardiner, residing at No. 17, Manor-street. Witness accordingly recommended her to do so, and she having hinted that she had left Mrs. Cox's in haste, "en dishabille," and without any cash, he gave her 30a. The next day he saw her at Mra. Gardiner's, and also subsequently, when she appeared to be so ill that he stopped at the house for two days and nights, but during that time he was never for one moment alone with her. When witness was there, Hrs. Gardiner told him that she had a sister, who was the wife of a highly respectable farmer, named Bennett, residing at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxen, and asked witness if he would like the prisoner to go down there for a week? Witness at first objected to being any party to such an arrangement, but the next day the prisoner pressing the same suit, he gave her £2 to pay her expences. About a forinight afterwards, he received a note from the prisoner, informing him that she had returned to town, and was again under the care of Mrs. Cox, and that she had out of her pocketmoney been in the habit of paying the rent, amounting to £18, of her old nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, which she was then mable to do, having, by leaving Mrs. Cox. incurred the displeasure of her guardian. The same evening, he met her, and gave her £4 10s. for Mrs. ADMITTED UNDER PIPTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST Etheridge's quarter's rent, £2 to pay the physician who had attended her at Mrs. Gardiner's, and £2 for her own use. About a week afterwards, she informed! him that the reason she went back to Mrs. Cox's was, that the Count had gone off to the Continent, and that Sir H. Dann, her guardian, was very angry with her for losing a ring that had belonged to her father, but which, the truth was, she had taken it with her to

one occasion, a young man came into the room, and deceremony of marriage had passed between them at Henley-upon-Thames, it was not a valid one, inasmuch bers gives union and Benefit until Death. as it was performed in a private house, she complying in consequence of Sir H. Dann's threats, but it had never been consummated; and witness subsequently spoke to a solicitor on the subject, who told him such a marriage was null and yold. About six weeks ago she represented to him that a friend of her father's had come from the country, a Mr. Richardson, who would prove that the marriage with Cox was illegal; but she then admitted that the marriage had been consummated, and said that on account of the unpleasent situation in which she was consequently placed, Mr. Richardson had removed her from Mrs. Cox's to the house of Mr. Body, a clergyman, 31, Church-street, Chelses; and about three weeks ago she told him that, notwithstanding the positive orders of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Body had admitted Cox into the house as her husband. On Thursday, the 25th alt., the prisoner again -came to him apparently in great excitement of mind, and said that, in consequence of Cox having been admitted by Mr. Body to her room and bed, she had fied the house, and could not return to it, and he walked about the street all that night, as he could not

Mrs. Gardiner's, whose husband had pledged it for 16s.,

quently taken. On the Monday he went to Mr. Brother's. the parish clerk of Kensington, who directed him where to get a license, which having been procured, they were married on the next day (Tuesday.) By Mr. Clive-Prisoner told me before our marriage that she was in the receipt of certain sums of money as pocket-money from a Mr. ----, a solicitor in Welbeck-street, and that she was sure that when she was married to witness, Sir H. Dann would give her the £200 he allowed Mr. Cox for her keep, and also the

get her to go into any place of shelter. The next night they again walked about, and on the third night he

Persuades her to enter an unn, where they sat up in a

room all night. On the Saturday (27th) she, however,

Jielded to his earnest entreaties that they should take

ledgings until he could procure a license to marry her,

and the apartments at Mr. Hitchcock's were conse-

proceeds of the rent of a house and farm at Foot's Oray her father had left her. After he had married her, she showed him a letter she said she had received frem Sir H. Dann, appointing to meet witness at the Green Man Inn, Blackheath, between twelve and three o'clock, in order to come to an arrangement, to which place witness was gone when the prisoner absconded. She also showed him a letter addressed to "Lord Segrate, Niburne della Poretta, Milan, Italy," which contained four sheets of paper, which she said had been written by her guardian to his Lordship, who was an old friend of her father's, for the purpose of maligning her character, and she induced witness to write a letter to his Lordship explaining the particulars of her marriage, in her vindication. Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if she wished to put any

question to the witness? Prisoner said all she had to may was that the witness knew well that she was a married woman, as she and application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter her kusband had both told him so. He had, however. taken her away without her consent, and when she 59, Tottenham Court-road. wanted to go home again he would not let her, and,

therefore, she ran away in his absence. Mount, T126, praduced the certificate of the second marriage, which he had found in the prisoner's pocket on taking her into custody. The certificate was signed by the Rev. Harry Barbar, curate of Kennington, and was signed by the clerk and pew-opener as witnesses.

dated the 30th ult.

The prisoner was described in the certific as "Rilzabeth Eleanor Burrows, gentlewompan, and it was Caroline Cox, of No. 24, Ebury-place, Church-street

Chelsea, produced the certificate of the prisoner's first marriage by bans, on the 26th of February last, at St. Luke's Chelses, to John Richard Cox, witness's brother. They slept together at No. 17, Manor street, and the next morning he went to a situation as porter in Charlesevery other Suaday, and lived with the prisoner until the last fort night. On one occasion of coming home her brother found Mr. Williams there, and turned him out of the house. Witness had herself told Mr. Williams The case, from the extraordinary discourse made that the prisoner was a married woman, but he would not believe her. She had that morning seen her brother (the prisoner's first husband), and told him of the prisoner being in custody, when he said he would attend at

Mr. Williams said the last witness had always been called to him by the name of Gardiner, and when he have accommodation for a few days. Not doubting accompanied the officer, Mount, to apprehend the pri- 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhallsoner, they with difficulty traced her to the house in

him to be a witness to their marriage that day at Ken-no doubt the whole parties had been engaged in a deep conspiracy to entrap Mr. Williams. He had great doubt whether the whole ought not to be indicted. The prisoner, who had fainted during the hearing of the voluminous evidence, and been removed into the yard of the court, was then brought in, and again placed at the bar. She appeared in a very weak state, and covered her face with her hands.

The formal depositions having been read over to her. in answer to a question if she had anything to say which she wished to be taken down in writing, she replied that she had nothing to say. She was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPE V CIAL ADJOURNED SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at the Count House, in WAKE-FIELD, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Third Day of June instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to receive and take into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Pontefract Sessions, for the purpose of considering what measures might be desirable to adopt in order to carry out those provisions of the Statue of the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 109, intituled "An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables," which relate to the providing, enlarging, or improving Lock-up Houses, and to the Appointment of Superintending Constables Grant of Money out of the County Stock or Rate of the said Riding for these purposes, as the Just the daily and long continued observation requires then present shall deem expedient, and to for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. appoint a Finance Committee for the present

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 8th June, 1843.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be be holden at Rotherham, on Monday, the 3rd Day of July next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forencon, had placed her with a Mrs. Cox, residing at No. 3, Old when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above

And Notice is also hereby given,

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace 7th of June, 1843.

500,000 florins, to be reimbursed with 21,419,800 florins. Unrivalled distribution of Prizes. 1500 opinion, and will demand that medical works for Money Prizes must be obtained by the next drawing popular study should be devoid of that mysterious of this Royal State Loan, taking place on the 1st of July, 1843, as follows:—I prize of 40,000 florins; I hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work of 10,000 fl; I of 5,000 fl; Co of 1000 fl; Before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet 10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, 500 of 88 fl.; 800 of 86 fl.; 1500 prices amounting to and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery 159,800 florins. 10 fl. being equal to £1 sterling. Price of Bonds for this drawing—One Bond, £1; 11 a deeply important branch of study. The tone of MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many do. £10; 24 do. £20. The Official Original List of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-years exclusively to the various diseases of the Numbers of the 1500 prizes will be forwarded to the written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-

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Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising duced to try various medicines, but found that my from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread and that nervous mentality kept up which places the stuffs, per day, during the whole vovage. If de-individual in a state of chronic debility, by those salutary cautions this work is intended to con- tained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the life. The consequences arising from this dangerous appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a pernicious application of these inherent rights with him the form and aspect of other men, but withmen cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation: and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful been affected with a most inveterate disease, which evils, that such medicine should be employed that is her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. DEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and control of the veneral properties of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being received to affect the control of the urinary and sexual organs, in both corrections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both control of the urinary and sexual organs. sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder. Prostrate their constitutions, or in their way to the consumctive advantage which she has already derived Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con- mation of that deplorable state, are affected with from them. She further states that she is now sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, any of those previous symptoms that betray its almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a approach, as the various affections of the nervous to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, ob- Parr's Life Pills. structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, This Work is undeniably the most interesting or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalucomplaints are gradually removed by its use. And able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now even where the disease of Sterility appears to have enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- public at large, make my case known, I remain, Genacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, tlemen, yours, very gratefully, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the Matrimonial STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the nnocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility. or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, BIPMINGHAM. Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent country and at night I can now walk as well as ever I did. A think time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could the when I first tried Parr's Having studied Surgery, they can with confidence undertake those difficult Operations which so often prove fatal under the hands of the mere Mechanic. In agents, with printed directions so plain, that sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c. Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defibusiness. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all

> It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims butable to any system of advertising, but solely the strong recommendations of parties cured by their to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopk coper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacu u, with

READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!!

THE following statement of facts has been communicated to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS:-

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843, Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

> Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen.-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life

Pills. I think it not only to be my duty to you but to astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was in complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrang. ham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement, and feeling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant.

THOMAS PATTISON, Painter. N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma.
To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleet

street. London. Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a heart, which I experienced some years, and which has

RICHARD TURNER N.B.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory

answers to their enquiries. R. T.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

Jaffra, October 17th, 1842. Sir,-I beg to inform you that having undertaken Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

F. MATTHEISZ. Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr' Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir,-You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I reyears, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent-for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and questionable if there now be any part of the civilized restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

pidly attained such distinguished colednly; in questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributed. butable to any system of advertising, but solely to use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 500 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing tes timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct tion of being not only the most popular but the most

valuable remedy ever discovered. CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in whire letters on a RED ground Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment. by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price Is. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Sweet were her infant smiles and sweet her mien. As on her brow I bound the ribbon green: For Nature's child should Nature's liv'ry Wear And green's the banner Evin's sons should bear : Her daughters, too, should verdant fillets grace, And next their hearts the mystic shamrock place Green are her fields ber waves, and green each grove, And green's the badge of liberty and Love. The myrtle-green is Venus's fav'rite tree. First planted in a land of liberty. O! favour'd Isie, by nature truly bless'd, Tho' long insulted and the' long oppress'd. The once the seat of arts and ancient lore, Thy learning and thy arts seem now now no more : Tho' on thy soil no pois nous reprile lives, Its fruits to fereign alaves profuse it gives; A renal vermin servilely sustains. Poor Erin long has felt sore galling chains : And God who raised her high above the wave. And made herdaughters fair, their brothers brave; Her shores protected with the circling flood. Bless'd the green isle, and saw that it was good. May Hear'n propitions, hear my anxious you. And bless the charm that binds thy baby brow !

EMIGRATION.

Thy sons give freedom, and thy daughters grace!

Make thee the mother of an hardy-race !

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

DESCRIPTION OF QUEENSTON, IN CANADA. STATES.

cultivated.

until three in the afternoon.

Baffalo, until it was placed in the Frontier Hotel, where turned to the city. it then was; and I asked if he would take advantage SATURDAY, 17th—This morning I was introduced to

Biggar, in Scotland, who had a well stocked abop, or A considerable portion of this day was occupied in

STON about the same number.

the owners, and is frequently made an article of mer-

and Lewiston Railway, there is a store kept by an old gentleman from Roslyn, near Edinburgh, which place he left about seven years ago. I also met another storekeeper from Alston Moor, in Northumberland. We next came to an Indian settlement. Their log ints were miserable, and the clearings very small; the hand of a middling quality and the timber heavy. Adranging a little further we arrived at a considerable

We next passed through PEKIN, an handsome vil-Here there are some fine villas. The country continued much the same until we 1510x. They are generally wooded; and their irregula- attempt to describe.

would give a fall of sufficient height. I shall here abstain from an unnecessary repitition.

inhahitanta.

Ins rain had fallen in torrents during the mills, one cotton, and like works, before morning, and everything being soaked in water, machine shops, and a number of other works, before looked very fresh. In fact there had been described.

much rain during the last three days, and I was surprised to see the difference in the river law; that in conducting them, more than 2,000,000. and sell all their goods in New York. The works are ordering that all negroes born after the 8 h of December, 1842, shall be free, and considered and night as Duke of Cumberland. He sat between the WRITTEN ON PRESENTING A FEMALE four Falls within about 200 yards above where the millions: that of flour a one annually manufactured is Messrs. Sweet, Nichols, and Shields have here a millions: that of flour a one annually manufactured is messrs. Sweet, Nichols, and Shields have here a millions: that of flour a one manufactured is messrs. Sweet, Nichols, and Shields have here a millions: that of flour a one manufactured is messrs. INFANT WITH A GREEN TOP-KNOT, ON railway from Albany to Boston crosses on a strong nearly 3,000,000. The Olean canal, which will connect comb manufactory, and make a large quantity of that wooden bridge which supports the rails.) Here the this city with the immense valley of the Mississippi, is article. Having never seen a comb manufactory upon surge rolled with great velocity, and was intermixed in progress. with a vast number of trees which had been washed from the country above. These were dashed over the precipice in immense bodies. The breadth into which the river is confined may be from 250 to 300 yards; the height of the Fall is 95 feet. This was Niagara

pertional to the greater Fall. mill, a few turning laithes, a plaining machine, where flooring boards are put through and come out planed, it is only necessary to state that, of wheaten flour common road is carried. When we arrived at the vilalone from 450,000 to 500,000 barrels are annually lage called CAYUGA, which is close on the edge of the ground. Each mill has its share of the supply; and Lake, the Simeon de Witt Clinton steamer was just bank, and, like the others, rolls on until it joins the day being clear, I had a delightfully picturesque parent river.

I was engaged during the day with some private arrangements, and in visiting a few of my kind halting place. It is a very pleasant and well-built town,

engaged for some time with business. In the afternoon I visited the Messrs. Longmuir; and Mr. Gabriel one of the very large States' prisons. Longmuir was kind enough to drive Mr. John Taylor and myself to Irondigioit, the residence of my old to the two last-named, and also stretching from north friend, Dr. Smyles. The doctor was from home, but to south, but inclining south-east very soon returned with Mr. Brown, a builder, and a FOIES OF A TOTE THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, native of Northamptonshire. The latter had with him AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH a boy, whom, after having witnessed some experiments AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF made by a lecturer on the new science of mesmerism, HASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, Mr. B. had succeeded in throwing into the mesmeric which it is the seat of Justice, at the point where the PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, aleep, and living as he (Mr. B.) did in the same house WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN with the lad, he had the best opportunity of experi-WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE menting upon him, and he had improved his time SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF ENIGRATION; during the two intervening days. After tea, the doctor AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR and his friend proposed to treat us to a feast on the miles. The junction of the canals and turnpike renders ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER- new science; and Mr. Brown very soon had the youth asleep, and successfully proved to my mind the truth of business. the science of phrenology linked to mesmerism. The Dr. directed Mr. Brown to the several organs, Mr. R being a novice in phrenology. When he touched the organ of music, the boy sung faintly; when the organ of acquisitiveness, he showed love of money, the state. LEWISTON, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE and that he desired to be rich; on touching the POKEPSIE, NEW YORK, IN THE UNITED organ of self-esteem, he stretched his body to the ntmost altitude, and, in reply to questions, he declared himself as great a man as a king or the President

WEDNESDAY, 14-I got up by break of day and either! At the touch of the organ of destructiveness, he went into the fields. Mr. Hamilton, brother of the used his fists with great velocity, and violence, striking Indre of that name, has a considerable estate here, about him in every direction. I was diose to him and stratching from the monument to a great distance along received a few severe blows. The boy told the names the heights. This estate is well enclosed and well of a number of persons merely from the circumstance of Mr. Brown fixing his thought upon individuals absent I breakfasted before seven, and then went in search and present. When Mr. Brewn took some bitters into buted by wooden pipes to the various works. The m' my trunk, and after considerable trouble found it his mouth, which he did beyond the possibility of the in a storehouse by the side of the river. I had it boy knowing it, he instantly commenced a keen sort of instantly taken to the ferry, and crossed the Niagara spitting out; Mr. B. then took a sweet substance into number of salt works at the several villages -in a boat to LEWISTON. Here I was ten miles below his month in the same position, and the boy as evidently the Falls: yet found the water agitated like a boiling felt the taste of it. Various other feats were performed, canldron, and the current strong. A van immediately among which was telling what a number of articles were conveyed me to the station with all possible speed; and which Mr. R. held in his hand; and the name of persons although not a moment was lost, I was just too late who were placed in particular situations without the boy for the train to Lockport. I had, therefore, to remain knowledge. A Mr. Johnson had been lecturing in the city upon the science of Mesmerism; and he was not To occupy my time, I went and took some goods only looked upon but denounced as an impostor by al from my trank, and waited upon the shopkeepers, the literati. They were astounded, however, that Mr pelling what I could and obtaining information. I had Brown should succeed so well with the boy. Dr not finished my sales when the hour of departure Smyles being convinced of the reality of the phenomena arrived, and just before which a gentleman inquired if I invited the leading men of the city to his house, in order had brought any goods across the river. I answered him to prove the fact. The invitation brought many in carin the affirmative. He said he wished to see them. I told riages and on horseback. At the appointed time Mr. Brown

him the time was at hand when I must depart, and was in attendance, and speedily had his subject in the expressed my regret that I could not comply with his sleep. The boy did not perform so well as he had request. To my astonishment, he said, "But I must previously done; however, Mr. B. succeeded in mes see them." I then saked if he was a custom-house merising one of the gentlemen from the city. This cirofficer! He said, "Yes." I told him that I had no sumstance, coupled with his other performances, congoods that I had not taken out of the States, and verted every sceptic, save one. So each returned to his brought them merely as luggage; that the cord had home marvelling, and Mr. Johnson was exonerated not been untied since I took the trunk on board at from the charge of imposition. In the evening we re-

of that? He said he would, and asked how many I a gentleman, of only middle age, who among many had. I said here is the remainder, holding out a small | matters of interest informed me that the horse upon parcel which I held in my hand. He said, "Oh! which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the

This place contains a population of 300, and QUEEN- Messra Brown and Taylor, came for me with a carriage and pair. The Dr. brought an invitation for me to dine The railway from here carried us along a wooded with a party of his friends at five; and to occupy the zloping bank and a continued inclined plane, upon a intervening space they offered to show me all that time continuation of the same bank, as that on would enable them to do. I accompanied them, makthe opposite side of the river. As we proing several calls in the city; after which we crossed the beautiful valley of the Mohawk River, near Frank. and assault by the portion of the 68th depôt, now gressed towards the summit of the bank our view exriver and drove to the Lower Falls, and from thence to FORT. We passed through many villages, AMSTERDAM removed to Stirling Castle, we expressed a persuatended, and we saw some very fine houses in the plain Lake Ontario. About a mile below the city these gentled and ROTTERDAM among the number being exceedingly below. On this bank were many maple trees; and I men pointed me to a mill site on the edge which had pretty. Having arrived at SCHENECTADY, we probelow. On this bank were many maple trees; and I men pointed me to a mill site on the edge which had pretty. Having arrived at SCHENECTADI, we pronote and serious disturbance; and the Duke of Welobserved many troughs which are used to receive the been sold for 3,000 dollars. The fall there is 20 feet. ceeded onward to ALBANY, where, after a very cold in time for the lington, Commander-in-Chief, has, with charactersecharine liquid, which is extracted by boring a hole Ten thousand dollars have been expended in cutting the day, and a pleasant night, we arrived in time for the pear the bottom of the trunk, and which, when boiled- watercourse, but the parties being incompetent to carry New York steamer. I speedily went on board, and makes excellent sugar. This supplies the families of on the projected mill the affair fell into the hands of there recognized Angus Campbell, whom I had known the Bank, which holds for about 4,000 dollars, this as an active and intelligent working man in Glasunnsed and remote spot of ground. Were capital gow. We had a fine morning, and passed it pleasantly, Arriving at the junction of the Buffalo, Lockport, within the reach of the numerous speculators which this admiring the banks of the Hudson, with the villages, place contains, the work would merrily proceed. No villas, cottages, shipping, &c. necessity would exist to apply to them the very common remark here, viz., "Go a-head"! Their minds are like and receive passengers. At Hyde Park Landing,

to let fly. The lower falls are very striking, and surpass in person of Lord Viscount Merpeth. Observing his picturesque irregularity, and a peculiarity of cross, Lordship as he stepped on board, and feeling a little detached, broken water, every waterfall I had ever surprised, I abruptly, but involuntarily, exclaimed clearing, with the land cultivated in a superior style, seen. They are 105 feet in height, which with the "there is Lord Morpeth." This excited the curiosity

The village of Brighton, with its clean white houses, bye, with a population of from two to three hundred. is situated on the opposite bank, and is reflected lord they had ever had an opportunity of seeing in through beautiful, but indiscribable thin spray, which, from the gushing, broken, dashing, and eternal strife of beings. Some of the gentlemen soon returned, and arrived within two miles of LOCEPORT, when it waters, rises high in the air, presenting a picture more asked me to "guess" what the Lord had been taken for. became romantic, with a deep ravine without a water- wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those This task was teo great for me to attempt; they therecourse, and terminating at the river in the valley. The of Nisgara. This splendid frolic of nature in grand fore told me he had been set down for a Methodist at the inquiry. course, and terminating at the river in the valley. The of Niagara. This splendid frolic of nature in grand fore told me he had been set down for a Methodist on Monday morning (Colonel Goldie, of the 66th mark of his sheep, put two crosses with red Raddle Parson. At this there was a right hearty laugh. One Regiment, coming in place of Colonel Jackson, who (Mwn Coch) on his rump. The sight of the bell, excited the two gentlemen observed that he (Lord Morpeth), ought to gentlemen observed that he very probably would do so, is at present in Ireland), and entered upon their crosses, and the sound of the bell, excited the holy is at present in Ireland), and entered upon their crosses, and the sound of the bell, excited the holy is at present in Ireland).

stream glided down the banks in a kind of twisted from Liverpool, or any other European port, by enter- two defeated candidates, at the last West-Riding elecimmense quantity of machinery, as every few yards length, and proceeding to the centre of Lake Ontario, Hudson river at the same time: both of whom, LOCEPORT is a considerable place with a population only six miles. They arrive at this port, where bear up under the infliction at home,) had sought solace of 5,590; it stands parily on the rising bank and parily steamers from Lewiston, Queenston, Toronto, Kingston, in this "land of freedom" from titles and "accidental" on the plain below. From the heights we could per- Montreal, and the other ports of the great Lake Onta- distinctions. His lordship and myself may, I feel trive lake Ontario, the country being nearly a plain, rio, regularly arrive, and from which passengers and confident, safely challenge the world to produce another as far as the eye could reach in that direction. Having goods are conveyed, in a few minutes, from the port instance where two defeated candidates for the repre-

We crossed the canal a little below the locks. The From this enchanting scene we proceeded through a carriages took us to the side of the packet, and our fine country to the centre of the township of IRONDI- however, we were! but upon precisely the same terms luggage was on board and we on our way in five minutes Q101T, (Dr. Smyles township), when, after a short of equality as we stood upon the hustings at Wakestay, and some conversation with the landlord, who field! At the moment I landed the noble ex-Secretary of lizer. In our passage we passed many good farm houses, and is an old country-man, about our country, the Doctor Ireland was seated by the side of a Republican Yankee, the country was altogether well settled, and prelly well drove for the lake, on which was a considerable surge, on a coil of ropes on the upper deck, taking a lesson of "equality" that put the "accident" of birth to the block.

Tillege, My passed Gospor, a small but next with every appearance of the open sea; but no fossils block! As I left him in "extract all follows." I could Tillage; MIDDLEPORT, with a population of 500; or shells; nothing of the kind had been washed from blush! As I left him, in "sorrow all forlorn," I could the permanent rails; and some hundred yards of law, Thomas Buckley. He lived in the same house, and MEDINA, a fine village containing 1,500 to 1,800 the "vasty deep," there being merely a sandy beach, not but ask myself what his late master, DAN, would with the verge generally covered with wood, and no have thought, had he seen him as I then did! A farmer who was on board said he had seventy- great prominence; on the contrary, a flat shore. We I had just stepped upon the pier when a Yorkshirefre acres, and declared that he owed no person anyreturned, and reached the Dector's about half-past four, man accosted me by name, and directed me to Mr. thing; that he contracted no debts, and was ready to where we found Miss Wilson, the Doctor's gister-inwhere we found alles wilson, the Doctors sistering and the engines and being a son of wirs. Duckley (a boy about twelve and the course of being a son of wirs. Duckley (a boy about twelve dersfield, who had been out some fifteen or sixteen fitted in their respective situations. The reservoir old) observing the little fellow called out, alive, and was resolved to be so. In answer to interOn our round, we had taken up the boy, which

he could square his them so as to meet everything that

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a side of the excavation there was met with a however, escaped into the house. Buckley followed,

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a side of the excavation there was met with a however, escaped into the house. Buckley followed,

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a side of the excavation there was met with a however, escaped into the house. Buckley followed,

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a side of the excavation there was met with a however, escaped into the house. After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and is in the wood trade, large bed of unbaked or imperfect granite, the veins and proceeding to the room in which he was in the Quantities of land; and that to be kept in the highest tional traits were exhibited, the Doctor drove me

industrious, plain, but well-educated and intelligent body.

The packet was crowded with very respectable passingler; and, after the berths were all prepared, the supplied over the list (first placing to be company of countrymen in labels of the their own cabin) by rotation as they were put down their own cabin) by rotation as they were put down their own cabin) by rotation as they were put down their own cabin by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down their own cabin, by rotation as they were put down the rotation and the rotation having been conveyed with water is completely obviated. The rotation having been conveyed by likely to arise from water is completely obviated. The rotation having been conveyed by likely to arise from water is completely obviated. The rotation having been conveyed by likely to arise from water is completely obviated. The rotation having on the cheek laid open. Buckley in which is all put for the place, with the cheek laid open. Buckley in which said they have been converted in the place, wit there of berth, the second the second choice, and so on assemble as a mark of respect, and in honour to the great Dr. Channing, of Boston. be the end. Gentlemen shared the same fate. My "traveller;" and I was indeed honoured by meeting a considerable when travelling at the rate of fifty or but soon after they met some fishermen who had sholve was uniformly that where there was the freest large company of the leading citizens, among whom ficient light to allow me to see to dress my leg. I turned sixty miles an hour, one rail is slightly elevated in found a body floating near the little cottage so well Large company of the leading citizens, among whom access to the air. We supped on board, the charge for which was included in the fares.

A negro boy kept cleaning the boots and ahoes during the light, and nodding, falling asleep, and now and libenight, and nodding, with the brush; and although he had leading with the brush; and although the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, but the falls above the mill, and a sort of base, and cannot far from the sex, where the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the known to "pick-nickers," and not far from the sax the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the known to "pick-nickers," and not far from the sax the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the known to "pick-nickers," and not far from the sax the curves; this will be courted by the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the curves; the

o'clock morning train. The first station was BRIGHTON,

(not the same as described on the banks of the Genessee

ceeded to CANANDAGUA, which is situated in a fine ever, were more for show than use. in no small minature; and the spray from it was pro- country, with beautiful ridges and much heavy timber. We next arrived at WATERLOO, containing a popula-Above the Falls a very large watercourse is cut, by tion of 3,000. Next SENECA FALLS, with a populawhich a number of flour mills are worked, also a tion of about 1,500. At no great distance we crossed the Hudson to Hampden Landing, a place machine manufactory, a sash manufactory, a cotton passed Seneca Lake on our way to Auburn. containing about a dozen houses, in a sort of bay. The ham, the Union-hall magistrate, has declared that he end of which we crossed by a bridge of wood, resting rocky shore. NEW HAMBURGH stands at the bottom battle of Waterloo for any off-nce short of felony. grooved, and feathered, quite ready to be laid down and upon piles, about a mile and a quarter long. There is joined together; with other machinery. To give an another bridge (of the same description and rather longer ides of the magnitude of the water-power at this place, than that we crossed) at a short distance, over which a there is a stream rolling down, nearly equi-distant upon arriving from lTHACA, which is at the southern extrethe steep bank, between the street of manufactories mity of the Lake, distant about forty miles. The and the river, producing a novel and interesting effect. Lake is a beautiful oblong sheet of water, with fine In one or two instances the water is thrown from the gently sloping banks, which rise to a great height course, and falls at a considerable distance upon the without having the appearance of mountains. The

view. AUBURN, bordering on OWESGO LAKE, was our next containing a population of 5,400. The lake is in form PRIDAY, 16th—The morning very wet. I was again nearly the same as CATUGA, only not so long; but both lying nearly due north to south. At AUBURN stands We next got to SKANEDELES LAKE, similar in form

Our next important station was SYRACUSE on the

southern point of Onondaga Lake. Syracuse, one of the magnificient canal creations, great Seneca turnpike crosses the Erie canal, and at the junction of that canal with the Oswego canal; 278 miles from New York, 133 from Albany by road, and by the canal, 171; from Utica 61, and from Rochester 99 this a great thoroughfare to Canada, and a place of much

The village incorporated in 1825, already assumes a city-like appearance, has four churches, a bank, spacious streets, and large blocks of four storied stores, about 700 dwellings, and one of the most splendid hotels in

Salina is a mile and a-half N. of Syracuse, and may be considered as part of it. It has three churches, and a bank. Its property has been overshadowed by its more thriving neighbour.

This is the principal seat of the Onondaga salt works. though there are extensive works at Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. The great spring which supplies the three villages is here. The brine is propelled by hydraulic engines to a reservoir, 85ft above the ground, at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, and is thence distriquantity of salt annually manufactured is about three millions of bushels. The following table shows the

d, re rs rs	VILLAGES.	Manufactories	Kettles and Pans	Superficial test of Vata	Gallons in Kettles
II r. a., er r. io d. 8-	Salina, fine salt, do. coarse salt, Syracuse Liverpool Geddes, fine salt, do. course salt,	67 8 15 25 15 1 1	1,822 146 290 600 463 2	189	54 710 45,680 15,000
r- is d	Coarse salt Onondaga Salt Company Syracuse do. do. H. Gifford's do. S. C. Brewster's do. at G	, 		•••	618,800 668,488 119 808 67,196

Superficial feet 1,473,495 The population employed in the several works in the city, and the villages adjacent, cannot be less than

expecting to meet a friend, who lives at ORISKANY, might have ensued .- Liverpool Albion. to whom I had written, to meet me here. Not finding my friend present, I attributed the cause to the irre-

We stopped at many places, on both sides, to land

a bow at full bend, and only require the requisite means we took on board one of my opposing candidates at the last election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the With fine orchards heavily laden with fruit, principally adjoining banks and rocks, from a truly grand romantic of some of the passengers who stood by me on the ascertain if any difference existed between the only this democratic country, and the generality of human know this. I replied that he very probably would do so, hity gives them an appearance of grandeur truly pleas. A few hundred yards below this is the Port of as I had arranged to land at POKEPSIE, the next landing given a description of this place in going to the West, to the centre of the city by the connecting rail- sentation of a great English county, seeking "ministration to a heart diseased," met together in a small vessel so far from the scene of their defeat. There,

The capital invested in the mills exceds 700,000 dol- receiving the patterns. They have an extensive trade, | The Bey of Tunis has issued a proclamation,

the principle on which this is conducted, I was much THURSDAY, 22nd .- I left ROCHESTER by the seven surprised to witness the ingenuity and economy lof the process. The major part of the combs were made from hoofs; and by using a certain kind of liquor and polish. river) which is a small and clean village. We next pro-

After viewing the works, James Walker, John Rogers, and Augus Campbell, accompanied me down the bay in a boat to HAMBURGH POINT, where we Indian houses. I remained at HAMPDEN a sonsiderable time for the

steamer; and then proceeded for NEW YORK. BURGH, a splendid town, built as a sort of amphi- impunity to Waterloo men for all misdemeanours, Court: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside; theatre from the edge of the river. The buildings, both breaches of the peace, assaults, &c. The oldpublic and private, and particularly the churches, have fashioned notion was, that magistrates were bound a most pleasing appearance, rising above each other to administer the law without favour or prejudice, Thomas Smith, Leicester, Lutterworth, and Melton like steps. A portion of the town is over the summit but Mr. Cottingham proclaims his rule of partiality. Mowbray, Leicestershire, and Uppingham and Oakham, of the bank and beyond the view from the river. At |-Examiner. this place stands the house in which Washington and Lafayette first met. The house seems an old one; and adjoining it is a fine plain, which, from the circumstance of the two heroes having first joined hands here, is made a general encampment for volunteer corps from the various States of the Union, who resort thither for the purpose of drilling.

them in two. These Mountains are lofty, and nearly covered with small timber and brushwood. They are the only mountains similar to ours in Great Britain which I have seen in this country. St. Anthony's Nose, and the part fallen off between the ridges, is a overhang the river. Passing those bold scenes, we arrive at COLD SPRINGS. a government establishment. principally for casting cannon shot and implements of war. As we proceeded the scene increased in beauty; and as we approached WEST POINT, I observed a military school, of great extent, situated on a fine irregular rising ground, beautifully wooded. The establishment seemed to be in the best order; the appearance very imposing. On the summit of the hill stands an old fortress, in ruins, which is said to be almost impregnable, if put in a proper state of defence. This was one

(To be continued.)

property here.

THE WAREFIELD Board of Guardians advertize amount of five hundred pounds, and be necessarily men of education, at fifty pounds a year each!

ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Friday night the town had another narrow escape from a serious of the cellar of one of the new warehouses, commonly myself for the correctness of my statement.—Times watchmaker. June 30, T. Collet, Osset, near Wakefield known as "Gibson's," extending from the Piazzas at the Salthouse Dock up Salthouse-lane. The alarm

THE LATE MILITARY RIOT AT PERTH.-In closing gularity of the post, and proceeded forward to the our account last week of the recent formidable riot sion that the military authorities would see it to be their duty to institute an inquiry into that unfortuistic promptitude and regard for the discipline and efficiency of the army, already ordered such investi-Provost received a communication from the Commander of the forces in Scotland (Sir N. Douglas). announcing that having transmitted the Provost's representation and relative documents in reference to the riot, and also a statement by Major Huey. commanding the 68th depôt, to the Duke, his Grace had been pleased to command a Board of Officers. consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Forces and Colonel Jackson, of the Guards (6th Carbineers, who attended Her Majesty on her visit to the city last year), to proceed immediately to Perth in order to institute "a most upper deck; and who, consequently, went below to minute and strict investigation" into the origin and ing. On approaching Lockport a very remarkic Rochester, to which vessels may be navigated direct place. I left his Lordship in perfect ignorance that glen, and which might be easily made to work an ing the great river St. Lawrence, sailing its whole thou, had been treading the deck of a steamer on the and entering the mouth of the river Genessee, distant (writhing under disappointed ambition, and unable to ting, through the Board, to the witnesses examined. | Carnarvon Herald. The evidence is taken down in writing, and will be reported to the Horse Guards for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief .- Perthshire Adver-

This was a poser for his blackship.

THURSDAY 15th—Landed at ROCHESTER this morning at in office and left his lodgings and left his lodgings and left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had fallen in torrents during the rain to the brother and vented his displasaure in other works, before the many department. After breakfast I visited the print-works a more agreeable promenade than this will form, and sisters. After breakfast I visited the print-works a more agreeable promenade than this will form, the threat, he swore again that there might be less likelihood of not execution; and sisters. After breakfast I visited the print-works a more agreeable promenade than this will form, the threat, he swore again that the cent way to extend the print-works a more agreeable promenade than this will form, the threat, he swore again that the cent way to extend the print-works a more agreeable promenade than the respective of Kings the he had taken he would not be imagined. Webster, Ramsden, and Co. Mebster, he had taken a combining pure air and a magning to the work as the threat, he swore again that the cent way to extend the print-works of Messas Ingham and Lister, where they were "going to me a many as four or five nights of webster, was in stream that the cent way to extend the threat he he had taken a combining pure air and a magning to was in

slavery altogether from the Tunisian dominions.

has been extracted in great abundance. The writer adds that the mines are extensive and rich, and will make Jelisco another Almaden.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood of London began making hay early last week, notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather. IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE LAW .- Mr. Cotting-From SENECA we soon reached CATUGA LAKE, the houses are situate upon a steep bank, above a high never will punish any man who was present at the of the bay, leading to Wappinger's Creek, on the east An immense number of acts of Parliament are anbank of the river. It is a pretty village, and well nulled by this important resolution. People talk of situated, having in it a handsome new church. A small the omnipotency of Parliament, but mark the omnibalf-past twelve o'clock, July 21, at half-past eleven, island is situated off this place, which contains some potency of a magistrate, who, with a sic volo sic at the Bankrupts' Court, solicitors, Messrs. Tilleard jubeo, sets aside the laws of the Legislature and of and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birthe land in favour of a particular class of persons. chin-lane. It is possible that Sir James Graham may inquire by John Dawe, Oxford, bookseller, Jane 16, at half-past The first place of importance we reached was New. What right or authority Mr. Cottingham promises one, July 21, at half-past twelve, at the Bankrupts'

THE HORRORS OF WAR. - Dr. Dick calculates that beings have fallen in the wars which man has cester; official assignee. Mr. Christie, Birmingham. waged against his fellow-creature-man. If this amazing number of men were to hold each other by at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds; the hand, at arms length, they would extend over solicitor, Mr. Stott, Leeds: official assignee, Mr. Fearne, 16,583,330 miles of ground, and would encircle the Leeds. Fishskill Landing is directly opposite the Fishskill globe upon which we dwell 608 times! If we allow James Breasley, Leeds, victualler. June 20, July 11, Mountains, when crossing the river, nearly due east the weight of a man to be on an average one cwt. at twelve, at the Bankru, ts' District Court, Leeds; and west, and the river seems as if its force had cut (and that is, if anything, below the mark), we shall solicitors, Messrs. Smithson and Mitton, Southamptoncome to the conclusion that 69,250,000 tons of human buildings; and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds; flesh have been mangled, disfigured, gashed, and official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds. trampled under foot. The calculation will appear William Exley, Manchester, bootmaker, June 26, more striking when I state that if the fore-fingers July 19, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Nose, and the part fallen off between the ridges, is a only of every one of those 14,000,000,000 human Manchester; solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, bold rock on the left; on the right the rocks and trees beings were to be laid out in a straight line, they Gregory, and Bourdillon, Bedford-row; and Mr. would reach more than 600,000 miles beyond the moon; and that if a person were to undertake to seven days to the week, and to number at the rate of 23, July 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, 6,000 per hour, it would employ that person 336 Leeds; solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Smith, Sheffield: years: and awful is the consideration, that 3.500,000 official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds. pipes of human blood have been spilt in battles." FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—PARIS, JUNE

French for keeping up the population of Algeria, and July 3, R. Halls, Colchester, fishmonger. July 8, J. H. of Washington's strong holds during the War of Inde- which is nothing more nor less than "Burking" on Ritchie. Rotherhithe, shipwright. July 4. F. Gye and pendence. Adjoining the school is a large and commo- a grand scale, has just been perpetrated. Perhaps R. Hughes, Fleet-street, tea-dealers. July 5, L. A. dious hotel and barracks. We landed at this place, and the publication of this letter may save the lives of Lewis, Fleet-street, bookseller. July 4, W. Morrison, received several passengers, among whom was my Lord other hundreds or thousands of our poor countrymen, Wapping, cooper. July 2, H. English, New Broad-Morpeth, who had staid here overnight, (as I had done whose poverty and whose industry lead them to street, printer. July 3, J. Crowther, Huddersfield, near Pokepsie). We saw many French grey uniforms accept of employment, no matter how laborious or corn miller. July 6, W. Elam, Huddersfield, livery(the colour of the States army clothing) in motion. how dangerous. You may remember that towards stable keeper. July 14, G. Seaborn, Berkeley, Gloces-This smelled strong of aristocracy; and had it not been the finish of the works on the Rouen Railroad consitershire, baker. July 5, R. Ferris, Bristol, Liverpool, for the colour of the cloth, would have made us believe derable numbers of Irish labourers were imported and St. John's, Newfoundland, merchant. July 5 we were in the St. Lawrence, or in the Thames, near by the contractors from England to enable them to J. Stretch, and R. Wharton, Nottingham. Woelwich. The government have a large extent of complete the undertaking within the prescribed period. The job over, the poor fellows were, of course, left to shift for themselves, which (voluntary immigration from France being at an end) presented to this wide-awake Government a capital opportunity ers of firebricks. for supplying the vacuum hourly occasioned by fell The Warefield Board of Guardians advertize disease in the European population of Algeria. for two relieving officers, who must devote all their Crimps were employed, and with so much success, time to the duties of the office, find sureties to the that already 220 of those poor men—all Irish, let me observe—have been carried off for the last time, in a upholsterer. June 30, C. Cross and B. Spaull, Colchesfew weeks, by another process. This experiment is ter, merchants. June 30, R. Rose, Sutton Valance, about to be repeated on an immense scale. Will Kent, grocer, July 4, P. Tagg, Tooley-street, slopyour Government sanction it ! Or is there any law seller. July 4. J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, ironmonger. or any reason to oppose to it? These questions I July 5, F. Popplewell, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket confligration. About seven o'clock smoke was seen to issue, by the policeman on duty, from the windows to issue, by the policeman on duty, from the windows

PAT'S POTATOES.—Dr. Mackenzie tells with great was instantly conveyed to Mr. Whitty, who was good humour an anecdote in the New York Union, speedily on the spot with an engine, and, though the which we before heard verbally related. It is all CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, flames burst from the windows of the building with about a certain Lady Middleton, who, contrary to apparently irresistible fury, the devouring element her most anxious wish, was unblessed with any chilwas conquered without having effected any mate- dren. After an absence of several years with her T. Gales, Hylton, Durham, ship builder. I. Nowell, rial damage. The rooms in the upper part of these liege lord in England, she returned with him to Huddersfield, currier. S. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, warehouses were filled with cotton, the basement reside for a time on one of their Irish estates. As shopkeeper. E. Gowan, Morpeth, common brewer. contained shumac and and other merchandise, and the carriage drove up to the mansion, she noticed W. Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder. J. Liggins, Hinckat the end of the warehouse nearest the dock was a several fine looking children about the gate, and ley, Leicestershire, hosier. J. Anderson, Aigburth, large quantity of sulphur. The warehouses being having learned that their mother was the wife of the Lancashire, plumber. R. Gaulton, Dorchester, licensed free, the cellars were not vaulted, and the windows gate porter, she determined to interrogate her, rela- victualler. J. Fawcett, St. John-street, coach-builder. parcel which I held in my hand. He zaid, "Oh! which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the the zaid, "Oh! which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the the zaid, "Oh! which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the zaid walked off. I considered I had had a narby and walked off. I considered I had had a narby and walked off. I considered I had had a narby and have been attending at the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the college, which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the zitump of a tree, npon the site of the city Bank—one of 20,000. We passed on to Manluns, near to which is a supposed to the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the college, then Considered I had had a narby were on a level on the footpath. It is supposed to the count of the cellars, were not values, supposed to the cellars with the footpath. It is supposed to the cause of her fecundity; she therefore, to the cause of her fecundity; she therefore, which is a supposed to the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the college, then Considered I had had a narby were on a level on the footpath. It is supposed to the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the college, then Considered I had had a narby with the closest buildings. This circumstance I mention to the college, then Considered I had h Onelda county. This route is through a solid mass of premises might have been destroyed, and all the valu- long are you married?" "Three years, your lady- merchant. R. Gatenby, Shadwell, grocer. M. Seary, Biggar, in Scotland, who had a well stocked abop, or a considerable portion of this day was occupied in the state of the last a share in a satinet manufactory in Carranging business of a private nature. In the evening heavy timber. We halted at Rome, a small village; able property which was contained therein. As it ship." "And how many children have you?" Swndur, near Northop, Flintshire, maltater. S. Teague next Oriskany; ten miles further is Utica, a fine was, the sulphur only was consumed. The wind blew the fire broken questions—how she came to have children? The 10,000, or 12,000. I had taken my fare to this place, out in the night, the most disastrous consequences poor woman not well knowing what the Catechising meant, and not knowing how to wrap up in delicate words her idea of cause and effect, blushed and grew confused, and at last for want of something better to

lady !" take the potatoes all the year round?" Greatly agi- lowes, Dudley, Worcestershire. asked-"And where do you get the potatoes?" June 16, at two, and July 21, at half-past twelve, at the gation to be made. On Saturday morning the Lord Pat tills it." "Well," said Lady Middleton, "send Milk-street, Cheapside. "We grows them in our little garden, my lady; sure Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee, ; Lloyd, me up a cartload of these potatoes, and the steward James William Sumner, builder, Reading, June 22, shall pay you well for them." Shortly after her at one, and July 28. at eleven, at the Court of Bankladyship rose to leave the house, and indeed had left ruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; solicitor, Wansey, it. when the matron ran after her, and, blushing, as Lethbury. she put the question, asked—"Ah, then, my lady, is it to have children that you want the load of pota- Shoreditch, June 22, at half-past ten, and July 31, at toes?" It was the lady's turn to blush, as she confessed that it was. "Because I'm thinkin', my lady, cial assignee, Old Jewry-chambers; Lewis, Wilmington in that case, that Pat had better take the potatoes to Square.
you himself?"—Buenos Ayres Paper.
Willia Puskyism gone Man.—A ludicrous scene occurred

last week at a village on the confines of Hiraethog circumstances of the riot, and, further, that his Grace Mountain, Denbighshire. It was a quarrel between with a view to mark the especial respect for the authe parson, who is a rabid Puseyite, and an old testy thorities of Perth (the Queen's visit makes Perth farmer. The latter had presented to him by his thenceforth a favoured city), had directed one of his landlord, a Cheviot ram, with an extraordinary fine aides-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of March pair of horns. When the ram had been sheared, (son of the Duke of Richmond), to attend and assist previous to being turned to his walk, the farmer duties the same forenoon at the barracks. The in- ire of the parson, and induced him to make use of occupy the remainder of the week, is private, like all with impiety, and with an intention to bring the mined are, the Lord Provost, the City Clerks, Mr. been very irreverently dealt with. It seems that the M'Lean, the Procurator-Fiscal, Mr. Boyle, Superin- clergyman had previously denounced the marking tendent of Police, &c. Major Huey, and several of of sheep with a cross, as a piece of impiety, and the the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 68th appearance of two crosses at one end of the finely depot, are in Perth. Major Huey is permitted to be horned ram, and the bell at the other, was considered present at the inquiry, and to put questions in wri- as a burlesque upon the Llanrwst new church.-MURDER, AND DEATH OF THE MURDERER.-An

atrocious murder was committed on Tuesday morning, at Willow-hill, about three miles beyond Carrigaline. The victim was a woman named Buckley, ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY FROM KINGSTOWN (Dub- between thirty and forty years of age, the mother of LIN) TO DALKEY .- This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being pidly. The workmen are busily engaged in laying again confined—the murderer was her brother-iniron tube or pipe, in which the vacuum is to be and going out about nine o'clock on the morning created for the purposes of locomotion, are laid down, mentioned, and finding a cock belonging to Mrs. and the valve or top fitted. The engine-house and Buckley fighting with one which had belonged to chimney stalk are built at the terminus, near Dalkey, his mother, who is dead, he struck the former, which years. I found him well, and living in a good house of water for the use of the steam-engine is nearly mother, he'll kill the cock." "Come in," exclaimed called upon his son-in-law, who resides on the opposite the mountain stream to supply it is turned on. In Buckley, hearing this, made a rush at the boy, who Possible state of cultivation. He preferred barn-yard and friends back to the city at a late hour.

No. Brook introduced me to several other persons, adopted to carry off the surface water, as well as until his sister-in-law stooped down to do something formarily of Huddensfield.

I dived with him and the carry off the surface water, as well as until his sister-in-law stooped down to do something formarily of Huddensfield.

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I dived with him and the carry off the surface water, as well as until his sister-in-law stooped down to do something formarily of Huddensfield. formerly of Huddersfield. I dined with him, and, that of the land springs, have greatly enhanced the to the fire, on which potatoes were boiling for breakw spring crops, and letting it grow to a good height, it
Tuesday, 20th—Te day I intended to visit Mount The state of the s effects of the centrifugal force, which would be very From this they concluded that he had swam across, an universal demand for "Blackey's scrubbed"; and being tunity of taking down names, nor an opportunity to he in his turn was by no means alow in demanding a obtain a list, I cannot insert more from memory. We splendid bay, which lay below the works as also of the ordinary railway, part of the brothers (they were either three or four in number) druggist. J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer. J. being the bright as those of the ordinary railway, part of the brothers (they were either three or four in number) druggist. J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer. J. being up in the body; they are much more had not lived very cordially. They were partners in Hague, Rotherithe, engineer. A, and D. Winton, and the demanding a list, I cannot insert more from memory. We splendid bay, which lay below the works as also of the ordinary railway, part of the brothers (they were either three or four in number) druggist. J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer. J. Wheels being up in the body; they are much more had not lived very cordially. They were partners in Hague, Rotherithe, engineer. A, and D. Winton, and the demanding a look in the look in t In a silling—sixpence farthing English. Some and silted others offered him sixpence Vork, or threepence of the silting and pleasant evening; and I shall others offered him sixpence Vork, or threepence Vork, or threepence of the silting and in this city.

English; this he rejected; while some of his customers of the shown me by my countrymen in this city.

English; this he rejected; while some of his customers of the shown by "what right he took the liberty to clean their shoes, without asking leave to do so?"

This stilling—sixpence farthing English. Some and print works, as also of the deceased man accused the others of the works, as also of the works, as also of the works, as also of the deceased man accused the others of the deceased man accused the others of the works, as also of the works, as also of the deceased man accused the others of the deceased man accused the oth

ERNEST OF HANOVER. - The King of Hanover treated as any other Mussulman, and abolishing Dake of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen on the ministerial benches: he was dressed in deep mourn. NEW MINE OF QUICKS, LVER -A letter from ing. On the adjournment of the House his Majesty Guadalaxara, in Mexico, states that quicksilver ore took his departure in a "Brougham" drawn by one has been found at Jalisco, from which quicksilver horse. His unostentatious equipage escaped observation,-Globe.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 9.

James Michael Mallan, Ludgate-hill, dentist, to surrender July 21, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Yates, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

معورين فيفرد معملات فالأراثي والأراري الرازان الموارا

official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

John Clarke, Richard Mitchell, Joseph Phillips, and Rutlandshire, bankers, June 22, July 18, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingsince the creation of the world 14,000,000,000 of ham; solicitors, Messrs. Berridge and Macauley, Lei-William Musgrave, Leeds, dyer, June 20, July 11,

Cooper, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Stanway, Manchester. count the number, allowing 19 hours to the day and Thomas Marrian, Sheffield, common brewer, June

June 30, T. Davies, Grosvenor-street, draper. June . 1843 .- One of the cleverest things lately done by the 30, C. Holloway, Stockbridge, Hampshire, victualler,

> PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. D. Sidebotham and Co., Liverpool, carpet-dealers.-

Swarbeck and Pickup, Livesay, Lancashire, manufactur-CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown

to the contrary on the day of meeting. July 5, J. Adnum, Dorrington street, Clerkenwell, July 3, W. Morris, Halifax, wire drawer. July 8, J. Deakin, Dawley, Shropshire, grocer.

unless cause be shown to the contrary onfor before June 30.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 13. BANKRUPTS

John Oliver, John York, and Richard Robinson, coal say, replied-" I think it must be the potatoes, my and iron masters, Tipton, Staffordshire, to surrender This unfolded a theory of population quite June 20, at two, and July 18, at half past one, at the new to Lady Middleton, who eagerly demanded:— Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee "The potatoes! Do you eat much of them?" "Oh, Basinghall-street; Chaplin, Gray's-Inn-square, London, yes, my lady; very seldom we have bread, and so solicitors, Spurrier and and Chaplin, Birmingham; Feltated with her new information, the lady further John Dewe and Richard Dewe, booksellers, Oxford,

James Pilgrim, earthenware dealer, Church-street, twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, offi-William Bloxham, apothecary, Duke-street, Grosve-

ner-square, June 27, at two, and July 25, at eleven, at the Court, of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; Pierce Sweeting Brisley, Church-yard-court, Temple-John Dewhurst, provision dealer, Preston, Lancashire June 23, and July 13, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Hobson, official assignee,

Temple, London; Pilkington, Walker, and Cunliffe. Preston. James Carver, joiner, Dawley, Shropshire, June 21, and July 22, at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham; solicitor, Mr. Potts, Ironbridge, Shrop-

Manchester: solicitors, Messrs. Fiddey, Paper-buildings,

Richard Lloyd, victualler, Liverpool, June 23. at twelve, and July 14, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy. Follett, official assignee, Liverpool; solicitors, Greatley, Liverpool; Wilkinson, Lit coln's-inn-Fields, London.

DIVIDENDS. July 6, W. Gotton, Gilbert-street (Oxford-street) and Farringdon-street, prwnbroker. July 6. D. Low, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. July 6, J. Cooke, New-street, Dorset-square, upholsterer. July 4, E. J. White. Weaver's-lane, Tooley-street, orchil manufacturer. July 4, T. O. N. Prichard, Houndsditch, surgeon. July 8, E. Howard and J. Gibbs, Cork-street, St. James's, money scriveners. July 5, T. Smithson, York, tobacconist. July 14, W. Moss, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper. July 16, J. Swallow and Sons, Halifax, corn millers. July 6, W. Sayer, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, stone mason. July 6, J. Parke, Liverpool, druggist. July 10, J. Evans, Liverpool, coal dealer. July 5, J. W. Thompson, Bristol, hotel keeper. July 6, H. Rogers, Dartmouth, Devoushire, wine merchant. July 6, J. Barlow, Lichfield, ironmonger. July 6. T. Carter, Stafford, builder. July 8, G. T. Caswell, Birmingham, glass dealer. July 8, W. Carter, Burford, Shropshire, cattle salesman. July 6, W. Walker, Burton-upon-Trent, mercer. July 6, C. Scott, Newcastle-

to the contrary on the day of meeting.

under-Lyne, currier.

July 5, J. Hawkins, Lisson-grove, upholsterer. July 7. H. and H. Fletcher, Eastington, Gloucestershir clothiers. July 6, T. Chapman, jun., Chenies-street, and Great George-street, Euston-square, dairyman. July 7: T. Rolph, New Bridge-street, merchant. July 5. G. Greatley, Hatton-garden, jeweiler. July 7. D. K. Price, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, warehouseman. July 5, J. Kennedy, Llanhilleth, Monmonthshire, iron manufacturer. July 4, J. Fletcher, Evesham, Worcestershire, July 8, W. Borton, York, banker. July 7, J. Haughton, Blackburn, cotton-spinner.

DEATH OF A CHARTIST RIOTER IN THE PENITEN-MART .- On Saturday, a lengthened investigation took place in the General Penitentiary, Milibank, Westminster, before Mr. Higgs, deputy coroner for Westminster, and a respectable jury, on the body of on his trial—convicted, and had sentence of death John Ashley, and 31, late a tracesman at Stafford, passed on him instanter. and leader of a Charlist association, who was convicted in October last, at the Stafford special sessions, in being concerned with others in the Staf-

thelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. By the Foreman of the Jury-The deceased was

but his mind appeared deeply affected at his situation. but had beaten them off. He was a master tailor at Stafford, and has left a

By the Coroner-The deceased first became ill in February last, when he was received into the inthe prison. His sentence did not include labour. health he was not allowed more than the prison diet, witness. but during the period he was in the infirmary he had! Rose Kennedy, sworn-Lives at the new chapel. saw whatever the medical attendant considered essential

mix with the other prisoners, but often conversed appeared a modest and very beautiful girl. with the officers of the prison, when he advocated Here the evidence for the prisoner closed, the Jury his principles and complained of the unjust sentence he had received; at the same time alluded verdict "Guilty." to the Government persecution of Feargus O'Connor

and other martyrs to their cause. There have been only seven deaths during the last

twelve months. Dr. Bailey, physician to the prison, said-The deceased was admitted to the infirmary in February last, suffering from scrofulous effection, rhenbody was opened, when the viscera, heart, lungs, and mesenteric fluids were found affected with scrofula.

By the Foreman-Scrofula is a prison complaint, but the deceased was constitutionally scrofulous. Imprisonment will aggravate the disorder. There being no further evidence, the jury and a few other Irish members to resist that unhappy returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of

6th of May last, in an attack on the Charter-schoolhouse of Carberry, inhabited by Stephen Sparks, master thereof, with an intention to take away the life of the in anticipation of this negative triumph, we imagine said mester, and to rob the said house of arms, the pro- he had but little notion that, in reality, the very fact perty of the said Stephen Sparks, and of arms the pro- of inoculating the British Legislature with the spirit perty of several yeomen of the Grand Canal Legion, there deposited for safety; and also for firing several shots into the said house, with an intention to kill the Irish Parliament. In the present article then. said Stephen Sparks, contrary to the Statute, &c On this indictment he was arraigned, and pleaded

Stephen Sparks, aworn.—Said he was master of the Charter-school-house of Carberry, that he had a good right to remember the 6th of May: his reason for remembering it so well was that on that night, or the next morning, his house was attacked by a great number front; they threw a great number of stones and fired against the windows; the guns were loaded with ball: the shot entered into several windows of the room, lodged in the window-frames and shutters, and many ranged along the walls in different directions. Witness never staid long in any one situation, he ran from one window to snother; he was exposed to the shot of the persons who fired very frequently, several balls passed close to him, he thanked God neither he or his family or party received any wound. He had six persons in the house beside his son; they fired repeatedly on the persons who made the attack; whenever the party without fired a volley they gave a shout, or rather a yell: they desired witness to throw out his arms. Witness and his party kept firing on them; he did not give them his arms. They went off; he heard a great witness and his family to hell; he saw a party on the hill coming towards the house, witness thought they had rallied; he and his party fired on them; when he heard the words "Wicklow-friends," they stopped their fire; one of the Wicklow was unfortunately killed by a shot from the house before they were known; he said the prisoner at the bar was soon after brought to his house in company with another man; they were the prisoners; he asked the prisoner Kennedy, for God's sake, what could induce him to attack witness; he would not make any answer; would not speak one There was a considerable deal of injury done the house; it cost unwards of fifteen pounds to repair the windows; several balls were fired into the room where witness's to him; he stood mostly in front, to have an opportunity of firing with effect. He is convinced there could not be less than three hundred men at the attack.

Lieutenant Heppenstall said he was a Lieutenant in overawe public opinion. Edenderry in May last; remembered the night of the 6th of May. The soldiers at the camp were alarmed by the frequent reports of musquetry; about taxive at into three divisions; witness commanded one party; they took different roads; witness marched his party towards Williamstown; he had got a hint that Mr. attacked that night; witness had not marched far. when he heard vollies towards Carberry hill; he he saw a house under him; he saked whose it was; which were :-- some of the men said it was Sparker's; they had not returned far, when several shots were discharged from the house at his party, one of his men was shot; and himself near bring killed, the ball passed through his through his clothes, he saw a man running from the house, witness ran up to him and knocked him down. He asked him who he was, but he would not make any that man, pointing to the prisoner at the bar. Hyland, the other prisoner, said yes, that is Bill Kennedy, the Spark's in the old church yard of Carberry; witness. brought them down to Mr. Sparks.

rope round the prisoner's neck, and swore he would hang him if he did not discover his party, and acknowothers, who were taken that morning.

Alexander Castry said he was a private in the Wicklow Militie; went out under the command of Lieutefired some shots one of his comrades was killed,

On his cross-examination, said he is sure Kennedy could see the prisoner as well as he. He is p-sitive Kennedy had a gun, and witness asw him

my one about thirty yards from where he was runn bg. wards to the camp at Edenderry

Stephen Hyland, the approver. Q. Do you know Kennedy, the prisoner at the A. Yes, and by virtue of my oath I never knew an

harm of the boy in my life! dictraent sent up to the Grand Jury against him-put The evidence for the Crown closed here.

fordshire Chartist riots, and sentenced to twelve last, near his own house; but was so drunk, that witwhich was laid in the dead house of the prison; turned with him, but was afraid he would fall in the it presented so emacated an appearance as to ditch. They went to one Duff's, in Kishawanna; pritill he saw him in Court.

The Rev. Daniel Nihil, governor and chaplain of In answer to questions by the Court: said he lives unlawful meetings, for which he was sentenced to that evening; Kennedy was a lad of very good cha-

in good health when he was received into the prison, attacked by the defenders himself, some time before;

prisoner and Paddy Refilly came into her house about nightfall, the night Mr. Sparks's house was attacked, Kennedy was the drunkest man she ever saw, they firmary, and aitezded by Dr. Bailey, physician to drank a pot of ale together. Mr. Reilly went away. sionally been visited by his friends, after which he the house for fearer the soldiers; he went asshe thought

every description of nourishing articles; in fact, the prisoner, the night of the attack at Mr. Sparks, he came to her father's between ten and eleven at night. they were all in bed but witness. He was so drunk, By the Coroner-The deceased was allowed to walk he was hardly able to walk; he sat by the fire, as much in the vard occasionally. No undue severity was as he could do was to keep from falling. He was court ever exercised towards him. I afforded him all the ing witness, she heard the shots, and was afraid they prisoners. He never made any complaint to me. , be angry if he found him there, she said she loved the By the Foreman-The deceased was allowed prisoner, and let him visit her against her father's books, and pens, ink, and paper, and was accust consent several nights. Counsel for the Crown did Here the evidence for the prisoner closed, the Jury

On account of the evidence in favour of this prisoner, his remarkable good character and the informer's evi-By a jurer-The silent system is done away with dence that fear alone made him lodge examinations, but in the prison. The health of the prisoners is bet- above all as one of the Jury refused to find him guilty, ter than formerly, owing to the short sentences, till his brothers were going to throw him out of the twenty-years, and which the united Parliament had required to obey are not incompetent to defend them ral, who promised to send it to the Lord Lieutenant;

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

AFTER the ineffectual attempt of HENRY GRATTAN connexion with England, which has since proved

GRATTAN exclaimed: "Well; thanks be to God, Englishmen. MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL, AT ATBY, ON, insults, and injustice that England has heaped upon FRIDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1797 her; for she will send one hundred of the most re-William Kennedy stood indicted for aiding and probate rascals that rabid Faction can produce to assisting a numerous armed mob, on Saturday night the mix with her legislators and poison her counsels!"

Whatever Grattan's feelings were, when rejoicing of Irish faction would lead to the restoration of an we shall establish the fact, that the question of Repeal is, in reality, more an English than an Irish question. We do not, like the Times, handle this question according to the varied shapes in which surely matter of deep importance to the English under similar circumstances, and we rely on some Irish agitation presents itself. We do not rely so people of all classes: and this can only be accommuch upon the " if this be so, that ought to be so: plished by extracting from it the Irish poison upon of men, he believed near three hundred, most of them and, if it is not so we can't tell why it is not so." The which Grattan relied for its contamination. And were armed with guns; they attacked the house in deductions, the collateral issues, the similies, the Ireland can have no chance of dealing with her are some among them who will require the Gotropes, the figures, the metaphors, the prophecies domestic grievances—the principal of which is an and the fine-spua reasonings of the Times, are expensive and unprofitable law-church, -so long as above our humble comprehension and far below her representatives are chosen by persons upon whom our contempt. Accustomed as we are to see an the Protestant landlord must confer the franchise. amusing variety in the political Kaleidescope. we In the words of Mr. O'Connor we say: " If you were scarcely prepared for so many new patterns of have grievances to complain of, and if the most public opinion, even in these days of invention, as prominent are the burdens imposed upon you by an that Journal has presented. Floundering about adverse Church and the restrictions imposed upon between Administration and Opposition, the Stock, you by landlords lest your Emancipation should da-Exchange and Commercial Interest, Doctor Puser mage that Church to whose patronage they look for and the Pope, the Orange Faction and the Catholic support,—how can you suppose that those landlords, Hierarchy, the English Chancellor and Irish Ma- as patrons of Church property, will carve their Proshout; they said they would be tack again and send gistrates, it has done much mischief without testant lands into electoral qualifications to be used one single good "guess" in its recent articles upon against their interest?" the Repeal of the Union and the State of Ireland. So long as the Protestant land must constitute the brought in by a party of the Wicklow; witness knew people applies to the whole of English society, and and so long will those angry feelings which disgrace not merely to the working classes.

word; witness selemnly declared Kennedy was as sober became part and parcel of the Legislature of the which can be effectual for the correction of these are the twelve Jurymen who tried him, the Judge sincerity in this movement—credit for a honest pur- so far prostituting the gentleman to the wounded as he (the witness) was at the time of giving his evidence. United Kingdom: and if we take up the Parlia- grievances, is a transfer, from the soil to man, of mentary history of the country from that period, that right which is inherent in him, and of which family were; he made no doubt but he was frequently shall find that Mr. Pirr in his day, and Lord Enfranchise the Catholic man instead of the O'Connor is not "guilty of the crimes for which he let him not prevent the hands and hearts of Irishin great danger; he heard several balls pass quite close Liverpool in his day, relied upon the corrupt sup- Protestant or Catholic land; and then, when in full was tried." He was tried for conspiracy, for riot, men from uniting for the salvation of their fatherport of the Irish Members as their majorities to possession of his constitutional rights, should be for illegal meetings, and tumultuous assemblies; land; nor imagine that Ircland can obtain her

such a catalogue of Ministerial profligacy, corrup- ment such measures as the weak shall require for industriously set forth in the indictment; English Chartists are to be expelled, they will not night, the drum beat to arms; the party was formed tion, and tyranny as these twenty years, from 1801 their protection against the strong. So long as but the Judge said that these allegations join it. Others, who are members, declare that they to 1820, both inclusive. And the reader will find, the Protestant land is the shield of the Protestant of "crime" had no business there—that they will now join the Chartist Association. Let O'Conwith very few honourable exceptions, that the 100 Church, so long will the proprietor prefer leasing could not be sustained—the Attorney-General Nell pause ere he finally reject the generously Williams and Captain Grattan's houses would be Irish Members invariably constituted the mischiev- it to a Presbyterian or Protestant or Dissenting acknowledged that the Judge was right, and he tendered co-operation of the English Charitets; let ons majorities of the English Minister.

"Take ye bank notes: Give me your votes:"

side lock, he threw himself on the ground, and cried, and any benefit which might have been likely to out murder-Wicklow-friends-several balls passed result from a cordial union was destroyed by the means to which the Irish party were compelled to resort for the purpose of strengthening answer; witness swore he would put him to death if their Parliamentary interest at home. Places were he did not tell who he was; but he would not speak; created without number; pensions were bestowed it was the prisoner at the bar; he gave him in charge without service; titles were conferred without men; he soon after saw another man running along the merit; every channel for jobbing that human inge. soned; while it is equally the duty of Irishmen hill; witness came up with him and knocked him nuity could devise was opened; road jobbing, land to struggle by the same means for the acquisition down with the butt end of his firelock. The man jobbing, church jobbing, law jobbing, army jobbing, of those rights by which alone they can hope to saked for mercy, and that if his life was spared, he jobbing, church jobbing, law jobbing, army jobbing, have such a Legislature as English gold cornet. would discover the persons who were there; witness navy jobbing, customs jobbing, revenue jobbing, seized him by the collar, brought him up to where he excise jobbing, and police jobbing were so many had left the other prisoner; asked him if he knew profitable speculations handed over to the privileged few. During that period the claim of the much yet to say, and especially to the Irish to set the laws of their country at defiance, has sucbrogue-maker, of Kishawanna, he was with us Hyland Catholics to Emancipation was the absorbing Irish people, upon this great subject. said that Kennedy had sworn him, before they went to question. The Catholics most interested in its accomplishment were ineligible to sit in Parliament : and On his cross-examination, he said he did not see a the Protestant candidates, with never a half dezen gan with the prisoner at the bar. He said he put a exceptions, could best recommend themselves to the favour of the drivers of Catholic forty shilling freeledged he drew the cord pretty tight; but he could not holders by a pledge to support a Tory Minister get a word from him. Hyland discovered of several and our glorious Constitution in Church and State. Some three or four large landed proprietors in each county were consulted as to the mant Heppenstall, the night the Charter-house was most profitable disposition to be made of the mounattacked; they came up just as it was over. The tainers upon their estates. The Catholic voters were desenders made off when the Wicklow came up; they driven in flocks by the Squire's bailiff to vote for a care that the liberty of the enhight the free enjoy-Witness saw the prisoner running from the house from Protestant candidate, pledged to perpetuate their ment by every one of the social immunities to the party. He degradation. In return for this service, the whole which he is fairly entitled, whether they be of people at its very beginning—that the strike was an landlords by whose coalition the Protestant in- by might against right; where poverty in rags is to be had a gun as he came up. Witness 1,728 within a terest was upheld. The representative thus poked saved from the merciless oppression of wealth investwitness was close to Mr. Heppenstall; Lieutenant gave industry, thus paralised, was, very shortly after the able successfully to defend the oppressed against the

A. Yes, and by virtue of my oath I never knew any harm of the boy in my life!

that by the seventh article, the respective debt of the table—'a bill of indictionant sent up to the Grand Jury against him—put on his trial—convicted, and had sentence of death of the respective debt of the two countries was apportioned as follows:

England, for her share, to pay 15-17ths, and Irewith the property and lives of themselves and of all within reach of their violence, has succeeded in land, for her share, to pay 2 17ths. It will also be placing extensive districts under a system of terror seen that this contract was to hold good for twenty ism, and in subjecting them, without compunction, Patrick Relily, for prisoner, said he overtook the years; and that any subsequent contract for the to the calamities of civil war, and after his poor prisoner at the town on the evening of the 6th of May following twenty years was to be regulated for merely having obeyed his bidding, escapes himmonths imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The ness would not pay him fifteen shillings he owed him by a just re-appointment, reference being had self with absolute impunity, on the sole ground that case excited much interest. After the jury were for shoes. The prisener would not let witness quithin to the rule established by the Act of Union, the astuteness of some lawyer discovered a clerical sworn they viewed the body of the deceased, till he drank with him. Witness would not have re- By the 56 of George III., this most important of the several articles of Union was violated of justice before the Belial of verbal nicety. excite the sympathy of all present. On the return somer called for a pot of ale, and soon after quit him; by the consolidation of the English and Irish WHAT RIGHT HAS FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO of the jury to the inquest room, the following evi- it was after nightfall. Witness did not see him after, Exchequers. This flagrant act of injustice was BE NOW WALKING THE STREETS OF MANCHESTER peculation became too narrow for their use. The suspicion that O'CONNOR OUGHT, as between want a well-defined cure, not for those who are should be given against the Count, and the condocument to which we refer is of great importance, himself and the community, TO BE NOW EXand will be read with deep interest by all who PIATING HIS OFFE NCES against his victims * "We trust Parliament In his cress-examinations Mr. Reilly said he had been and will be read with deep interest by all who and will be read with deep interest by all who of every grade—whether his duped colleagues in will apply a strong remedy to portending evils." would confine their advocacy of Repeal within crime or the innocent sufferers from his criminality * "But, say the Irish Catherine Duff, sworn-Lives at Kishawanna, the legal limits. We would ask, wherein differs a contract supposed to be made between a king and a has been 'let off' because in one count of the ture, and it is competent in any British subject to people and a contract made between two individuals. Westminster Hall 'the Gregorian counts,' for This is true in the abstract, but the Union—the put themselves into "the hands of the Philistines." and if not only nonperformance of the stipulated what reason we cannot pretend to say-it happened right of succession-the Monarchy are all fixed and and Kennedy quarrelled with witness for not giving him | conditions, but total violation of the whole contract, that 'the venue' was omitted! No matter what settled by the Legislature, and, in our opinion, By a Juro;—Since his imprisonment he has occa- more liquor, she would not let him stay any longer in would be grounds sufficiently strong for declaring it was the notoriety of his crime—no matter that they are all treason or there is no such thing as sionally been visited by his friends, after which he the nouse for learer the soldiers; he went as she thought hull and void in the latter case by what rule of the convict himself of what the indictment meant, Did ever such a born-fool handle pen before? right can the very discussion of the violation of every and had no more doubt of its meaning and of the Union-the right of succession-the Monar one of its provisions in the former case he held to be accuracy with which it conveyed to the prisoner ohy, all treason?!; these are his exact words. seditions, illegal and unconstitutional? Let us see sary to enable him to make his defence—there Gods, what a "best possible instructor"! what really are the leading conditions of this contract | was a clerical error; and the judicial conscience "It is one thing for Parliament to Repeal an which in the "habendum," as we may call it, is could only be set at rest by giving the prisoner the Act having reference to questions of privilege or Messrs. Walter, in their attempts to usurp the restated to last for ever. The first article by which the How much longer is this to be permitted? Are acts tify itself by an Act which deserves no other name libels which appeared in that journal in connection ever exercised towards him. I shorded him all the life shots, and was alread the shots, and was alread to the shots, and was alread to the shots, and was alread to the shots and the shots, and was alread to the shots and the shots are the shots and the shots are the s Parliament, by giving to Ireland five additional poor in their meshes, and of allowing the rich, as measures—measures that shall reach miscreants who the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench members. In the six subsequent articles we have "through them!" We plainly tell our Legislators incendiarism, and who evade the law with im- count, in a long indictment, upon which I was tried tomed to read very much. He was not allowed to not cross-examine her from motives of delicacy; she the terms upon which the Irish contractors sold that the time is come when the conviction of a punity." their country, every one of which has been violated; except, indeed, we are to consider that the condition to expend the stipulated amount in Irish im- capable of being distorted into conveying a meaning in hand! Should Sir Robert Peer want a the publication of the very ignorant letter of a provements was fulfilled by its application to factious which no ordinary man could detect. We must "walking gallows" to assist in "TRANQUILLIZING" "Special Pleader," which appeared in yesterday's purposes. We have before analyzed the condition of have the practice of the criminal law reduced to the seventh article which was to hold good for re-assured by finding that the laws which they are claims of the "gallows" Editor of the Sheffield marks upon that letter, permit me to observe that window, several gentlemen, grand jurors, and others no power to alter. If it had not been for the against the grossest outrages. What example can presented a petition in his behalf to the Solicitor-Gene- support of the Irish Members, the English Minister erdinary power of the Constitution are referred to would have found it impossible to increase the as being relied on by the Government to suppress Union, or even the alteration of the line of suc- ceeding against the responsible parties, and upon National Debt to its present amount. Had it not rebellion in Ireland, than an acquittal like Feargus matism, jaundice, and general debility. He had revery care and nourishment afforded him, but he lish Minister would not have been able to make the dually, if his law reforms were not intended as in Dutch William; Eh? We have always heard of the law-recruit of the Times. It runs:

"I am of opinion that that part of the a successful inroads upon the liberties and privileges mere clap-traps, or were not introduced by him that they were "glorious revolutionists." Your "I am of opinion that that part of the article in of Englishmen, which, with their co-operation, he merely that he might reap the laurels which had has made without difficulty; while had the amount by sufficient enactments the glaring injustice, of of monies contracted for, by the act of the Union which we have of late had such repeated reason to generation has clearly the right of willing by what ment, or an action against the proprietors of that been faithfully expended upon Irish improvements, complain, of the spirit of the law being entirely set form of Government it will be protected -all your paper. I also think it possible that the Court of England would not now be overrun with an Irish bound, as the head of the Government, to justify the corps de reserve of labourers for the masters to extravagant cost of the late special commission by withstanding. such an endless source of expence to both countries, fall back upon, as a means of reducing the wages of securing the punishment of the leading offender, and

> Parliament, night after night, occupied in angry cuted to conviction last autumn—and of its pro-Irish discussion; and whether Whigs or Tories are in priety no suspicion has ever yet been hinted—it is office, they but become the administrators of patron- equally as proper now that a fresh indictment should age to their respective parties. The great value then to be attached to the present agitation is the tion of the witnesses who were produced on his fact that it takes the question out of the old see-saw. trial, their evidence should be again made use of It is no longer a question as to which party can best It is of more urgent importance that the supremacy govern Ireland, but as to how the two countries who are disposed to discobey it should be taught living in a state of union and amity can best govern that the chances of a criminal prosecution are not themselves.

Let us now see whether or not the question of the elective franchise, so long will Catholic Emancipation Union is one of interest to the English people. We be a mere empty sound; so long will all the burdens do not use the term people here with any limi- of the Law Church be allowed to continue; so long tation. In our present consideration, the term will the restrictions of landlords remain in force; both countries be kept alive between Catholic and On the 1st of January, 1801, 100 Irish Members | Protestant. The remedy therefore, the only one especially to 1815, when peace was proclaimed, we he has been unjustly deprived by brute force. person, the Protestant landlord would accept him

We think it, therefore, the duty of the English Chartists to struggle zealously, peaceably, constitutionally, and incessantly for a Repeal of that Union by which their Legislature has been poihave such a Legislature as English gold cannot again corrupt; and by which alone the Repeal

THE RIGHT OF MR. O'CONNOR TO WALK!

WE give the following article, whole and entire, without the abridgement or alteration of a single word, from the Times of vesterday week :-

"There are some things which may be either a blessing or a curse, and among them we may sary that the liberty of the subject—the free enjoy-

being found inadequate to pay the Irish party for of there having been an acquittal. When, how-dictment stand. He has done his best already, and their corrupt support. It will be seen by the articles of Union. (to be found in our eighth page,) ever, a convicted oriminal, who, either for the most the Judges have shown him that his "best" is "no selfish ends, or acting from mere recklessness, has instigated hundreds of his deluded fellow-subjects to error in the indictment, it is impossible to repress our indignation at the scandalous prostration AS AN INNOCENT MAN? Is there a single indiforced upon the English Minister immediately after vidual in Great Britain who has the remotest tion with a halter in hand? We have had a great time, supposing judgment had been given last the prison, deposed that the deceased was received within a mile of the prisoner's, and within about two the peace, when the disruption of the army and doubt, that, so far as justice was concerned, deal of political special pleading of late about abthe prison, deposed that the deceased was received within a mile of the prisoner's, and within about two on the 7th of December, having been tried and conmiles of Mr. Sparks. He heard Kennedy was taken its several lucrative concomitants so increased the victed the previous 1st of October, at the Stafford prisoner next day. He never told Sparks or any hoard of idle paupers, that the single field of Irish the was tried? Is there one, either on the fringement of the common law, that is not capable brought up for sentence this term; and we bench or off it, who entertains the shadow of a of being argued by the same modus operands. We apprehend the notion was to be if the judgment

every Judge on the bench was as fully aware as treason." criminal must not depend on the chances of an indictment against him being so framed that the keenest legal acumen shall not find a single phrase in it some accordance with common sense, and the people been planted by Sir S. Romily and others, to obviate thereby to clear the Government and its officials from the suspicion under which they cannot but

on a par with those of a lottery or a dice-box. There are plenty of gentlemen in Parliament The purification of the English Parliament is who would not suffer a poacher to escape scot-free party in England, who either can or will efficiently With respect to the commentary of the "Special one proving in his place there that his whole sympathy is not confined to his preserves. There are plenty who would give up even the Derby-day to vote for or against free trade. Let us see that there vernment to prosecute O'Connor to a successful con-

be preferred against him without a single week's

We are at a loss which to admire most, the malignity, the impudence, or the ignorance, of this tirade. Fortunately all these qualities are so conspicuous that it must excite in every man's mind who reads it and who knows the facts, a thorough contempt and loathing for the scribbler who could write it.

"What RIGHT has Feargus O'Connor to be walking the streets of Manchester ?" for sooth! The right of his obedience to the law, you fool! a right which you violate in the penning of this flagitious article, and for which, if O'Connor does not trounce your proprietors, he deserves to be bugbitten to death. The Times asks :-

"Is there a single individual in Great Britain who has the remotest doubt, that so far as justice was

which he was tried?" increase the Debt, to violate the Constitution, and to invade, interfere with, or attempt to abridge, those for the forcible prevention of labour; and for a freedom by the disunion of her sons. Many Irishof his Protestant neighbour, we shall be amongst host of other "crimes" committed by the men who have not yet joined the Repeal Associacrossed over towards it; he still heard the firing. An open contract existed between the Irish Orange shillings an acre, to leasing it to a Catholic, (whose charged, at once. But though, even then, the victory won. And, at all events, let not his con acre, rather than give it to a Protestant or Dis- they, by their verdict, affirmed that they held and interest combine to induce us to sympathise senter for twenty shillings and threepence as O'Connor and others to be guilty only of that with our Irish brethren. Honour bids us to assist was " A MOOT POINT IN THE VERY HIGHEST QUAR- by English tyrants may be effaced by the fraternal TERS, AS TO WHETHER IT WAS ANY OFFENCE IN LAW deeds of English patriots; and interest, that our OR NOT." These were the very words of the Judge, labour market may be freed from Irish competition, And yet this malignant libeller, knowing this, im- right may triumph.

pudently writes about :-" A convicted criminal, who, either for the most selfish ends, or acting from more recklessness, has becomes valuable or important to them. We have instigated hundreds of his deluded fellow-subjects cessfully urged them, by plausible sophistries, to peril the property and lives of themselves, and of all within reach of their violence, and succeeded in placing extensive districts under a system of terrorism, and in subjecting them, without compunc-THE STREETS. THE DUTY OF GO. tion, to the calamities of civil war, and after his VERNMENT TO SEND HIM TO THE poor tools have been imprisoned and transported by escapes himself with absolute impunity on the sole ground that the astuteness of some lawyer discovered a clerical error in the indictment."

And affirms that "O'Connon ought to be now explating his offences in a dungeon or the hulks"!! The animus of all this is so apparent; the impotence of disappointed malice is so obvious, that if we had no other proof of that which we told the to this article as our best confirmation. Of course

THE PRESS GANG-THE BLOOD CRY. THE Tory press, from the Times downward, is demanding the blood of the Irish Repealers, with yell of savage recklessness which we scarcely supposed that at this day could have been assumed. We give, as "a sample of the sack." the following from the mouthpiece of the Sheffield Torics, the Sheffield Mercury:

bloodhound thus proceeds:-

"We have already stated that measures are being taken to meet the difficulty at the point of the bayonet. Would it not be better to meet the agita- at present out of the country; there was not -IN A DUNGEON OR THE HULKS! He demagogues, the Union was an act of the Legisla-

indictment-in one of what are denominanted in petition for the Repeal of any Act of Parliament. given up, and that so the parties may return and

benefit of it. Law this may be; justice it is not. taxation, and another for the Legislature to stul-Mr. O'Connell boasts, to drive a coach and six carry on a sort of wholesale trade in murder and upon the Rule to arrest judgment upon the only

with a vengeance. Meet agitation with a halter the Solicitor for the Times on the evening preceding Ireland, we hope he will not forget the special number of that journal. Before I offer a few re-Mercury. Declare the Repeal agitation treason. I laid the two recent outrageous articles which apand punish the agitators as traitors! Softly, Mr. peared in the Times newspaper in connexion with Addlebrains; if to petition for the Repeal of the my case, before counsel, with the intention of procession, be treason, what were those who altered which I received the following opinion, from an the succession by expelling James II., and calling authority which will be considered better than that doctrine of "treason" "won't do now a-days, no marked with ink in the margin is a libel upon Mr. how." as the Yankees would say. Every O'Connor: and that he might sustain either an indict. musty parchments and Castlereath Acts not- against the proprietor upon the application of Mr.

Toryism, O'Connell may see what he has to get affidavit, the truth of the charge contained in the If we take a still more comprehensive view of the rest, of conniving at the errors of their subordial expect at the hands of that party. And yet, which alone I understand he was originally found whole subject, we find the time of the United nates. If it was a proper exercise of the discretion even at such a moment; when the hand-writing is on guilty. The Court expects an applicant for the cetra of the Government that O'Connor should be prose- the wall; when the ships are in the offing, and the ordinary powers of the Court to come before them demon cry of " Put your trust in God.

And keep your powder dry." delay, and that, while the facts are in the recollec- Is almost ringing through the land; when the would afford to any other innocent individual against "Tory hunters" are panting for the blood of the

Irish people, and waiting but for one false step, to must be moved this term, which ends next Thursday, "let slip the dogs of war"; "Like the swift lightning, which doth cease Ere one can say it lightens";—

speech at the Corn Exchange, last week, wherein to me. In the short notice with which the Times he denounced the English Chartists, has created a honoured my speech at Manchester, there is not spirit of indignation against him that may not be one word of truth. I never mentioned the Lord very easily allayed. We speak not of the Chartists, Lieutenant of Ireland, the Irish Secretary, or but of the Repealers, whose grief and vexation at George IV.; all of which the Times puts into my adequately to describe. The best possible feeling although the Times correspondent communicates the was existing between them and the Chartists, who fact that several resolutions were passed. were mutually aiding and assisting each other, when lo! Mr. O'Connell throws in the apple of discord. and strives to undo all the good that has been effected by the real patriots of both parties.

Many parties, even of his best friends, speak and write most strongly on the matter. We are inundated with letters to which we, acting from a different mind, and my judgment, approved the treason, the spirit to that which the writers ascribe to him, do should I be compelled to commit it, in conjunction not give currency. We desire to give every man with my countrymen PEACEFULLY STRUGGLING credit for the best motives by which he can be against oppression." Sir, the difference between Mr. actuated: and we make Mr. O'CONNELL no excep- Walter and me, as Journalists, is this: my name concerned, O'Connor was guilty of the crimes for tion. Possibly he may have in view some stroke of stands boldly in the imprint, as the registered policy which we do not yet see, and which may proprietor, while he tries to gratify his petty Yes: there are at least fourteen individuals in sufficiently excuse the apparent suicidal course he vengeance with impunity under that sympathy Great Britain who have no doubt at all upon the is pursuing: "Charity hopeth all things." But which a defenceless female would be sure to receive subject; who know that O'Connor was not " guilty let O'Connell be wary. We have laboured hard to at the hands of a British jury. I much doubt that of the crimes for which he was tried"; and these obtain for him with the English Chartists credit for there is another instance on record of a journalist before whom he was tried, and the ATTORNEY- pose to carry through Repeal, and not to bully GENERAL who prosecuted him. All these parties back the Whigs to power; if this be his purposeknow, and have recorded their conviction that if he be as honest now as we have tried to think. No twenty years of the history of England present the first to demand from a freely chosen Parlia- patrons of the Times. All these were tion, but were about to do so, declare that, if the tenant, (upon whose vote he can rely) for twenty abandoned many of the "crimes" sought to be him reflect that the battle is not yet over, nor the and shouting; when he came to the top of the hill Faction and the English Minister; the conditions of vote he dreads) for twenty-five shillings an acre. indictment still charged many things upon the duct, absurd and foolish though it may be, induce Whereas if the Catholic had the vote in virtue of his defendants which the law does consider "crimes," Englishmen to be unjust to others and themselves; of the Times, which I never made, and then be the Jury refused to credit the indictment, there to withhold their aid from Ireland struggling for as a tenant at twenty shillings and sixpence an being no evidence to support its allegations, and her rights. Let us remember always that honour the Times. which they had just been told by the Judge them, that the remembrance of crimes committed when charging the jury, in reference to the allega- and all the deadly consequences which have fol- To Beaders and Correspondents. tion contained in the fifth count of the indictment, lowed in its train; while the manly feeling of our the only count upon which O'Connor was convicted. nature should command us to assist them that the

THE FACTORY BILL. THE Educational Clauses of this great measure

have been withdrawn; the Government of this country have actually cowed before the bristling, bustling, bullying of Mr. Edw. Baines, and a few scores of hypocritical, ignorant, and malignant Dissenting parsons, acting as catspaws for the mammonocracy by whom their several conventicles are upholden. This is the most disgraceful act of which the Governscores for merely having obeyed his bidding, ment have been guilty during their whole career, and " proves, more clearly than any other thing could have done their sense of their own want of power for anything but evil. This is, at all events, the most charitable light in which to view the matter: for, if we do not thus think, we must conclude that their original purpose, in the introduction of the measure, was one of mere clap-trap, and that they are glad to be relieved by the virulence of pharisaism from the performance of a task in had a gun in his hand. The Lieutement knocked him traffic of the country was handed over to those purse or person, of fame or fortune—is to be secured infernal faction plot—we should point triumphantly which they felt no real interest. Will the protective clauses of the Bill follow the Educational ones? We A the Leviathan liar and slanderer is followed at a think it most likely that they will: they will not be yard of the Lientenant; he kept near him, and into Parliament was the tool of the coalition. He ed with power; where a virtuous minority is to be respectaful distance by all the small fish of the same less virulently assaulted, and we see little chance of fumed, and bristled, and threatened the Minister where the majority itself, exposed to hazard from the opposition of self and brothers if any being in a more or less defenceless condition, re-Series Pounden said he saw the prisoner re uning attempt was made to interfere with the acknow-quires a shield against the attacks of a well-armed petty hir ling of faction has its own "wee" note ralysed its right. Sir James Graham knows perfrom the house. He did not see a gun with him; but ledged prerogatives of the Orange party. Irish and cruel minerity—in any of these cases we rejoice in the wake of "the thunderer's" roar. feetly where the shoe pinches; he understands, as They will not succeed in inducing the ATTORNEY- well as any cur of all of them, what all the barking the prisoner into witness's cars. The prisoner lay Union, unequal to the task of supporting those oppressor. But even in such cases our applause is General to prefer a new indictment against Mr. and bristling has been about; and we guess that we down but would not speak a word. The party soon domestic cormorants; and the English Minister was not unqualified by the consciousness that there is O'Connon; for this simple reason: the Attorney- shall hear no more of the Factory Bill at all, if the stier brought up another prisoner (Hyland). He sail compelled in 1816 to violate the most important the first many as Kennedy, the brought down to Mr Sparks, and after prisoner than that of the Act of Union by consolidating the prisoner than that of the Dissenting Parsons and has no greened of items knows as well as the Times knows as well as Exchequer of the two countries; domestic plunder | quibble, however cordially we may hall the fact | Non-that he has nothing whereon to make an in-their Leeds bully of the Mercury.

THE FOURTH COUNT.

We have watched the proceeding of Queen's Bench every day since the argument of this Count on behalf of the defendants, when the Court were to "take time to consider their judgment," but though looking" nights and mornings" until Thursday's Sun brought us the proceedings of the last day of term. we have perceived no account of it. Judg. ment cannot now be pronounced upon that Count until November. We did suppose that the Fourth Coont would follow the Fifth, but this delay has After some stupid abuse of Popery, the Editorial somewhat altered our opinion. We now apprehend that the Government have a "deep fetch" in thus delaying judgment. Some of the parties for whose punishment they are most anxious are Friday, for them to have legal notice, and he We trust Parliament victions under it affirmed, these parties being ont of harm's reach would keep so; whereas it is But, say the Irish supposed that this procrastination may induce the supposition that all intention of panishment;

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

Sir,-Will you allow me space in your paper for a word of comment upon the brutal and significant attacks to which I have been subjected in the Times newspaper, since my successful opposition to the presentation of Nottingham. I shall pass over the and found guilty at Lancaster. I pass these by: as a There, gentle reader, there is the spirit of Toryism writ in a civil action for those libels was served upon

Queen's Bench might grant a criminal information O'Conner, but their so doing would, I think, mainly From this and other specimens of English depend upon the ability of Mr. O Connor to negative, with clean hands; and if Mr. O'Connor negatives, on oath, the guilt of the charge imputed to him, I see no reason, in justice, why the Court should not afford him the same protection and advantages which they so violent and mischievous a libel as this appears to me to be. If a criminal information is moved for it and it cannot be moved for the last day of term."

Now, Sir, as an Irishman answers one question by asking another, I think I may answer "Who is at such an hour, O'Connell spurns the aid of the only the traitor"? by asking, "Who is the libeller" assist him in the carrying of Repeal! Well, well; Pleader" upon my speech at Manchester, it applies DAN knows his own game, or thinks he does so. His to the Times' Manchester correspondent rather than conduct of O'Connell it is impossible mouth. There was not a single resolution passed

And now, Sir, as to what I did say relative to the charge of treason. I said :- "They talk of making the agitation for Repeal, treason: why, they would have made the agitation for Reform, treason, had they dared to do so. Treason, indeed! What a whole nation to be guilty of treason! If it was made treason to morrow, and if my conscience, my feelings of the angry politician, as is furnished by the Times in its endeavours to mark me out for unrelenting persecution : and to meet and beat which I rely not more upon my own vigilance and discretion than on the overstrained exertion of Mr. Walter and his tools, and which must create loathing and dis-

gust in the mind of every honest Englishman. If such are the means by which the Walters hope to dispose of political opponents, they will find themselves mistaken: for wherever they present themselves before an English constituency there shall I be also, determined to resist so gross a violation of all those rules by which the gentle man, the politician, and the journalist should be

In conclusion, Sir. I must say that it is rather an unfair mode of procedure to have a speech reported for me by the Manchester correspondent arraigned upon the falsehood when published in

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOB. 6. Chapel-place, Hammersmith,

W. W. writes as follows:-

14th June, 1843.

"You have of course seen the letter of Mr. Ray, dated May 31st, to the London Repea ers. The move is not a bad one. Under pretence o perilling the cause of Repeal by a connection with those whom Mr. O'Connell, the 'august' leader chooses to say are abettors of the 'abhorrent doctrine of physical force, and ander the pretence that a junction with the Chartists would pour spice among the Repealers, -as if there were not plent of spies among them already, -all pledge of giving the slightest power to the people of Ireland-for without suffrage there can be power—is dexterously

eluded. The Repeal movement is intended, if it succeed, to benefit the Irish aristocracy—and them alone—to whom the Irish people have always been sacrificed by Mr. O'Connell, their 'august' leader. 'AV GUST !? Is Dan about to play at King and

Queen?" We are not blind to the matter any more than out Correspondent, or our numerous Irish friends who write us in like style; but we remember always Mr. O'Connell's own maxim- The nest best thing to being right yourself, is to put your enemy completely in the wrong." If Dan shirk out of it this time, he shall at least have no plate sible pretext.

CONSTANT READER—The question is one of met law; upon which being no lawyer we can give no opinion that could be safely trusted to.

.P. MEAD-We are not at all surprised at the news though we do not think it best to say anything just now. Our friend will excuse the non-insertion of his letter, 'tis simply because we think it better for the present to "let that fleu stick by the wa'." We are awake and looking out. We shall most likely" drop our shoe toe on his rump by and by; but we wait for a fair kick and 6 clean one that shall do its work. TIVERTON CHARISTS-We have not room for their

JAMES MACPHERSON, ABERDREN-His letter is shul cut by lack of space.

WR O'CONNOR'S LECTURE AT MANCHESTER ON THE REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION WITH IRELAND.—The serious illness of our Manchesier correspondent has prevented the possibility of our giving this week, as promised and inlended, a full report of this speech of which the Times makes so wandalous a hash and so villanous a use.

MR. PHERIHLY'S TOUR-We quite agree with several of our correspondents, as to the great advantages that would accrue to Emigrants of every class, by the publication of the information Mr. Pikethly has so industriously collected together. in a separate and easily accessible form. The want of such a Complete Guide to Enigrants the sharks This he will do, in our pages, as soon as the "Notes of his Tour" are completed; and then it will become a question for consideration whether, or not, a synopsis of the whole matter he has laid before the public through our columns should be published in a cheep form, as a Pocket Companion and Guide for all who feel disposed to try their fortunes in other and distant lands. We should strongly urge Mr. Pit-" mides" to Emigrants in the market; but none that can, by possibility, be of the use that his would be; for the simple reason, that their nuthors and compilers have not been to see with their own eyes the things about which they isbber and preach. A work from the pen of a man in whom the people at large can place confidence; who has no private or political interest to serve; who is not "patronized" nor "hired" by Colonial Land jobbers to "write up" parwith any American land-speculation; who is not thus induced to "cry-up" Ilknois, and decry Wisconsin-or "cry-up" Wisconsin and decry Minois: a work from the pen of such a man, more especially when he has been at the trouble. and taken the pains, to make himself master of just that information which the Emigrant stands in need of; a work, we say, from the pen of such a man as this, must be invaluable; and such a work utterance to this hope," we know we but speak the feeling of hundreds who have been both charmed and edified with the plain and unpretending " NOTES OF HIS TOUR."

L. T. CLINCY-Must excuse the insertion of his letter, for the reason we assign to Mr. Mead. which appears in the Star. We can give them of it, but what we learn from the advertisement. We neither know by whom it was originated, nor by whom it is conducted—nor do we know thing about it but what appears upon the face of

the advertisement. S. W. PRESCOTT, LANCASHIRE.—If we had space for rine, without paying for them.

OUR EXCELLENT SHEFFIELD CORRESPONDENT will see that we have appropriated some of his matter, for which we thank him. ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.-We have received from a

But to the subject :--

fight, at the same time putting himself in fighting who will speedily make them "all right." attitude, and struck the young man; but perceiving he could not get him to fight, he ordered some of resone her son, whom they were ill using shameeleen over the hedge, into a ditch, on the road side. She got through the hedge again: one of them again sent her into the hedge by a violent blow. they stood to protect the trees, when the "gentleman" shouted, "Cut their d——d legs, and I will stand the blunt," or brunt. One of the men cut the woman's leg with the axe a most dreadful wound, three inches in length. We saw the clothes cut to the length of four or five inches, and covered with blood. They threw her into the road again; when, being exhausted through loss of blood, she was carried home, and Mr. Clarke, surgeon, called in, who stitched up the wound. The son's and dangater's anxiety were then directed to the mother, whilst the 'gentleman' and his men, having no further interruption, finished their diabolical job with cheerfulness. But there was another scene to finish the piece. What does this honourable gentleman next do but procure a magistrates summons, in the name of the barbarous miscreant Who cut the woman's leg, against the mother, and son, and daughter for assault, thereby depriving all magistrates, when they were all three bound over to appear at the Session,—the villain who wounded

her being the presecutor." If the facts be as here stated, the scoundrel " genileman" ought to be gibbetted. We hope the particulars of the trial at the Sessions will be sent us with the names of all the parties.

THE KING-PIT COLLIERS.—We did publish the subscriptions received for these men last week. The paragraph was amongst the Newcastle news. R. T. Morrison, Nottingham, forgot to insert the

day of meeting in his forthcoming notice: of

course it was of no use. W. PINFIELD, REDDIICH .- We have made the only use we can of his letter—sent it to Mr. Cleave.

A CHARTTIST, Tower Hamlets, presses on the atenfrom of all Chartists, the necessity of exertion on behalf of the families of our friends in dw ance.

IF FRANCIS RUSHWORTH, late of Bradford, will return home, or write to J. A., Vicar-lane, he will hear of a situation exactly in that part of Bradford where some months since he wished to fix. Permons. - We have received as many copies of peti-

tions to Parliament this week as would fill the C. K., Bernondser.—No doubt of it,

H. D. GRIFFITHS—His "scraps" have of course been handed to Mr. Hill He will see that they are inserted: not because of any propriety in his mode of sending them; but simply because they are thenght worth insertion, and are of reasonable length. Pery often the length of his communications is wo owire years as to prec'ude our even reading them.

MR. WH DIXON, MANCHESTER—We are sorry to learn that this gentleman is seriously ill; we have therefore withheld from publication the tecuring route sent for him grom Citheroe; and the Blackburn. Subden, Padiham. Colne. Burnley, and Bacup friends if disappointed will know the reason. THOS SHITH AND OTHERS, Cirencester—We cannot

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS -Assisting the Police On Monlet Lane, and, on being remonstrated with, Barncosts, or one month in Wakefield; the money was paid.

previous day. The deceased was a waterman, and Hart Inn, when the following evidence was the town, returned to a large area, where a plat-came from Accrington, in Lancashire, and the last adduced:—Susan Parkin deposed, that she lived in form was erected and where the meeting was held. time he was seen alive was about a fortnight pre- Mr. Fawcett's court; and on Sunday forenoon, At that time he was perfectly sober, and from the brewhouse-door. He had something in his right on board the vessel on which he was engaged, from of a pistol immediately afterwards, and went out. Mr. which it is supposed that he fell whilst walking along Fawcett's servant was coming out screaming. They in a neighbouring vessel; but he on looking out and was lying on the flags. There was a great deal could not see anything in the water, nor did he hear of blood on the ground.—Alice Dewse, the servant, ficular Emigration Fields; who is not connected any persons about. The deceased was missed the deposed that she was left to cook the dinner whilst was about thirty-five years of age. Verdict ' Found

rank them among things had

" For ornament much more than use." We were unable to perceive how they could be fixed in the mouth so as not to be either very troublesome, very unsafe in their positions, or very painful in the operation of first fixing. We had heard PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND Co-OPERATIVE of springs, wires, holes bored in the jaw, &c.; and an inch above the ear. It was a single barrelled when he was taunted with making distinctions repaired, cleaned, and fitted up for the purpose, Society.—Several parties write to us for infor- our association of ideas on the matter were of no pistol. On examining his pockets he found some between Saxon and native, small blame to him—but as the Sentinel believes, "of welcoming him with a mation about this Society, the advertisement of comfortable character. Nor could we bring money and some bullets, as well as some percus- when he was so taunted he could say that he heard Royal salute." ourselves to think that, under any circumstances, no information at all about it. We know nothing could these substitutes be made to serve the afternoon. The jury found that the deceased had administration, but who, when he made the dispurposes of mastication. This is however the age of demonstration and discovery, and we have lived to learn that toothless old men may be renovated in any one of the Committee: nor in fact any their "grinding department," till the imitation may possibly exceed the quality of the originals. We have had opportunity of personally observing the police office on Monday, which furnishes another beautiful imitation of nature which are given in the beautiful illustration of the fact which we have beautiful imitation of nature which are given in the mineral teeth of Messrs. Major and Co., whose often had occasion to insist on—namely, that there ing tone, whilst the Irish poured it out from the of Ireland, whose appearance at the meeting was the insertion of Essays," we could have as mineral teeth of Messrs. Major and Co., whose many of them every week as would fill a maga- advertisement our readers will find elsewhere; we have seen the simple process by which those teeth are fixed in any kind of a mouth where they are wanted; we have seen them tested by application to all the fully refreshed with something considerably stronger purposes for which teeth are useful; we know par-tics who have had, and used them for years, and we about four o'clock on Monday morning, when sudcan certainly assure our readers that as many of denly he caught sight of a cock, and jumping down could not deny it, and he (Mr. O'Connell) threw back number of parties, who give their names, the following particulars of a diabolically atrocious so no longer, for the Messrs. Major and Co. have so coaxing a method with the mouth that deformity bagging it, and after a ten minutes chase succeeded in the world—but he would not speak without witnesses. So coaxing a method with the mouth that deformity bagging it, and after a ten minutes chase succeeded in the world—but he would not speak without witnesses. So coaxing a method with the mouth that deformity bagging it, and after a ten minutes chase succeeded in the world—but he would not speak without witnesses. It when a policeman who happened to be passing at the world—but he world—the people were his the world—the people were his the world. "A certain poor woman, resides with her son and disappears before them, and want of power to eat daughter, in a cottage by the road side, in the becomes a thing unknown save when food or inclinithe time—a miraculous interposition, for it is a well olients—he had none other—he gave up the profeschapelry of Aztley, parish of St. Mary, county of ation may be missing. We can seriously recomknown fact that policemen are never to be found sion in which he had been bred, and, in which he Salop, and to which said cottage is attached a small mend these gentlemen to the patronage of all who when they are wanted—"knowing the fowl to be was successful, and now for the remainder of his life, croft, or crofts, of ground, with sarden we. The need their sid. The recombination of the patronage of all who land is of ancient tenure, being in shares or doles, the present occupiers being proprietors of three deles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several deles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several deles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several deles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several delegation and stopped the cab, and took the aristocratic delination and s others one dole each, for which is paid 2a 6d each remain in their places without any trouble or dole, as chief rent, which is all they can demand. inconvenience; they soon become perfectly familiar to the month, so as to cause no unpleasant "A rich neighbour, a "gentleman," is proprie- sensation; and, what is best of all, you may bite a tor of one dole. The said woman has per- crust or chew any ordinary food with them as easily ceived for some time past his desire to obtain pos- and safely as if they were natural teeth. We have session of her bit of land, by his claiming some already said that we speak from personal observatrees growing in the bedge adjoining the tumpike tion. We know parties who have worn them for road. She put up a board in one of the said trees years. We have also known parties who derived warning all trespassers; but, Ahab like, he could great benefit from Messrs. Major and Co., in the not be happy without this bit of land, notwith- cleansing, purifying, and beautifying of their teeth. standing all his possessions; therefore, on May We have seen some shocking mouths among 13th, he brought five men with him to fell these our own personal friends put into firm order said trees. The woman's son, a youth, perceiving in one dressing. We repeat, therefore, that all

MANCHESTER.-TENPERANCE PROCESSION he could not get him to fight, he ordered some of AND FESTIVAL.—A grand procession of the Rechathe men to hold him, whilst the others cut the bites and other friends of tectotalism took place in trees. As soon as the mother knew she ran to Manchester, on Saturday last. The procession was one of the most numerous and splendid we ever witfolly. They seized the woman, and pitched her nessed, there being no less than nine bands of music and a great variety of silk and other banners bearing appropriate motios. Having perambulated the town they returned to their different places of meeting, disguised, armed with scythes, crowbars, and all man-At the same time her daughter received a violent where, lafter partaking of tea, they proceeded to blow in the menth, and another in the face, giving enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," her a black eye. But not with standing all this abuse, by amusing themselves with dancing and other amusements till eleven o'clock; they then retired to had no alternative but to return to town without their respective homes, determined that their amuse--ments should not interfere with the Sabbath.

> GOLDEN FLEECE, BRADFORD UNITY.—Early Prime concealing themselves behind the hedges, and did rose Lodge, No. 21, belonging to the above order, not intend to make their appearance unless their held their anniversary on Tuesday, at the house of services were required. We have just seen a person Mr. Samuel Waterburn, Ramshead Inn, Silsbridge who came through Talog this morning, and when lane, Bracford, when the members sat down to a he passed the village the whole country seemed to be sumptness dinner, which did great credit to the aroused, and waiting the arrival of the constables,

bought a very handsome clock for the use of a chapel non-payment of tolls. There could not have been of the New Connexion of Methodists in the neigh- less than 200 persons assembled to resist the execubourhood of Queen's Head, and presented it to them | tion of the process, and vast numbers were flocking gratuitously.- The Royal Caledonian Lodge, No. 5, there from all quarters. Our informant states, that walked, on Sunday week, in procession to the above on his approaching Talog, a man passed him on chapel, when a good sermon was preached on the horseback, blowing a horn as a signal to the Rebec- party, named O Neill, brought forward a cross of them of the opportunity of giving evidence: thaper, when a good sermon was preached on the horseback, blowing a horn as a signal to the Rebect party, named U Nelli, brought forward a cross and the poor woman had to be conveyed some occasion.—And on Monday week, a hundred and caites to repair thither. The magistrates met at charge against an Orangeman named Reddick, for the miles in the state she was in to appear before the upwards of the members of No. 1 Lodge, Shoulder the Town-hall to-day, to take the matter into consi- presenting a pistol at him, and the account that of Mutten, Bradford, celebrated their anniversary, deration. We have not been informed to what de- he and his witnesses gave of the transaction was when a sumptious dinner was provided by the termination they came.—Carmarthen Journal. worthy host and hostess.

HOWDEN.-Tuesday last, was the Visitationday, as it is termed; and, as is usual, when any of the good things of this life are on the stir, there was a considerable number of priests, churchwardens, and other friends of good "old Mother Church". A dinner was provided (of course at the expence of the parish) to which it was presumed ample justice would be rendered; but how many bottles of costly this day. In numbers it was fully equal to any that the murder). This irritated O'Neill and his friends. wines were drunk, or how often the parish-bowl was has yet been made—in enthusiasm it could not be They broke one of the drums, and assaulted one of filled and emptied, this deponent sayeth not. On previous occasions, however, it is said, the cost of the Visitation dinner, &c. has been from twenty to evinced by the countless thousands who formed the meditated on the part of the quarrymen, seven of

for stealing a purse containing a £5 note, four half for the demonstration were conducted with zeal and at O'Neill; thus was the quarry affair so far discrowns, and other monies, the property of Mrs. perseverance, and have been crowned with signal posed of.

lasted FOUR minutes! THE REASON WHY POOR RATES ARE SO HIGH- flocks the imperative necessity of chedience to the laws | were in attendance, and the case of the "wrecking" ENORMOUSLY HIGH; AND THE POOR SO WRETCHEDLY and deference to the authorities, lessons to which the low.—The sum annually charged the inhabitants of Marylebone for Poor Rates is £9,000, out of that the slightest injury should not be done to the the forty-five houses "wrecked," and then called for the trouble they have taken in sending them: which the Commissioners of Police spies demand they will know, however, that it is quite impossible for us to insert them. We have also received seteral rough sketches of facts for petitions and memorials, with requests that we will draw up petitions from them, the parties sending them "not having time to attend to it." Now we should be fine to attend to it." Now, not to say anything about the graph of the unemploved poor let time; "but we really must remind them that we have a really must remind them that we have a really must remind them that we be a so received in this occasion. Brother Chartists, and Reformers generally.—
Will you help to extricate from a pecuniary difficulty, the first Institution erected in London for instance was the injunction violated. After first mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, in a brief but elocation, took occasion to the destruction of the minutes will you help to extricts from a pecuniary difficulty, the first Institution erected in London for instance was the injunction violated. After first mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, in a brief but elocation, took occasion to the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the minutes will you help to extrict from a pecuniary difficulty, the first Institution erected in London for instance was the injunction violated. After first mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, in a brief but elocated to the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the minutes will you help to extrict from a pecuniary difficulty, the first Institution erected in London for the purpose of advocating the purpose of advocating the purpose of Mr. Whay standing within about seventee which are the purpose of Mr. Whay standing within about seventee the purpose of Mr. Whay standing wi for the trouble they have taken in sending them. which the Commissioners of Police spies demand plantations of the gentry—that not a bough should witnesses who deposed to the destruction of the this occasion. time," but we really must remind them that we buy for the employment of the unemployed poor. let | companies of the 56th Regiment, under Major Leghtime; but we really must remind them that we buy for the employment of the unemployed poor. let have our daily avocations to attend to; and that these police pickings in the Poor ton, and a large body of police, has been brought in this case, and what had been proved with regard to the few houses in question was applicable to the these occupy every moment of our time.

K, Bernonder Major Legit to the present he had closed ton, and a large body of police, has been brought in this case, and what had been proved with regard to the few houses in question was applicable to the these occupy every moment of our time.

K, Bernonder Mitchelstown, has to excite the ratepayers against the Poor Rates, and the stipendiary magistrate for Mitchelstown, has thereby give the advocates of the New Poor Law an been here also; but having witness: d the orderly and such was the state of terror that existed, it was opportunity to say that such ratepayers object to peaceable demeanour of the thousands who asseminated being given to the poor; or is it to bled in Charleville and other parts of the country forward to prove as much as they did. parochial relief being given to the poor; or is it to bled in Charleville and other parts of the country swell the secret service fund, as none but themselves within the last few weeks, and apprehended no or creatures of their clique know where it goes to infringement on the law, he had the soldiers and The ratepayers are indignant at it, and are getting police confined to the barracks for the day—though no petitions in all parts of Marylebone, praying for it would have been as well to have allowed them to a parliamentary inquiry upon the subject, and Mr. Instant, make a motion upon the subject, and move treated as friends and brothers.

The Liberator slept last night at the residence of that a select committee of the House of Commons be that a select committee of the House of Commons be the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, in Mitchelstown. He was

Character Magazing—We fear there is a disposition on the past of some of the window of the solid standard of t

day last, Thomas Lee and William Barnforth, of the western division of the Riding, committed suicide Lit would be impossible to calculate the number, Airkstall Forge, were charged with having comin Southgate, Wakefield, in the yard of the residence which were fully equal to, if they did not surpass, Leeds police, and Matthew Lea, of Pottery Field, Hunslet, was charged with having obstructed the police in the execution of their duty. The two formed the memorable gathering in Cork deceased was a man of extremely loose habits. His former prisoners, at an early hour on Sunday mornformer prisoners, at an early hour on Sunday morn-court, was at Huddersheld. While there he con-plicitly obeyed. ing, were drunk, and causing a disturbance in Huns. tracted an intimacy with a "buxom young widow." forth committed a desperate assault on Sergeant this mortal coil" by hanging himself. This inti- and the music of forty bands. The heights and whose husband not long ago, managed to "shuffle eff order, amid the vehement cheering of the myriads has been long felt, for in its absence the poor and his companion assisted the sum of an organized set of sharpers on both sides of the Allantic, who have enriched themselves by the spoil their negations schemes trick out of the ignored their negations schemes trick out of the ignored themselves by the shouled out for the other prisoner. Matthew Lea, the details which Mr. Pilkelhly has to come and assist him. He did so, accession to office, know to their cost. Latterly, he has the conduct led him into other scrapes, of which is own hearthstone; and he shouled out for the other prisoner. Matthew Lea, the "securities" he had to give the "Court" on his and as the Liberator acknowledged the shouled by the screening to the estimate of the best calculators, there could not have been less than four hundred thousand personal to the estimate of the best calculators, there could not have been less than four hundred thousand personal the protection of her parent. His dissolute should be witnessed to the securities" he had to give the "Court" on his and as the Liberator acknowledged the should be witnessed to the securities. become acquainted with, on this head, are perand Barnforth again got off, but was recaptured been endeavouring to persuade his wife to return to been endeavouring to persuade his wife to return to been endeavouring to persuade his wife to return to "Redeal"—the enthusiasm should be witnessed to obser all others, to guard the Emigrani against or two months, and the other two 40s. each and the sharks This he will do, in our pages, as soon or two months, and the other two 40s. each and the sharks This he will do, in our pages, as soon or two months, and the other two 40s. each and the other two 40s. each and the sharks This he will do, in our pages, as soon the sharks This he will do the sharks This he will do the sharks This he will do the sharks This he will be a shark This he will be a sharks This he will be a shark This he will be a shark This he will be a shark This he will be probability it was fortunate for her that she hap- without their insignia of office. The inhabitants of the pened to be at church on Sunday forenoon districts in which the repeal fund has been collected. last, when the deceased visited her father's exhibited their cards either on the top of the wards Drowning.—On Thursday last, an inquest was house; or it is not unlikely that he would have held at the house of Mr. Irson, the Bull and Sun attempted her injury before he destroyed himself. Inn, High Court-lane, Kirkgate, before John Black-burn, Esq., coroner, on the body of John Dennis, coroner, on Monday evening, over the body of witnessed, as we set out by stating, anything which who was taken out of the river, on the Clegg, at the house of Mr. Joseph Firth, the White surpassed this. The procession having gone through viously, at which time he left the Black Horse, in between eleven and twelve, she put up her window, Wharfe-street, about ten o'clock in the evening, and saw the deceased standing against Mr. Fawcett's best evidence that could be obtained, he went directly hand, but she did not notice it. She heard the report the deck, as a splash was heard by a man who was went up to him; he had a pistol in his right hand, nex: merning, and the river has since been dragged the family were at church. She heard the noise of peated again and again for several minutes. When their own recognisance. without the body having been discovered. The body the pistol, and looked out, when she saw the desilence was restored, he proceeded to observe that floated on Monday evening, opposite Kirk Ings ceased lying on the ground. She went to the there was one thing which gave him pleasure, and at the next Omagh assizes.

Wharf, and was seen directly alterwards and got church for Mr. Fawcett. The deceased married that was the length of time he enjoyed the confidence out; the features were very much discoloured. He Mr. Fawcett's daughter; but she had left her of the people, and the ready obedience they paid to husband, and her and her child had lived with her his word, as if it was a command; they assembling father for the last eight weeks. The deceased was in their hundreds of thousands, as they would as-ARTIFICIAL TEETH - We were long inclined to be thirty-three years old. - Mr. Wm. Whittaker, land- semble, joining with him in carrying out the great very sc-pucal about the value of these appendages lord of the Wakefield Arms Inn, near the Railway principle of peaceful agitation and restoring to the we hope Mr. Pitkethly will give us. In giving of mod rn date. We were disposed certainly to Station, deposed that the deceased called at his country the national dignity of which it was de-

> shot himself in a temporary fit of insanity. is one law for the rich, and another for the poor. The particulars of this case are briefly as follows:way of a lark. The quick-witted policeman instant-ly caught at this merciful suggestion, and adroitly but simply by way of a " lark."

their intention, declared they should not cut the persons who have bad teeth, ugly teeth, or no teeth Rebecca again.—Warrants of distress were issued trees down. The gentleman challenged him to at all, should go at once to Messrs. Major and Co., against the parties fined for defrauding Water-street REBECCA AGAIN .- Warrants of distress were issued gate, and the constables proceeded to execute them early this morning. They reached Brynchwith about seven o'clock, where they were informed that Samuel Bowen was only a lodger with his father, and had no effects of his own. The constables then eft towards Taleg, but when on the way there they heard the sound of a horn, and immediately between 200 and 300 persons assembled together, with their faces blackened, some dressed in women's caps, and others with their coats turned, so as to be completely ner of destructive weapons which they could lay their hands on, and, after cheering the constables, defied them to do their duty. The constables then executing the warrants. The women were seen running in all directions to alarm their neighbours : BRADFORD .- INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE and it is supposed that some hundreds more were worthy host and hostess.

Who were going to levy on the premises of John
THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE,
Harries, of Talog Mill, for the amount of the fine
B. U.—The Halifax District of the above order and costs imposed on him by the magistrates for

IRELAND.

has there been a demonstration more magnificent and his own door some years previous by the Orange-have obtained is not a saving of a shilling, but NORTH CAROLINA, one for them was ever prosecuted for have obtained is not a saving of a shilling, but NORTH CAROLINA, or not one of them was ever prosecuted for a loss of twenty-five per cent upon the whole transsurpassed—in decorum and regularity, it was pre- the Orangemen as described. For this assault or eminently imposing—and in the determination affray, provoked at the mement, and wholly unprethirty pounds.

LONDON.—Trying by Steam.—In the new dissipate the idea that the people can be satisfied and on the other side, informations have been court, on Wednesday, Michael Donally was indicted without legislative independence. The preparations taken against Reddick for presenting the pistol Robertson. He was found guilty, but sentence was success. For weeks past the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, Mr. Coulson and the other magistrates who predeferred. There were four witnesses, and the trial P.P., and clergy of the town and neighbouring parishes sided yesterday took their seats on the bench at ten

that a select committee of the House of Commons de plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way. The confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to there with the liveliest demonstration of the way are not confined to plained of, which, by the way, are not confined to the way are not confined to advanced hour of the might, and this morning it was evident that the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, diste neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to whole population intended to accompany him in the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, diste neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to whole population intended to accompany him in the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, diste neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to whole population intended to accompany him in the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, diste neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to whole population intended to accompany him in the youngen, squire is given to make roads of the court House, in Leeds, on Wednesdor, and the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, distended, whole in girl house, land the court House, in Leeds, on Wednesdor, and the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Bor

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT WAREFIELD.—On Sunday immense cavalcade moved on, joined at intervals by last, Mr. Timothy Clegg, formerly a solicitor's clerk new accessions—the bands playing national and mar- cannot tell. at Wakefield, subsequently a maltster, but more tial airs. The procession left for Mallow at one

The procession went on in the most admirable which they carried, or on the front of their hats, or suspended from the coat button; and as a manifes-The platform was crowded, and a countless multitude occupied the space in front. The Very Rev. Dr. Collins was called by acclamation to the chair.

Mr. R. B. BARRY read the petition, which was proposed by W. TRACY, Esq., seconded by PATRICK Scully, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. M'CARTHY, C.C., Mallow, then read an address to the Liberator.

Mr. O'CONNELL then came forward, and was received with tremendous cheering, which was rehouse about half-past eleven on Sunday forenoon; prived—(hear, hear, and loud cheering.) Ireland The Athlone Demonstration.—The Athlone he had a glass of beer, but did not drink it all; had been branded and vilified—the tongue of the Sentinel announces that preparations on a most he did not sit down, but spoke in a quick and hur- defamer had calumniated her-and she was laughed extensive scale are being made in that town for the ried manner.—Mr. John Dawson, druggist and sur- at as well as she had been insulted—(hear, reception of Mr. O'Conne l, Lord Higgins, and Co., without record to be relied upon, it may not be geon, deposed that he was called to the deceased hear, hear)—and even one of the heads of the and adds, that "the R pealers alone are not the amiss to give a brief sketch of the political life of on Sunday forencon. He was not dead. Witness present administration branded her inhabitants as only people that intend to honour the Liberator," found a wound on the right side of the head, about aliens in blood, in language, and in religion, and for "the cannons of the garrison have been sion caps. He died about half-past two in the it from the man who was one of the heads of their that man say that Ireland was alien in languageheart, and gave the significance of cordiality to the words they utterd-(loud cheers). Yes, the Lord A young scion of nobility, who, it seems, was power- Chancellor of England made the taunt. He (Mr. O'Connell) was standing by Lord J. Russell at the time it was made. Lord John avowed he heard it afterwards in the House of Commons. The Chancellor the property of a house-keeper in the street, pursued | which would not be long-(cries of "God forbid')- | Previously acknowledged ... hearing the statement of the case, blandly suggested Europe-for humble as he was, Europe listened to Stafford* ... that possibly the cock might have been abducted by his words—and they were carried by the wild winds of Mansfield ... his words—and they were carried by the wild winds of Mansfield ... heaven to the shores of free America. His first pro- Rev. W. Linwood, ditto ... position, then, was that the Irish were the first people | Proceeds of a raffle, ditto ... replied that he thought his Worship was right, and on the face of the earth; they were the most moral, Mr. W. Pott, Birmingham that the affair was a mere joke-nothing more; the most temperate, the most orderly, the most Mr. Wolford, ditto ... whereupon the prisoner was dismissed with a fine of religious people in the world-(loud cheers). He W. P. M. ditto ... five shillings for having been found drunk! The said that they exceeded in religion, in morality, and Wadsworth Row inference we draw from this magisterial decision is, in temperance, any nation on the face of the earth—that provided a man be rich and nobly descended, (renewed cheering). It was the practice of the he may bag as many cocks as he pleases, the circumalien Saxons—he thanked Lyndhurst for the word stances of his wealth and nobility being convincing —to boast of their superiority. The contest was proofs that he bags them with no felonious intent, between them and him. He would prove but simply by way of a "lark." The honourable and learned gentleman referred at considerable length to the appropriation of the Mr. Corbett, Chelsea tithe rent charge, to the ballot, the fixity of ten-ure, the absentee drain. &c., &c., and after observ-ing on the threats of physical violence with which they were menaced, he cautioned the people to keep themselves within the limits of the law, and let those who threatened them attack if they dare-(loud applause.) The honourable and learned gentleman then went on at some further length to comment on the threats of Peel and Wellington, and on the unconstitutional use made of the Queen's name, and to the fact that Lord de Grey, in sending down his gunbrigs, asked whether Kilkenny was a sea-port-(laughter.) The honourable and learned gentleman then referred to the progress of the Repeal rent, and to the influence it was calculated to produce, and exhorted his hearers to enroll themselves in the ranks

of the association. He concluded amid vehement cheering, which was reiterated again and again for several minutes. Queen, the Liberator, Old Ireland and Repeal, the

WRECKING IN TYRONE-STRANGE REVELATIONS.

DUNGANNON, SATURDAY NIGHT .- One of the Repeal

He stated that when he heard the music he went out to the roadside with others to look at From the Cork Examiner of Monday Evening.)

Malow Supply Night In party of Irol and Incompany the did not go back he would give him the cork Examiner of Monday Evening.) Mallow, Sunday Night.—In no part of Ireland same death his father got—(the father was shot at safest coaches, such articles as those described by

exerted their just influence to impress upon their o'clock, The professional gentlemen on both sides

again-t two persons named M'Rorry and M'Glade. Paiton then came on the table.
Mr. Butt-Tell the bench what these men said about threatening your life.
Patten-Will I tell all that passed?

Mr. Butt-Yes, do. Patten-I met M'Glade with M'Rorry. Says the

Mr. Clements-Were you ever introduced to the

Mr. Clements—What were you told the Lord-Lieutenant wanted you for? Why, to have an anti-Repeal meeting, or something like that way. Mr. Clements-Had you an anti-Repeal meeting? Did any one take the chair, or were there any resolutions passed? No, not that I could hear of. Mr. Clements—Were you going up and down the DEDICATION TO THE WORKING CLASSES town in procession? That does not relate to this business. I won't answer you that. Mr. Clements-You may go down.

were then taken. The following were the names of the Orange the publication of the following work, written by party who have been identified with the outrage: - Arthur O'Coanor in 1798, to furnish such a com-James Morrow, William Bullock, John M'Guire, pendium of Irish history, and such a catalogue of John M'Guire, jun., George Henton, Allen Ralph, Irish grievances, as will in somewise satisfy the John Clark, James Wiley, William Robinson, Henry sceptic.

Saddler, Edward Simpson, William George M'Clean,

Palmer, John Gilmore, Hamilton Cross, -- Clerk, Ireland then complained, and not one of which up Thomas Monaghan. The informations against all those persons, or such assigns the law-church, and the application of its of them as the bench think were sufficiently impli- educational funds, and the Irish landlords, and their cated, will be ready on Monday, when they must management of their properties, as amongst the

Saddler and some others, against whom the strong- with the state church and its dependents. est cases were made, had to enter bail to come in on Monday, when the information will be prepared. contend and as every honest man must contend that The others were allowed till then to stand out on no country can be considered prosperous or her

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—The Carlow Sentinel announces the committal of three men to the gaol of Kilkenny, charged with a conspiracy to murder Mr. F. Finn, a Roman Catholic Magistrate, and brother the state of Ireland which I am about to republish. in-law of Mr. O'Connell.

DUBLIN, MONDAY EVENING.—The Repeal Association has closed its sittings. The amount of the rent In 1795 he was returned for Phillipstown, a pocket tinction, was a simple peer of Parliament-he heard for the week has this instant been announced, viz, £1,717 11s. 103d. The enthusiasm was beyond all ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE in religion-(grouns). He hoped they would not description, the immense mob outside the building cipation was discussed in the Irish House of Commons Poor.—A case occurred at Marlborough-street groan him—when he heard him say that they were joining in the cheers from the inside. Previous to he made that celebrated speech in favour of Comhailed with reiterated thunders of applause. HEAVY LOSS TO THE BRITISH ARMY !- Lieutenant

> gentleman is about twenty-three years of age, and weighs twenty-five stones !- Cork Constitution.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND. ... 0 2 ... 0 5 0 ... 0 10 0

* Forwarded by Mr. Peplow, in February last, that he may live to see that Union Repealed which but letter mislaid until present time.

THE MAIL-COACH CONTRACT.

(From the Evening Post of Saturday.) There has been a strict investigation, by order of the Post office authorities, respecting the coaches supplied by the Scotch contractor, for the Irish establishment. This inquiry was made by manufacturers of the highest professional capacity, and by men whose charreter is a guarantee for their honourable and efficient discharge of the duty. Their report goes into minute details; but the following letter embodies their opinions :-

Dublin 29th May, 1843. SIR-We beg leave, as desired, to enclose our reports of the mail coaches examined by us in Dorset Cheers having been given in succession for the street, and cannot close them without expressing our opinion that the manufacture of the coaches, with mmense multitude separated in the most decorous very few exceptions, is of the roughest and most manner—the squadrons of cavalry filing off in admir- unworkmanlike class. We are also of opinion that able order under the directions of the leaders to their the bodies and other parts, after some work, will respective destinations—the cars, carriages, and give further and decided evidence of inferior matefootmen following, accompanied by their bands and rials and workmanship. As a whole, we are of opinion that these coaches are not what any respect able competent coach builder would turn out as wellconstructed mail coaches, if built to order. The value of the coaches in question is, in our opinion, at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than that of well-built

We are, sir, Your obedient servants.
THOMAS HUTTON.

John S. Dawson. To George Stowe, Esq., General Post-office. Here, upon evidence which no man can question, s the result of the change in the contract from Irish to Scotch manufacturers. Lord Lowther talked of Messrs. Hutton and Dawson! What the public

a loss of twenty-five per cent upon the whole trans-Is it possible that Sir Robert Peel can now permit the present arrangement to continue?

TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL AND POLI-TICAL REFORM. MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, for the

A Benefit of the Social and Scientific Institution,

23, John-Street, Tottenham Court-Road, will take place on Monday, the 26th of June, at half-past Eight o'Clock precisely.

Vocal Talent, assisted by Instrumental Accompaniments of first rate Character, with a powerful Chorus, have generously offered their Services on

the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, have separate rooms at a small additional ex-

BRADFORD.

J. ARRAN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has Opened a Shop for the Sale of NEWSPAPERS, &c., SHAVING and Mr. Butt said there was one of his clients named HAIR CUTTING, WHARF-STREET, Opposite the properties of this Medicine, must by the recommend-Patten, who wished to tender peace information White House Inn, Broad Stones, and next door ations of those who experience its benign efficacy, to Mr. Spencer's, Bookbinder, Wharf-Street, do more to bring it into notice, than anything also

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the

Mr. Coulson-Is it you cannot or you will not! I ARTHUR O'CONNOR ON THE STATE OF

IRELAND. Lord Lieutenant? Never; I would not know him if

I saw him.

Mr. Clements—Had the person who brought you

ARTHUR O'CONNOR. The whole will be comprised in better compendium of Irish History, and a more correct Account of the Grievances of that Country than any that has ever appeared upon the subject. The following is the Dedication with which it will be introduced to that Party to whose co-operation the Editor looks for the correction of those Evils under which his Country so unjustly suffers:-

OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

My FRIENDS,-While the existence of Irish The complainant's informations against M'Glade grievances is denied, and, while the history of that devoted country is but little understood, I hope by

The reader, when perusing the state of Ireland as Joseph M'Keon, David Morrow, Robert Brown, described by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, would, if Robert Wray, Henry Hall, Thomas Steele, John dates were omitted, imagine that he was reading Steele, Thomas Morrow, Joseph Morrow, Alexander the present history of that country. In it will be Morrow, sen., Alexander Morrow, jun., John found the real and substantial grievances of which to the present hour have been redressed. The author be prepared with bail, which varies from five to greatest grievances of that country; he shows the twenty pounds, two sureties being required in such pernicious effect of the laws of primogeniture, of settlement, and entail, and their minute connexion

Upon the subject of the Land, he contends, as I people independent wherin the system of proprietor-This closed the inquiry. The trials will take place ship of small farms, and Universal Suffrage, do not form the base of her social and political institutions. Had I looked for a compilation of matter pertinent to the present position of all classes in this empire. I could not have gleaned from all ancient and modern writers, as much valuable matter as is contained in As, however, it is well known that scores of prostitute historians have been hired by the English Ministry from time to time to give such a colouring to the revolution of 1798 as would suit their own purposes, and which has gone far to leave Ireland

the author. Arthur O'Connor, in 1793, was appointed High Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge of his duties during office, he introduced so many reforms, and evinced such a leaning towards democracy, that the aristocracy of the county took alarm. borough of his uncle Lord Longueville; and in the following year when the question of Catholic Emanplete Emancipation which remains fresh in the minds of the Irish people, and which can never be effaced. For that speech he sacrificed £20,000 a year and a peerage; and refuesd to retract one sentence that it contained, upon the understanding that both should Sutherland, of the 56th regiment, the largest officer in such case be conferred upon him. In 1796 he esin the British service, sold out on Friday. This tablished the "Northern Star" newscaper, which was subsequently suppressed by military force. When that Paper was destroyed he established the Press newspaper; and so powerful an opponent was it looked upon by the English Minister, that it was thought impossible to effect a Union between the two countries so long at that journal existed. Arthur O'Connor was then attacked by all the powers at the disposal of the English Minister and the Irish Executive. The Press was destroyed. He was tried at Maidstone on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1798, for 93 High Treason: three months after he had published the work which I am now about to republish.

From 1797 to the end of 1799, when the Union had been effected by an incalculable amount of blood and treasure, Arthur O'Connor was transmitted from prison to prison, and from dungeon to dungeon, until, at length, the powers of tyranny became too

powerful for the individual; and he was compelled to submit to banishment for life. He still lives, having seen more than fourscore years, vigorous in body, and sound in mind: perhaps the best specimen that Europe can furnish of a patriot, a statesman, a scholar, a politician, and a gentleman. He married the only daughter of the celebrated £526 14 113 French philosopher, the Marquis Condorcet: and he laboured so honestly to prevent, is the sincere wish of his nephew, and your devoted friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

No. 1, will be in the hands of Agents on Monday next, the 19 h; and may be had of Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and all Booksellers in town and country.

CHARTIST TRIALS.

Now ready in handsome cloth boards, price 5:. 6d, FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT of the A TRIALS OF F. O'CONNOR, Esq., and Fifty Eight Others, at Lancaster, on a charge of Sedition, Conspiracy, Tumult and Riot, with Preface, and with Remarks, BY F. O'CONNER, ESQ,

And Illustrated with a Splendid Portrait of the "JUST JUDGE"-BARON ROLFE.

Published by ABEL HEYWOOD, at his Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 58, Oldham-Street, Manchester; J. Cleave, I. Shoe-Lane, Fleet street; J. Watson, St. Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London; and J. Hobson, Northern Star Office

Abel Heywood acquaints those who have purchased the Trials in Numbers, that the Cloth Cases will be Sold to them at Sixpence each, or the Numbers Bound and put into the Cases for One Shilling

Should there be any neglect in supplying the Cases. A. H. will feel under an obligation if the party complaining will make him aware of ic, and it shall be remedied.



From LIVERPOOL, as under :-SOUTHERNER, Palmer 700 tons, 5th July.

For BOSTON. BARRINGTON, Barton 400 tons, 20th June.

For QUEBEC.

CLYDE, Halcrow To-morrow, For NEW ORLEANS.

ATLANTIC, Mallett,......700 tons, 10 h August,

THE above Ships are all First Class, and fitted up expressly for the Accommodation of Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers, who are found by the Ship with Biscuit, Flour, Oatmeal, Rice, and Potatoes of the best quality. Parties in the country can secure Berths by forwarding a Post-Office Order for £1 each, which will prevent unnicessary delay and detention in Liverpool. Families can pence. For further particulars address, by letter, post-paid, to FITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co.,

12. Goree-Piazzas, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL

L PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good do more to bring it into notice, than anything else. has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are constantly practised upon the public by fictitious or manufactured cases, which causes little taith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

THE QUEEN T. M'DOUALL AND OTHERS.

to the count itself, he would pray their Lordships would the count contained no words of "solicitation." nor bear in mind what this indictment did not charge. yet as accessories after the fact, as there was no averand several in respect of riotons and tumultuous assemilaw. charging the mere aiding and abetting, it charged the ont in the indictment; and without such an interposition defendants did conspire to aid and abet. The fourth the common law could of itself apply no remedy. The count was not framed for any offence that had a name in points that had been raised upon the argument came respect of which any precedent was to be found. He before their Lordships in precisely the same light and need not draw attention to the right the defendants with the same force as if they had been presented to had to insist upon the presecutor putting forward a them upon demorrer. An indictment had been defined sharge of a known crime to which the defendants were in Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, and in a case reaccessory. The indictment was framed upon the princi- ported in page 862 of Cooper's Reports, but the count sons as principal offenders were guilty of a principal an indictment as pointed out by these definitions. That offence whereof the defendants were accessories before count could not, in the first place, be maintained as one dividing this indictment into two parts, there was no as it would be bad for "generality." It was true that offence charged in the first branch of the indictment; greater generality had been allowed in an indictment and the latter branch of the indictment; imputing that for a conspiracy or a nuisance than for any other form of the defendants were accessories, was not sufficient to offence, but the indulgence had been strictly confined establish that offence. The first part of the indictment to these, and could not be very far dispensed with even charged no principle offence: it was not a charge in them, much less extended to an indictment for aidof conspiracy, nor was there a charge of riotously as ing and abetting the malpractices of others. Even, sembling. The description given was, "that divers- however, upon the supposition that the "principal evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumultuously as- effence" charged in the present instance was a conspisembled together." If that did not constitute an in- racy, the fourth count must be considered insufficient dictable offence, he was at a less to know how the from the uncertainties—firstly, as to the present conintroducing several steps in the indictment could form spiring; and secondly, as to the persons conspired an offence. The defendants could not be found guilty against. No names were given for any of the principal following proofs of the exterminating about three miles from the city, and every possible effort of riotonsly assembling. It was an essential that three offenders, nor, was it even mentioned that they were or mere should be charged, because the essence of the persons "unknown." And the same objection held offence was, numbers should be assembled. (Co. Litt., true with regard to those who were stated to have proceeding of particular landlords and agents. They are with boughs, or a twig, which would betoken injury to 176; 1 Ventris, 251; Salkeld, 934) It was essential been obstructed by the conspirators in their work, all met by statements of these landlords and agents, that the purpose of the assembling was to disturb the As to person, time, and place, the count was equally each saying. "It is not I who have done these things," magnificent pavilion for the Repeal banquet was on a law; for he says that it is unconstitutional to attend peace, or that the indictment should have gone on to vague and loose in its allegations, and, in his (Mr. show some act, done in common by the parties assem- Baines's) opinion, should be held insufficient. He will show from facts, authenticated by parliamentary for the accommodation of the ladies, besides tables for bled, which in itself would constitute a riot, or break- maintained, however, that it was bad also on the documents, that a dreadful and heartless persecution is upwards of six hundred gentlemen; and the entire cost language uttered by the Prime Minister. But they ing the peace; but it was consistent with the present ground of "multifariousness," as charging the defend- and has been going on upon the part of the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exindictment that they might have assembled for the ants with aiding and abetting the principal offenders in of Ireland against the small bolders. I say the land of the ants with aiding and abetting the principal offenders in of Ireland against the small bolders. I say the land of the land against the small bolders. purpose of festivity or electioneering, which were legal a number of separate individual and unconnected acts, lords of Ireland as a body—at the same time I admit which fell without ceasing during Wednesday spoiled would not make the indistment good. The first step, to have been distinctly charged. The law on this point exceptions. There are two returns from which I shall night having carried away a considerable portion of the therefore did not show that the assembling was for had been stated in the case of "the King v. Roberts," take these facts. In the second supplement to Appen- roof, the committee were forced to relinquish at the last the purpose of breaking the peace. The second step was, that by violence, threats, and intimidation, divers other persons, being peaceable subjects of the realm, to be found in the fact, that it contained no allegation Quarter Sessions in Ireland for seven years, from 1827 chapel of the "Black Abbey," and here the dinner subwere incited to leave their occupations and employ- of, or reference to, the means and manner by which to 1833, both years inclusive. This return gives the sequently took place. The Liberator, who arrived on sioned officers (hear, hear, and loud cheers). They local authorities in the preservation of the public ments, and thereby labour was impeded. Was there the defendants had committed their offence. In an names of plaintiffs and the number of defendants, and last evening, about seven o'clock, accompanied by John also sent over the navy, and all the old women of peace.—Limerick Chronicle. to be found in that statement anything which, taken by indictment upon cursing and swearing, and upon a various other particulars; but this report has returns O Connell, Esq., M.P. for Kilkenny, and Thomas Steele, Kingston were frightened the other morning by the Lots of Supersedeases.—The Lord Chancellon itself, would constitute an indictable offence? The threatening letter, the Court held that the eaths used from only nineteen counties out of thirty-two, the Esq., remained during his stay in town at the firing of cannon from six or seven ships in the harbour has been advised to address a circular to every indiviresult was no part of the offence. The mere impeding in the one instance and the letter in the other ought whole number of counties in Ireland. There is another residence of Edmond Smithwick, Esq., where labour was not an indictable offence. The nearest to have been specially set forth, in order that they return made this year to Parliament for five years, from a large party were invited to receive him. they are going to do? The admiral is coming down answer to the question of his being a Repealer or not. offence to this would be that of assault; but it would might themselves judge from the record whether the 1838, to 1842, both inclusive. This return gives the About one o'clock the trades formed in procession the Grand Canal in the heavy boat to examine all turf- it being the determination of Government to leave no be idle to say that a party could be convicted offence complained of was indictable; and the prin- number of ejectments for all the counties of Ireland, but in the Ceal market, with splendid new banners, and look into their potato lockers to try if they magistrate in the Commission of the Peace who is not of of an assault by circumlocation, such as was to be ciple that where an offence had been committed the does not give the names of plaintiffs or number of each of the members carrying a white wand with a have any hidden cannon on board. It is really a fact, the same opinion and determination of her Majesty and found in this indictment.

be an indictable offence, would it not? violence; the count did not charge acts of violence, not by an infraction of the rule of law, but by altering that the prosecutors had abstained from charging that the the form of the offence, and proceeding on the ground yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the coaches the Liberator and ferred on the country by Repeal, and the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the coaches the Liberator and ferred on the country by Repeal, and the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the coaches the Liberator and ferred on the country by Repeal, and the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the rain of moranine, nerry, and one policeman got his head fractured. divers persons so assembled had done an act which of a conspiracy. On these grounds, in addition to those entered—it does not show the number of persons served Mr. E. Smithwick occupied the front seat. The enthu- the moral and physical superiority of the Irish race Chronicle. would have brought them within the reach of the already advanced by his Learned Friends, Mr. Dundas on each ejectment. By a reference to a former return siasm displayed as the procession began to move was over every ether people in the world. He then conclining law. The residue of the first branch clearly and Mr. Erle, he submitted that their Lordships ought it will be found that each entry comprehended in many exciting and interesting in the extreme. All the windid not constitute an indictable offence by saying that to hold the fourth count insufficient in law. persons to continue and persist in the said unlawful act. assemblies. He was dealing with the case upon the supposition that it was intended to say that divers on the ground of its uncertainty in the description of the presumption is, that the persons named were assemblage to confine themselves as much as possible persons had been guilty of an offence, and that the the offence. If it could be imputed to the principal driven out by some other means; and undoubtedly within the bounds of moderation, and to make use defendants were accessories; then the indictment condefender or to the party inciting, the grand jury might large numbers have been expelled, against whom no
tained no charge that the crime of the principal offender decide on one state of facts, and the petit jury on legal process had been taken. There is another fact

Mr. Justice PATTESON said, it was difficult to think how a man could aid and assist in doing a thing unless to be committed, or that the meetings having ceased, it was done, but it might be aiding to do a thing which was intended to be done.

Mr. ERLE said, a person might supply gunpowder to a ship when no gun was fired. Where there were known offences those offences ought to be stated. It was not aiding and abelting in an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. Where an attempt was charged, there must be an act done by the defendants which would be part of the offence supposing it should be committed. Supposing a pistol to be charged by a person who intended to commit a murder, but afterwards changed his mind, the loading the pistol would not be an offence. because there was no breach of the law—the intention alone was not criminal.

Mr. Justice Patteson said there was a case some years ago where a man went to an engraver in the Strand. and wished him to make a plate for the purpose of committing a forgery on the Norwegian Government; it was held that the man was indictable—he was indicted

for soliciting. Mr. ERLE replied, that here the case was different the defendants were not indicted for soliciting, nor was it an indictment for an attempt to commit a misdemeanonr. The indictment did not show that they took any part in impeding labour; there was no act done by the defendants. He submitted that the generality of this indictment made it bad, it was too indefinite; it was so devoid of all particulars, that the defendants had not that reasonable information as to what they were time, what was the offence? Every election mob. bling. The defendants were not supposed to be jointly sent. guilty of any one of the acts charged, for these had Not only the outrages, but the discontents, of the

as insufficient and bad. Mr. DUNDAS followed on the same side. It ap- country. which the law required in circumstances of the kind, agricultural knowledge, and deprived, by repeated disander the strands and which the indictment did not supply. The Attorney frames, on the former argument, had endeavoured, in these observations, as briefly in patch up the defect by appealing to "Hansard's capable of paying that amount of rent, which the quality of their lands were framed and which the law required in circumstances of the kind, agricultural knowledge, and deprived, by repeated disputed in the strands of the public press. I have pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they pulled in their horns a little, and they said they did not supply.

Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continued in their horns a little, and they said they did not supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continue and spring the strands are remained as the pulled in their horns a little, and they said they did not supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continue and spring the remained at the said they do not be suited for a few minutes, Mr. Coulson said they said they do not supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continuents are remained at the said they are supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continuents are remained at the said they are supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continuents are remained at the said they are supply. Six o'Clock.—The magistrates, after having continuents are remained at the said they are supply. Six o'Clock.—The having

rules of law to have done. In conclusion, he would to pay. not be considered siders and abettors, insamuch as the

assemblies, and the mere adding the word "unlawful" which differing in time, place, and performers, ought means and manner of its accomplishment ought to be defendants. It lies in manuscript in the library of small green flag attached to it. The several bands of and he is this very day at Monastereven. A lieutenant the Privy Council on the impolicy and danger of such a Mr. Justice WILLIAMS.—If persons assembled toge averred had been long thoroughly established. It the House of Commons, not having been ordered the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navy has been sent by the fly-boat on the Royal movement.—Limerick Chronic/e. ther, and by acts of violence impeded labour, that would might, perhaps, be argued that a necessity of the kind for printing. It appears by the last mentioned drawn in charlots, were scattered through the process. Canal, to find out what became of the army of 15,000 REFUSAL OF MAGISTRATES. in instances of the present sort would render pleadings return that the number of Civil Bill ejectments sion, and served materially to enliven the scene. After men that the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins had had in his tor Fitzsimon and his party were severely maltreated Mr. Erlk said his Lordship had introduced acts of interminable, but that ought to have been remedied, entered for the five years terminating with 1842 the Trades came the Citizens' Club in coaches, each back parlour. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to de- at the fair of Molahiffe, Kerry, and one policeman

did not constitute an indictable offence by saying that to hold the fourth count insufficient in law.

cases a large number of occupants, even so many as dows along the line of procession were crowded with she alone is able to Repeal the Union, by her prerothey thereby impeded labour, because that was merely

Mr. Serjeant Murphy came next, and after some forty. This arises from the nature of the letting of the beauty and fashion of the "faire citie," the streets gative. She can, I repeat, restore the Irish Parliathe result. They ought to have been charged with an remarks on the absence of any averment of intent on lands in Ireland in sub-tenancy and co-partnership. By were so thronged that the procession moved on with ment; it is not dead—it only sleeps. There is a torpor mission as magistrates could only degrade them, by offence of a known name. Those who made the charge the part of the defendants, proceeded to draw their that return the ejectment entries for nineteen counties the greatest difficulty. The entire of the male population of the defendants, proceeded to draw their that return the ejectment entries for nineteen counties the greatest difficulty. onght to have kept within the known principles of the Lordships' attention to the infraction in the fourth in seven years were 13,425, but the defendants amounted tion of Kilkenny country, with considerable portions of remains. Grattan said he watched over the cradle of meet with their fellow-countrymen for the legal and minal law. The count was bad on the ground that count of the rule of law, that where an offence in its to 31,007, being in the proportion of about 23 to the Tipperary, Queen's County, and saw her liberties inhearsed, and folit did not appear where these divers persons were as nature accessorial was complained of, a statement of entries. If, then, we assume this proportion as a guide Waterford, might literally be said to be present. From lowed her to the grave. I assert that she is not dead sembled. There was a point of a minor description, "knowledge" was indispensable. Sir W. Follett had in referring to the late return, the number of entries the most accurate calculations that could be made, there she only sleeps; and here am I sounding the trumpet missions into the hands of the Chancellor.—Droghedge which was that the divers persons who were the prin- on this point quoted the authority of "The King v. being 28,559, the number of defendants would be must have been over 300,000 persons present, and the for her resurrection—(cheers). What a day it will be cipal offenders were neither named nor stated to be un. Tuller," as an answer to the objection taken, but in 71,397. Each of these defendants is a separate occuknown; and in support of this argument the Learned that case the word "advisedly" had been used, which pier, and probably head of a family; taking the containing a much greater number of horsemen and cession to go to the Parliament that will be sitting in Connsel cited the case of "The King v. Caspar," 2 had been held to supply the defect, while here no subMoody's Criminal Cases, 101. If the party was not stitution had been attempted. With reference to the
Repeal of the Union is approaching!

J. Finn, Esq., formerly M.P., for Kilkenny county;

George Comyn, Esq., Woodstock, county of Galway; known, it should have been so stated in the indictment. argument of his learned friend Mr. Earle as to the have been taken would amount to 356 985 souls in the five horsemen on the course. With respect to the accessories not being properly absence of words of "solicitation" in the fourth count, years. being at the average rate each year of 14,339 PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., was called to the charged, it was said they were accessories after the fact, he (Mr. Serjeant Murphy) was desirous of pointing out families, comprehending 71,397 heads of population, chair, amidst enthusiastic cheering. but it did not appear that they were present, nor that to their Lordships the reasons why the word "encon- But I can show farther, that this extermination is they knew what was going on, but it was consistent raged," which occurred in the count, could not be held with the indictment that they might merely-have sub- to cure the mistake. "Encouragement" and "soliciscribed money for the support of parties during the tation" were two very different things, and must not time they ceased to labour. Unless the parties were be regarded as synonimous. If they took the case of county. At the same rate, the number for the thir. (cheers). He did so, on the solemn assurance by those shown to have been present, it ought to be shown that false pretences, let it be a substantial indictment, that teen omitted counties would be 9.178, making a total gentlemen that the proceedings of that day would be they had a knowledge of what was going on. In the A. B. encouraged C D to obtain money by false pre- of 22,603 for seven years, or on the average 3,229 they had a knowledge of what was going on. In the A.B. showledge of what was going on. In the A.B. showledge of what was going on. In the A.B. showledge of what was going on. In the A.B. showledge of what was going on. In the A.B. showledge of the several pears, or on the average of the state Trials, page 1, the parties were tences; he submitted that would not be a good indict entries yearly. But the average of five years, given obedience to the laws of the land—(hear, hear). As that the 1st Royal Dragoons have received orders of tion of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., as a magistrate for alleged to have aided persons who were unknown ment. The party must set out the chief offence, in in the last return, would be 5.712 each year, soon as he had announced his intention of accepting readinesss for embarkation at Bristol for this port. Clare and Limerick. Another objection was, that if the parties were charged order that the Court might judge whether it was un- showing a yearly increase of 2,483 cases on the the high honour that had been conferred upon him with being accessories before the fact, there would lawful: it was for the Court, not the prosecutor, to average, or an increase of very little less than by the people of the county and city of Kilkenny, appear to be a substantial offence, but then they would determine as to its illegality; and if it was not com- one-half in nine years; or, in other words, the ave- he received, by return of post, the greatest insult that be charged with being accessories to an offence which pletely set out, how could the Court form an opinion? rage of five years, ending in 1842, is nearly ene-third could possibly be offered to an Irish magistrate—he did not appear to have ever existed. They were charged. The intent was so imperfectly stated that it was impost greater than the average of seven years, ending in 1833. Was dismissed from the commission of the peace with aiding and abetting the divers svil-disposed sible to say which of the parties had dens an unlawful It may be attempted to meet my statement by the alle-

> Mr. BODKIN said the Count could not be supported, another. The words were so vague, that it might be which appears from the first return, that in the great said the parties had written letters to incite to an act to majority of cases no rent is charged as being due—the the defendants might have rendered the parties support and assistance after the fact had been committed. Mr. ATHERTON submitted that for the reasons which had been urged this count was bad, as it did not aver that the defendants had been guilty of any average of entries has risen, since 1833, from 111 to or mental reservation, that he was an enemy to all offence known to the law; or that if the offence was known, it was so obscure that no indement ought to be passed upon it. The names of the printhey were unknown.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE said, if ten regiments of infantry had been engaged, of what use would it tions, and to do violent, illegal, and cruel acts to protect have been to have covered aheets of parchment with themselves from this exterminating system; they feel stating their names, or how would it have served the that the laws and the institutions give them no protect and carried. parties to have said they were unknown?

Mr. ATHERTON said that was an extreme case, but according to the rules laid down in the books, it ments; they are in a state of desperation; they feel that appeared to be necessary either that the names should they must either hold their land or die the miserable be stated, or that it should be stated that the numbers though not instant death of starvation; and this Lord DENMAN.—We will take time to consider the tical change. A people so oppressed and distressed

matter.

ENGLISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At this time, when the condition of Ireland assumes called upon to answer, to which all indicted persons so important a place in the attention of the British of tenure as a set off against notice of ejectment, has were by the law of England entitled. There never was public-when, on the one hand, measures of a characan indictment more bare in specifying any particulars; ter subversive of political liberty are in progress of the words were "divers persons, at divers times, at being passed by the legislature, and, on the other hand, divers places" To what part of England could the the great body of the people of Ireland are proclaimattention of the parties be directed? who were the ing, as with one voice, the injustice of England, it principal offenders? Where were they, what was the appears to me to be very desirable that the peculiar should be given by which, in case ejected tenants were circumstances in the condition of the Irish people every holy-day assembly, every festive meeting, might, which give cause for this position of things, should be come under the denomination of tumultuous assem- more fully understood than I believe they are at pre-

been laid in the indictment as several and distinct, yet people of Ireland proceed from the wretchedness of this only furnished an additional reason why the count their condition, as existing generally over three pronew sought to be overturned should have been rendered vinces, and partially over the fourth; and if it be asked more accurate and specific in its language. Among what produces this wretchedness? I unhesitatingly many other cases upon conspiracies, those of "the answer, the oppression and bad systems of landlords, Oneen v. Touls, 5 Carr, and Payne, and "the King v. which are no less injurious to themselves than to their Seaworth," 1 Adelphus and Ellis, were authorities to tenants; and to these there has of late years been show the inflexibility of the Courts in regarding added the desire of exterminating the small holders from ple; various other useful measures have been sug- I fear nothing, and I think I have plenty here to join generality" as fatal to an indictment. Upon these the lands of Ireland. It is hard for Englishmen to con. gested for promoting improvement and employment me in being right, and to join me too in fearing authorities, as well as upon the loose and vague word- ceive how it is possible that any body of men should be (see report on public works, 1835; and the reports of nothing. (Great cheering.) No, the only thing I ing of the count, he contended that it was opposed to so completely blinded to their own interests as to inthe spirit and rules of the law with reference to indict | duce them to act as the landlords of Ireland have acted. ments, and must therefore be held by their Lerdships It is therefore useful to coll to mind the original circum- propositions of the Government? Do they propose to Orange faction to put an end to the repeal question. stances of the connection of landlord and tenant in that

peared to him that the charge intended to be set up It arose from the repeated wars which occurred in against the "principal offenders" was that of a riot. Ireland, in consequence of rebellions against the British crease the power and to diminish the responsibility of Louth, they have sent about men to form Ribbon At least, if it were not so, it amounted to nothing of power, that all the lands, with very few exceptions, At least, if it were not so, it amounted to nothing of power, that all the lands, with very lew exceptions, which he knew in criminal law, or of which the have been at different times forfeited, and have changed criminal courts could take cognizance. Assuming that it was so, their Lordships would held in view, that as natural result was, that those who got these lands felt of seventuage the foot of seventuage it was so, their Lordships would note in view, that as natural result was, that those who get these ariotous in security in the property so obtained, and their object of seventy-one thousand heads of the population annuments to persons were coming in to attend that meeting, and assembly, it ought to appear upon the indictment that consequently was to levy the greatest possible revenue ally. is, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and we will take care to have the lettlow punished—when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and the proposes is an interest passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, and they were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, an have been stated, or, if otherwise, they should have been permanent condition of the people; and, in addition to mentioned as "unknown." In none of these respects, this, a source of hostility existed between the people however, did the indictment comply with the rules of and the landlords, derived from the circumstances of life, till other measures of remedy shall come into established in every parish in the county, to find out of Dungamon, and having given that exaggerated achowever, did the indictment comply with the raise of and the isndiords, derived from the circumstances of action; but they do not say this. I purposely put the for me any attempt to establish secret societies in the count of the transaction which their fears had prompted, therein might have been two as well as three, and these causes, the connection commenced in a spirit of question on a late occasion to the Government; the an-county, and when the authorities see their friends the great bulk of the party who were assembled for the beither were their names given, nor were they said to mutual hatred, and has continued so. The landlords swer clearly showed that no other measures were in- brought before them for purishment they will feel purpose of attending the anti-repeal meeting, sallied be "unknown." It had been argued by his Learned had the power to indulge unrestrained their desire to tended that the whole reliance was on the Arms Bill. Friend (Mr. Erle) that the fourth count was bad, and oppress and exact, because no counteracting responsiinsufficient to charge the defendants with being acces- bility was created by a system of Poor Laws, or by any sories before the fact, inasmuch as it contained nothing other measures—but the reverse, the most dire system which could be construed as words of "solicitation" of laws was passed to supply the means of oppression. To this he would only add, that as a new order of Thus passion, prejudice, and temporary self-interest words had been used, without any reason assigned for created a system of action which has uniformly conchanging the old, the former must be rejected by their tinued, and has exhibited itself in the most reckless Lordships. He, however, maintained, that it was competent for him, because equally consistent with the perfect of the judiciment, to regard it as charging the which I have referred on different occasions in Particular the first them, but let them not use to go to was write and cruel rapacity. This produced the various modes to carry into execution their objects; or in case of the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny, the there is no power in Europe that would done attack them. defendants with being accessories after the fact liament, and which are minutely detailed in various The defendants could not be regarded as aiders reports of both Houses of the Legislature. From hence and abettors, since the count in question arose the system of middlemen, joint tenancy, conscre, contained no words to show that they were present at letting the lands to the occupier without build the time of the offence committed. Neither, in the ings or improvements, or any allowance for absence of terms of "solicitation," could they be rethe same; and all the excessive provisions in the the only remedy for evils which you know this bill cangarded as accessories before the fact. Even, however, form of distraint and ejectment for the recovery not remedy, and thus give that government a plea to Repeal Association, and violate the law or commit on the hypothesis that the defendants were sought to be and extorting of rent which distinguish the Irish avoid the consideration of more substantial measures of you, that we never would violate the law, or commit charged as accessories after the fact, the fourth count law of landlord and tenant. Thus, the occupiers of the could not stand, since it did not appear thereby that the land were reduced to extreme poverty, without the defendants had any "knowledge" of the guilty act opportunity of subsisting themselves by the produce of which had previously occurred. This was an averment their labour in any way; without education, without

put it to their Lordships from the numerous authorities | Such being the state of things to which the people | word indicative of predeliction. I do not wish to him in the morning, he said to him, "I think you Rosse, in consequence of the atrocious murder of Mr. laid down upon the subject, that the defendants could were reduced, the landlords found that some remedy attach blame to this Government greater than you did before." "It is no wonder Gatcheil. His Lordship was furnished with a copy of must be adopted, in order to obtain a fair return from preceding Governments; practical measures of im. I should," said he, "for I have been practising all the Arms Bill, which he read for the meeting, and Mr. Earlie had to support the rule for arresting the indictment contained no allegation of their "presence" their lands. Did they then attempt to better the conprovement have been neglected by all alike, and I am of the fourth count of this indictment, and during the time of the acts committed that they could dition of poor people, by alding their industry and provement have been neglected by all alike, and I am of the fourth count of this indictment, and during the time of the acts committed that they could dition of poor people, by alding their industry and provement in the report I have referred to the fact because the fac before drawing the attention of the Court particularly not be regarded as accessories before the fact, because moting their power of improvement? No such thing. to in 1833, the Whig landlords assume fully as con-Extermination was the decree of the landlords of spicuous a figure in the exterminating warfare as the laughter.) It came out with more facility from him ting into the hands of the peasantry of the King's Ireland by a kind of general consent, and several con- Tory landlords. There were nine counts in this indictment, of which ment of "knowledge." And that, therefore, the fourth comitant causes gave an increased impulse to that sysseveral were framed for known offences of conspiracy, count must be held by their Lordships to be bad in tem of action. Ist. The abolition of the 40s. county pute their suffering—not to what I believe to be its said that the Queen would oppose the Repeal to the tecting witnesses. It was deemed unnecessary, or superand several in respect of riotous and tumultuous assemlaw.

franchise, by the Emancipation Bill of 1829, rendered true cause, namely, the imperfect representation of the law.

franchise, by the Emancipation Bill of 1829, rendered true cause, namely, the imperfect representation of the law.

Mr. Baines next took up the argument by reminding consolidation necessary in order to produce a new £10 people, in the Imperial Parliament, and consequent duct, according to the newspaper reports, was traited to able their persons committed to able tumnizous assembling. The third count was identical their Lordships that it could not be said that the statute franchise. This was the first step in the exterminating bad legislation and bad government over the whole with the fourth, with the exception that, instead of of George IV, healed the errors that had been pointed system: but the highest authority where of the Ousen haves and or the murderers of Mr. Gatchell, there being the to the Queen, besides being untrue; and I have it from already persons committed to abide their trials for that the highest authority where of the Ousen haves of the Ousen haves and or the murderers of Mr. Gatchell, there being the total and being untrue; and I have it from already persons committed to abide their trials for that the highest authority where of the Ousen haves of the Ousen h system: but then, again, the £10 veters rejected the empire—but to the alleged evil intentions of the British the highest authority, short of the Queen herself, and crime, lest it might affect the pending trials. His Lord. landlords' supremacy; they would not be his political nation towards Ireland, and they desire to protect I am told that she sent Peel away when he next came ship entered his name for the sum of £100, and before servants: this produced a second act of the exterminat- themselves from that cause of evil by a repeal of the to her with a flea in his ear. (Loud laughter and the meeting separated there was £400 subscribed. ing drama. It was deemed inexpedient to create £10 union. Now I would call upon the legislators of Eng. cheers.) What was the next step? Up comes Nenagh Guardian. woters, it was said the franchise must be placed in less land, both Lords and Commons, to reflect upon the numerous and more obedient hands, and for this reason, consequences of their present proceedings. If they fellow has. (laughter.) This Chanceller Sugden issues men of Mallow and surrounding districts have been whenever leases dropped, the consolidation principle pass such measures as the Arms Bill for the coercion of out a letter striking us off the commission of the peace. became the rule of action in a still more extended the Irish people, and no measures for their protection Only think what a degraded man I am, deprived of the not to break a single branch eff any tree for the process. degree. Again, a third impulse was given to this system to improvement, are they not adding power and perple of charging in the exciter part that some other per- in question was totally at variance with the nature of tem by the nature of the Poor Law Act passed for manence to the repeal agitation, by proving them. for either it or him. (Cheers.) But if I have been Ireland. As this act contained no prevision of settle- selves incompetent, or else unwilling, to legislate either ment, the poor man, when ejected from his lands, had the fact by aiding and abetting. He was to submit that, charging a conspiracy for the principal offence, inasmuch no right to claim relief at the place of his birth, or former residence; therefore it became the object of landlords and farmers to drive away the poor, in order to guard against taxation for their support in their

respective districts, especially as the enactment of some

settlement clause was looked forward to as a probable

addition to the act at no distant period. Thus the Poor

Relief Bill has, in this respect, had the indirect effect of

greatly aggravating the miseries of the poor of Ireland, measure to promote their employment. transactions in Ireland I have given as a prelude to the The meeting was fixed to take place at the race-course, system now in operation. Various statements have made to induce the people of this and the neighbouring been made at different times in the newspapers of the counties to attend, en masse, and to come unprovided I shall not now enter into individual charges, but I truly splendid scale. It contained extensive galleries that there are many distinguished and most honourable the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding going on in a rapidly increasing ratio. By the first the summons of the county and city of Kilkenny, to act report the number of ejectment cases in the nineteen as chairman to that vast and patriotic assembly, the counties are 13.425, being at the rate of 706 for each largest, probably, that ever assembled in Irelandgation that these entries were all decreed. It matters constitutional ground for such an act-(hear, hear). not—the entries show the animus of the landlords; and He would beg of the gentlemen who addressed the ejectments are brought for what is termed overholdingas, for example, the county of Donegal. The number of ejectments entered in the seven years included in that pealer—(great cheering for several moments). But return were 797 in that county, and in only 137 cases is rent charged as due; and in that county the yearly

246, considerably more than double. Now, gentlemen, and people of England, such is a of things has tempted the people to form illegal association; they therefore make a law for themselves and appoint their own executioners to carry out their judgstate of things also produces the desire for poligrasp at the proposition of any change, because PEOPLE, AND MORE ESPECIALLY TO such evils as these what would be the obvious course? of landlord and tenant as would give the occupier some been repeatedly suggested; the powers of distraint should also be limited within just bounds, and in conjunction with these amendments of the law of landlord and tenant, the Poor Law should be made to act effectively against the exterminating process; a power relief should be chargeable to a certain extent upon the paid by any tenant exceeded, in a certain proportion, the rent by valuation: If such tenants should be supported from the rates, the expense of such relief should be chargeable on the immediate lessor and levied in both non-payment, to enter into the receipt of the rents. I unhesitatingly assert my belief that such measures

as these would operate as a charm in ameliorating the

increase the responsibility of the landlords? They find that they cannot anywhere tempt the people propose exactly the reverse. They bring in a New to violate the law openly in the noonday, and, thereit having been represented through the public press

"How short a time elaptic press"

"How short a time elaptic press" Poor Law Bill, the changes made by which are to infore, in the north of Ireland, down to the county of that the Protestants and Presbyterians in and about had identified herself politically and socially with the landlords; and they do this with a knowledge (or lodges and swear the

bill is fully before the public. There might be some

cannot say it will. you believe that those who have formed this agrarian would prevent the Repeal of the Union even at the erganization will not contrive to secrete arms, or else to expence of a civil war. We will not go to war with rob arms from those who have registered them, in order

offensive provisions increase the spirit of outrage? amelioration?

I hear it continually alleged by Englishmen, that our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great they cannot understand the grievances of Ireland, or cheers.) What was the consequence? The great what remedies can be applied. I hear this constantly Duke of Wellington and the crafty Sir Robert Peel case," but there a guilty knowledge had been charged. lity of their lands would otherwise easily yield, and no one can dispute that I have pointed out grievances; induce us to give up the agitation of the Repeal, Sir The inquiry will hardly conclude to-morrow even-The indictment, moreover, contained no allegation of which those small holders, under a proper system of let those who disapprove of my remedies, suggest Robert Peel told a lie, and that same came very easy to ing.—Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.

the means used by the defendants, as it ought by the management, would have been perfectly competent better ones if they can. I have carefully abstained him. (Laughter) I remember that a friend of mine MEETING OF KING'S COUNTY MAGISTRATES in from the mention of political grievances, or saying one was once coughing all night, and when the doctor came Parsontown on Friday last, convened by the Earl of

Such is the condition of the Irish .people. They im-

justly or beneficially for that country? WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD. London, June 7, 1843.

MR. O'CONNELL IN KILKENNY.

KILKENNY, THURSDAY EVENING.-Kilkenny-the City of the Confederates"—ever foremost in the cause The foregoing brief history of landlord and tenant to render the arrangements perfect in every particular. the plantations of the aristocracy. The decoration of the

The CHAIRMAN said he attended there that day at characterised by order, regularity, and a respectful (hear, hear.) He was unable to find any rational or only of the language of conciliation-cries of "hear. hear, hear.") He could not sit down without making this declaration, and he hoped it would find a responsive feeling in the breast of every Irishman who heard him. He would tell them, and he hoped there would be no mistake on the subject, that he was a Rethough he was an advocate for the Repeal of the Union, he would also declare, without any equivocation

idea of separation from England—(hear, hear). The Repeal of the Union would be of immense advantage true, and as I think you will feel from the facts I have to Ireland, without doing too much harm to England; cipals ought to be given, or it ought to be stated that stated, incontrovertible statement of the landlord and but separation would involve the ruin of both countenancy condition of the people of Ireland. This state tries-(hear, hear). The Chairman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. CONNELL then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic and deafening shouts of aplause. When silence was restored, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proceeded as follows :- Is there a band within hearing? If there be, let them play up, God save the Queen." [More than a dozen bands here played up the national anthem, the entire vast multitude remaining uncovered. At the termination of they are in such a deplorable condition that the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given OBSERVATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ENGLISH no change can make them worse. To meet for the Queen.] I will now give you another subject to cheer-three cheers for the Queen's army-the would it not be to propose such amendments of the law bravest army in the world (Tremendous cheers.) Three cheers for the Irish people-the most moral, the most protection against this heartless extermination? A brave, the most temperate, and the most religious power of claiming value for improvements, or a renewal people on the face of the earth. (Continued cheering.) And now, having gone through these heartfelt ceremonies, I present myself before you to address you on topics of the highest interest. It has never happened to me to behold a more gorgeous assemblage of human beings than that now hefore me. I return you ten thousand thanks for having set the elemental warfare at defiance in coming here in spite of every impediment admitted as objects of public relief, the expenses of such that was imposed to prevent your attendance. Another thing I thank you for is, that you have come without ejecting landlord; and also in cases wherein the rent green boughs. You do not want anything of the kind to show your sincerity in the cause of your country. (Cheers.) I have before me more physical force than any military commander that ever existed, and I have that physical force perfectly cognizant of the fact. cases by giving powers to the commissioners, in case of that they could not do anything that would be such great injury to the cause of repeal as committing the slightest breach of the peace. (Cries of " never fear.") Somebody says "never fear." Why, I am afraid of condition, and removing the discontents of the peo- nothing except being wrong; for as long as I am right could apprehend would be any species of a breach of But instead of such measures as these, what are the the law. I will tell you of one of the plans of the us, and we will take care to have the fellow punished— when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they and there is no more honourable station in society than row, was so dangerously wounded, that his life was apology, if it were said, we want this bill to protect theirs. I now charge the Repeal wardens, who are despaired of. Some young lads then ran into the town annoyed—(hear, hear, and laughter). But they have out to the scene of the outrage, and there by way of Then I ask Englishmen to consider, first, Will this invented other methods for stopping the agitation of the retaliation, had committed acts which he would be Arms Bill remedy the evils I have laid before you? You Repeal. I suppose you have heard of the Duke of very sorry to appear there to justify—but he might Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to Secondly—Will it prevent outrages and murder? Can Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they ated. them, but let them not dare to go to war with us-Thirdly—If this bill does not operate effectually in you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themtaking away the means of outrage, will it not by its selves in the right, and act on the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threatened us with this civil war-Pourthly-I ask you, is it right, is it politic, to con- fare; but we only laughed at them, and you are at cede such a bill as this to a government who seek it as liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.)

any violence; but that we have hands enough to defend

degraded it was in very good company. I have with me an excellent young friend of mine-our chairmanthe son of your old and faithful representative, Colonel Butler, and who will himself be yet your representative. he having spoken at and taken an active part in a (Cheering.) I thank you for anticipating me; but the moment it is not his father's convenience to represent the county of Kilkenny I would be glad to see the man who would attempt to interfere with his election. He possesses all the qualities of the truly noble house of Mountgarret; and many and many a Mountgarret has a reward of £100 is offered by Government for the conof liberty, has nobly done its duty by Ireland and died on the scaffold, or fighting in the field for Ire. viction of the party or parties who are represented as by driving them off the lands, without any concurrent O'Connell. No exertion was spared by that most effi- land. Yes, and the Mountgarrets of the present day having, on the night of the 2nd instant, fired at John cient and active body of gentlemen, the Citizens' Club, would, if necessary, be ready to follow their example-(cheers). The commission of the peace was also taken | passing through his hall. from Col. Butler, from Lord Ffrench, from Sir Michael NEW STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.—The Lord Lieu-Dillon Bellew, and from D. O'Connell, and other vago- tenant, we are told, has appointed Mr. Pilsworth Whelan bonds-(laughter). This Sugden-the pig with the ugly a stipendiary magistrate for Sligo. Those who have any name—(laughter)—who took away the commission of the recollection of Carlow politics cannot be at any loss to peace from us—is a lawyer, and has made an enormous know the nature and extent of this gentleman's qualification. fortune by the law, but yet he does not understand the cations.—Freeman. meetings, while he himself publishes an alleged speech of the Queen, and attributes to her the unconstitutional have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and spend 36,000 shillings every day while they remain in

this country-(cheers). It would be a kind of little Repeal of the Union in itself—(a laugh) The Queen's army is the best in the world, and the class of ser-From this spot I proclaim to you liberty and prosperity to Old Ireland (loud and continued cheering). After passing some other resolutions, the meeting separated in the most orderly manner.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS .- The Cork Reporter of Thursday says :- We have been informed that it is intended to remove the 45th Regiment from this garrison forthwith, and to replace it by another; and Returns have been lately made by official persons of the accommodation which the St. George Steam Packet Company's vessels on the Bristol and Cork station are capable of affording for men, horses, &c.; their tonnage, rate of sailing, and facilities for embarking and landing troops. Accommodation is being provided for Scotchmen to Irish offices, the Times had an impua large military force in Mallow, and a portion of the dent article which we intended to notice; but the Pelice Barrack it is said, is being prepared for the officers quarters. Two companies of the 56th Regiment done, that we must borrow from our cotemporary, and two troops of the 10th Hussars, and seven officers, whose observations, we hope, will circulate with under the command of Captain Barclay, proceed hence good effect among his Tory readers :to-morrow morning for Mallow, in order to be within call of the authorities in that town on Sunday next views, opposed as they evidently are to those of a during the repeal demonstration. The Mermaid steamer, "heaven-born minister;" but we may just mention Captain Hearn, on her passage from London to this that port, passed the Malabar abreast the Lizard Point, on Monday, the 5th instant, at three p.m. The destination of this vessel is Cove, and on her arrival Rear-Admiral Bowles will hoist his flag on board her in Cove harbour, where she will remain for the summer. Lieutenant Farquhar, R.N., has arrived at Cove, and will join the Malabar as flag lieutenant, with Admiral an Englishman. Bowles. The baggage, &c., of the admiral was landed, ex Mermaid, from Plymouth yesterday.

FATAL AFFRAY ON THE SHIRLEY ESTATE. On PATRICK CANTWELL, Esq., moved the first reso. Thursday the jury gave in their verdict—"We find lution. which was seconded by JAMES DOYLE, Esq., that Peter Agnew came by his death at Maheracloon, in Thursday the jury gave in their verdict-"We find Scotchman. the county of Monaghan, on the 5th of June inst., by a Englishman. gun-shot wound from a party of twenty-eight policemen commanded by Major Wilcox and Sub-Inspector Berry, and we find that they have not produced sufficient evidence to shew that they were in imminent danger of their lives at the time they fired on the people; and that there was not proof as to the identical person who fired the shot that killed Peter Agnew."

DUNGANNON FRIDAY NIGHT.—The Government closer the bonds of union between the three united enquiry into the recent outrages committed near this nations. Again let us see how facts actually stand. town was resumed this day before Mr. Coulson, sti- There arependiary magistrate, and the following local magistrates: - Messrs. Greer, Jackson, Burgess, Wray, and M'Kenzie.

Mr. Alderman Butt and Mr. Nowlan appeared as counsel and attorney for the Orangemen. Mr. Clements and Mr. Falls were for the poor Catholics whose houses were wrecked and persons and pro-

perties injured. Mr. Coulson begged to know if any arrangement had been made between the learned gentlemen on both sides as to the order in which they would proceed. There glishmen and Scotchman, 225—Irishman, 4. were causes and cross-causes connected with two separate transactions took that place on the 30th of last month, and he thought, for regularity sake, they ought to commence with the occurrences that took place in the morning at the quarry, or the attack of which the party complained who were coming to Dungannon, and then proceed to investigate the occurrences of the latter part of the day.

Mr. Butt said he coincided exactly with what his worship said with regard to the propriety of the ar-

rangement. Mr. Clements should have no objection to the course suggested by the bench. Mr. Butt said-It appeared that great excitement existed in that part of the country, and, indeed, throughout Ireland generally, upon the question of Repeal, and Dungannon had given in their adhesion to that measure, England and English fortunes!" How ample was say, that the whole affair had been greatly exagger-

Several witnesses were then examined touching the original disturbances in Carland before the wreckmitted that he had preved the charge of both riot and

Mr. Clements contended that, in point of law, there had been no riot. It might be called an affray, out of which an insignificant assault had arisen. The Orangemen were passing with their fifes and drums; some insulting language passed between them and men who were quietly standing on the road, when one man was assaulted, and, although it was stated by Mr. Butt that his life was in danger, he never had occasion to go to a doctor. He thought at most the charge could only resolve itself into a common assault, and that it eught not to be even sent to the sessions.

because he had been practising the entire of the preceding day and evening. The lie he told was this—he into to co-operate with, and assist government in pro-

> NATIONAL EDUCATION.—REPEAL.—We have been informed that the Commissioners of the National Education Board have dismissed one of their teachers, who was in attendance upon the training school in Dublin, Repeal meeting in the county of Louth, previous to his entering upon his course of educational preparation in the Dublin model school.—Saunders.

GOVERNMENT REWARD.—In the Gazette of Tuesday Burke, Esq., J. P. of Fintrim, co. Galway, as he was

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Limerick Chronicla

states that Captain Fry, R.A., Bararckmaster of that district, is gone to visit the fortresses on the Lover Shanmon, to provide accommodation for parties of the 36th regiment who detach to the batteries of Kilcze. dane, Donaha, Kilkeran, and Carrig Island, at a reinforcement to the artillery force on these stations A non-commissioned officer's party of the 36th is now attached to each fortress.

REFUSAL OF MAGISTRATES TO ACT .- Sub-Inspec-

THE DROCHEDA MAGISTRATES AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—Patrick Ternan and Thomas Ennis. Esqrs., of Drogheda, feeling that to retain their comof an Act of Parliament, have resigned their com

MORE RESIGNATIONS .- The following gentlemen have been superseded at their own request:-William John Power, Esq., Gurteen, late M.P., for Waterford county; John H. Talbet, Esq., Ballytrent, county Wexford; and R. A. Fitzgerald, Esq., Muckridge House, county Cork. Mr. JOSEPH MYLES MAC DONNELL, Doo Castle,

county Mayo, has been removed from the commission because he attended a repeal meeting. Mr. MacDonnell has already expressed his sentiments on this act of THE LORD CHANCELLOR has accepted the resigns-

IRISHMEN IN OFFICE.

In reference to the appointment of Englishmen and

We need not persevere in re-stating our own crude The Archbishop of Dublin is an Englishman.

The Chief Administrator of the Irish Poor Law is an Englishman. The Paymaster of Irish Civil Services is Scotchman. The Chief Commsisioner of Irish Public Works in

The "Teller" of the Irish Exchequer is an En glishman. The Chief Officer of the Irish Constabulary is The Chief Officer of the Irish Post-office is an

The Collector of Excise is a Scotchman. The head of the Revenue Police is an Englishman.

The second in command is a Scotchman. The persons employed in the collection of the customs, &c., are English and Scotch—in the proportion of thirty-five to one. But the Times may perhaps observe, "True," but all this is only the elucidation of our plan for unbar-

ring the gates of preferment unsparingly, impartially INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN and honestly." Scotchmen and Englishmen are placed in office in Ireland, and Irishmen in return in Scotland and England, in order to draw Cabinet Ministers-Englishmen, 10. Scotchmen

Irishmen, 0. Lords of the Treasury-Englishmen, 4, Scotchmen, Irishman, l. Secretaries of the Treasury-Englishman, I

Scotchman, I. Clerks of the Treasury-Englishmen or Scotchmen, 119, Mr. Fitzgerald (query an Irishman), 1.
Members of the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's departments of the Royal household-En-

British Ministers to Foreign Courts-Englishmen and Scotchmen, 131—Irishmen, 4.
Poor Law Commissioners—Englishmen, 3—Irishmen. 0. We presume these facts show that the natives of

the three kingdoms are all placed upon an equal footing, the chances of access to preferments to an English or Scotchman in Ireland being, in the few instances that have occurred to us while writing, as 6 to 0; while the probability of an Irishman obtaining place in England appears, from an analogous calculation, to be in the proportion of 491 to 10, or 1 to 50. Well may the writer of the Times refrain from using the language of taunt and reproach towards Ireland, while he thus eloquently apostro-

"How short a time elapsed before she (Scotland) her vengeance for the past-how splendid her ear nest of the future ! English arms, English conquest, English Commerce—are not all these also Scotch We could easily swell this list were it necessary. Ireland has always been used by English Ministers as a means of providing for poor relations, depen-dants, and partisans. Our highest as well as our lowest offices have been prostituted for this purpose. What would be thought of an Irish lawyer being ealled over as Lord Chancellor of England !- yet we are forced to take English lawyers as our Lord Chancellors. So on through all departments of the Government-injustice to Ireland everywhere meets us, and so will things continue until we learn to think less about party and more about our country. -Dublin Monitor.

SHORT AND SWEET. - Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty on Thursday.—The audience last-ONE MINUTE.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Richmond Compiler says that the tobacco crop is likely to be materially curtailed by the very backward spring.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN MEXICO.—There are in the Republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufactories, with an agregate of 135,000 spindles. They work up daily, on an average, 48,622lbs. of cotton, and produce 43,760lbs. of thread, which, when woves into cloth, &c., is worth 48,037 dollars. These facts we derive from a printed statement by the Directors General of Mexican Industry, dated city of Mexico, March 28, 1843.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A party of Rifles stationed at Dundalk were firing ball cartridge on the strand, spot. The ball then went through the neck of and ther man, wounding him dangerously.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 9. Mr. BERNAL reported from the Nottingham Election committee, "That Thomas Gisborne, jun., Rsq., was dely elected." The Hon Member moved that the widence should be printed. He said the ground of his milion was, that circumstances had been disclosed hich led the Committee to think that a course had ben pursued by the parties for the purpose of procurbest Pridence which was very objectionable. The evidence was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented by Lord J. Russell from etain electors of Durham, complaining of bribery md corruption at the late election. Mr. HUME gave notice that on Tuesday next, or on the earliest possible day after, he should prepose a reclusion to the effect that the payment of a pension therefore the pension of £21,000 a year granted to the burgh Strelitz Date of Cumberland ought to be discontinued while he mained King of Hanover. (Cheers.) It having been rumoured that a message from the

frown touching the state of Ireland was to be delivered. trangers present. Sir R PREL appeared at the bar, and announced

Sir K. PEEL then rose and said—Before I move that himself as the bearer of a message from the Queen. On the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole his breath for fear of losing a word. The message was repecting the marriage of the Princess Augusta. The disappointment of those who expected another and a different kind of message was sufficiently Indi-

Her Majesty's message, which was received with cheers, was ordered to be taken into consideration Monday. In reply to questions, Lord Elior explained the riots at Dungannon, and said that a stipen-Mary magistrate had been sent down to investigate the

Lord JOCELYN saked if Government were taking to have parties arrested who committed asrolts on persons assembled to petition Parliament minst the Repeal of the Union—the case at Dun-

Lord Ellor answered, that the Government would. of course, but they had no information at present on which to do so.

Lord Elioi explained, that the movement of troops hiely sent from Dublin to Waterford, and immedistely afterwards ordered back again to Dublin, was is consequence of information received by the Comproder-in-Chief, which Lord Eliot declined to state. The House went into committee on the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill, after a protest from Mr. G. Palmer against it, as a measure the most mischievous m British interests, and a notice from Colonel Sibthorp to divide the House on it upon the third mading.

Several clauses were agreed to, and progress reparted.
The House went into committee on the Poor Law

Amendment (Ireland) Bill. Mr. REDINGTON moved that the bill be referred y a select committee, but withdrew it, after a dis-Chauses one, two, and three, were, after one division,

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve. MONDAY, JUNE 12.

speed to, and progress reported.

Pursuant to an order of the House, a copy of the

before election committees into contempt, and in their House. They prayed the House to institute an earnest and strict inquiry into the allegations made by them, and they stated that they were in a situation to procure midence to substantiate them in the fullest manner: they prayed that a committee might be appointed to nouire into the facts alleged in the petition, before which they were willing to give evidence on oath relaare to all the proceedings in which they were engaged turing the late election; and further, they prayed for nch relief, &c. He moved that the petition be printed with the votes, as it was his intention to call the atzation of the House to it on a future day. Ordered. me before the late Nottingham Election Committee:

The Earl of LINCOLN-May I ask the Hon. Member the consideration of the House? Mr. GISBORNE-Undoubtedly, I have given a notice

in that effect. Will the Noble Lord allow me to ask a question of him in return? Had the Noble Lordany numerion with the proceedings before the committee which lately inquired into the allegations made minst the return for Nottingham on the late occa-

The Earl of LINCOLN—Sir, I am aware that I should be fully justified, and should, perhaps, better fulfil my bity as a Member of this House, if I declined to be stechised by the Hon. Member-(cheers)-and declined because a question that must be considered extraorsmary and unusual—(cheers). Sir, I am not only not whamed, but I am fully prepared to defend the part which I have taken in any election, not only at Notingham, but in any one in which I have been concerned. If the Hon. Gentleman is inclined to go through a series a questions, and will concede to me the same privilege -thear, hear) and will promise me that he will give thir and impartial answer to every question I projound to him, as far as I am concerned, I am perbetly prepared to go through the ordeal-floud theers). The Hon. Gentleman has given notice of his intention to move for a committee; if that is granted him, and if he thinks I have taken any steps in any faction which were incompatible with my duty as a number of this House, or the conduct of a gentleman, h will have an opportunity of calling me, and I prohim that I will give as full answers to every Pastion put to me as I did before the committee word for by the Hon. Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) -theers.) Sir, I am fully sensible that my duty hould lead me to leave the question as it stands, hat as my refusal to answer the Hon. Gentle-Im might leave an erroneous impression on the minds of Hon. Members, I trust the House will excuse befor departing from what I feel is my duty, and Now me to answer the question which has been put me-(Hear, hear.) Sir, I will state at once that the Conservative electors of Nottingham did call upon me be advice after the termination of the last election Free since I entered upon public life, they have done the honour to place great re iance upon my opinion, and have frequently been guided by my advice. After the late election they solicited my advice, and having represented to me that the election had been obtained I milawini means, I did advise them to present a Milion against the Hon. Gentleman's return, and to Prescrite it before the House—and further, it was upon If advice that the legal assistance was retained,

On the question being again put from the chair, Mr. GISBORNE said, that the Noble Lord (the Earl d Lincoln) had misunderstood the motive with which he had put the question to him. It was generally believed by a large body of the electors of Nottingham hat the Noble Lord was connected with the party Print which corrupt practices had been charged; but The (Mr. Gisborne) had before received such an answer a that now given by the Noble Lord, he would have to do so now. ated the electors of Nottingham, with whom he was connected, to dismiss from their minds any notion that he Noble Lord was in any way a party to the practices applained of; and he hoped the Noble Lord would ihink that he had departed from Parliamentary begin having put the question.

The Earl of Lincoln repeated, that he had advised be Hen Member's return ; but with any corrupt pracfice, if any such ever existed, he need hardly say he had no connexion. Indeed, from all he learned, he hould my the corrupt practices existed on the other ide; and it was in that conviction he had advised the Who consulted him to petition against the late

The motion was then agreed to. Mr. S. CRAWPORD sald, he had been intrusted with Petition signed by 2,000 inhabitants of the borough W Nothingham. They complained of corrupt practices the late as well as at fermer elections by Mr. Walter, barlder, and others, and the petitioners prayed the home to institute a strict inquiry into the whole of

hose corrupt practices. The petition (as we understood) was ordered to be

The Earl of Lixcoln said, that he had to present a Philips from Messra Clarke, Fyrmore, and Fladgate, Meiters, the agents for the petitioners against the late here in Nottingham. They complained of a conspi-ler, by means of which the ends of justice had been dialed in the late proceedings before a committee of larged for an inquiry into the whole of these proceed-

Arms dreiand, Bill, he would move the appointment of civil list in the one case, or out of the provision Domnittee to inquire whether the long duration of voted from the consolidated fund by Parliament in the Disfranchisement Bill, some information was needed as spectators.—Lancaster Gazette.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.

Sir R. PEEL moved that the message from Her Majesty on Friday last be read. Her Majesty's message was then read by the clerk at

the table, as follows:-" VICTORIA REGINA—Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Commons that she has given her consent to a marriage between her Royal Highness the man independent foreign sovereign from the taxes of Princess Augusta Caroline, eldest daughter of his Royal the United Kingdom was a waste of public money and Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highinjustice to the people of this country, and that ness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklen-

House, to take into consideration her Majesty's most gracions message, it will be right to move a formal address, thanking her Majesty for the communication the event of the proposed marriage taking place (a astrously on the trade, in proof of which he which she has been graciously pleased to make to the House. Of course to that formal reply to her Majesty's message I cannot anticipate the slightest objection. I am sure that the House feels obliged to her Majesty for her gracious communication, and will be glad to hear that a princess, of that illustrious house of which her Majesty is the head, is about to ally herself in marriage with a prince whose high character and amiable personal conduct have endeared him to every one who is already connected by more than one tie with the bridge would still provide for the princess during his titors was raising up against us, depriving us of a throne-of this country, and, so far as circumstances can life, and that it was only in the event of his death that form any guarantee for the happiness of an union of the public would become chargeable with the proposed this nature, there is every guarantee for the happiness annuity of £3,000—(hear). of this; and I cannot forbear to express every wish that every happiness may attend the illustrious princess and her consort in the union they are about to annuity should be reduced to £2,000, to be granted from heavy duty on the exportation of sulphur to this contract—(cheers). I move that a humble address be the day of the marriage. He entered into some calcuintended marriage between her Royal Highness the by the impatience of the House. Princess Augusta Caroline and his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Dake of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and assuring her Majesty that this House will immediately take into consideration her Majesty's most the day of the marriage. He, therefore, submitted that deprived as they were of employment; the shipping gracions message.

The question having been put, Mr. Hume said, that no one could wish happiness to the illustrious Princess more than he did, but at the same time he must say that the Right Hon. Baronet seemed to have omitted what was very important. He did not object to one word that was in the proposed address, he only wished to add two or three lines with reference to what it was the duty of the House on some occasions to attend to. He thought the Right Hon. Barenet could not expect that the House should go into Committee before he had given notice of his motion to that effect. He presumed that the Right Hon. Baronet ought to state on this occasion that on a future day he would name the precise sum which he should ask the house to vote by way of income for the sidence taken before the Nottingham Election Com. Princess. On the 3d af May, 1797, a message came mittee was presented at the bar and laid on the down from the Crown announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, when the House only voted the Mr. GISBORNE presented a petition from certain Address, and did not go into committee. He believed BECOME DESCRIPTION From certain Address, and did not go into committee. He believed section of Nottingham, in which they took notice of there were other precedents to the same effect; but, the proceedings of the late election for Nottingham. Whether there were precedents or not, the House was lions, and lions are centred head ranger of Mr. Gladstone did not see the necessity for an lions was low in the feature than any; the least of its evil results had been ceipt of £27,000 of the public money per annum. He list disastrous operation on various departments of was colonel of two regiments, each having two batta-lions, and lions, and lions are centred head ranger of Mr. Gladstone did not see the necessity for an lions are constituted in the feature of the public money per annum. He list disastrous operation on various departments of lions are constituted in the feature of the late election for Nottingham. The were named in the petition had eccupied them. they ought not to go into Committee immediately. He pives for a long period of time in sending round their objected to a part of what had been stated by her missaries and distributing money for the purpose of Majesty. (A laugh.) He wished to add to the words ment from that situation—(hear, hear).

has exposed and punished, to bring the proceedings the Right Hon. Baronet could not have any object Royal Highness had undertaken a duty without emolution an all-important consideration; he did not defend the tion. His amendment went to pledge the House ment. In that respect he had shown a noble example, tax as abstractly good; but he was sure that if they minion were a gross breach of the privileges of this to consider Her Majesty's message with refer- worthy of being followed; but he was afraid his folence to a due consideration of the condition of the lowers would be "few and far between"-(a laugh, and repeal of the duty, they would be bound, in reason finances and the diminished receipt from the ordinary a cry of "The Duke of Sussex held the same office"), and equity, to entertain the claims of other insources of revenue, and to the state of many of Her He thought it must be admitted, looking to the immense terests for smilar concessions. Nine months was not if it be established by men of comprehensive minds, Majesty's subjects, and the depression of trade, and es- amount of public money which his Royal Highness the sufficient to enable them to judge of the effects of the pecially to that suffering and destitution which had so Duke of Cambridge had received, that the exercise of long prevailed, which her Majesty's gracious speech proper prudence and care would have enabled him to an impost on the trade, but he denied that the depresfrom the throne delivered by the Commissioners on the make ample provision for his children. His Royal 2nd of February had so deeply deplored. He wished Highness had peculiar opportunities of doing so, having her Majesty to take these subjects into her considera- for a considerable number of years been Viceroy of tion; he wished it because he believed that her Ma- Hanover, when the emoluments of the office must have jesty would not wish that any step should be taken in been sufficient to meet his expenditure; and, if common this matter without due consideration of the circum, report spoke truly, his Royal Highness had, in conse-The Hon. Member then moved that the proceed. stances which had been stated from the throne in quence of the numerous appointments and emoluments; February last-(hear, hear). He wished, therefore, to he held, been enabled to amass a very large fortune. propose these words in addition to the address, and he On what ground then could they justify any allowance could not conceive that the Right Hon. Baronet could out of the public money to the children of persons in his whether it is his intention to bring the petition under have objection to them-(cries of hear, hear). He axalted station, who had ample means of providing for could not conceive it. He could not think that the them; when in the New Poor Law, they had laid down Right Hon. Barenet would consider it proper to take the principle that these poor wretched beings who reany steps in the matter without taking into considera- ceived 7s. 8s. or 10s. a week, were in duty bound, nay, tion the state of the finances, which the Right Hon. were forced, to provide for their families, however na-Baronet himself had stated were in a very unsatisfact merous they might be? That law made the property of tion of the diminuition of our exports into France in tory condition. All he wished was to add to the ad- a father, nay, of a grandfather, liable to provide for consequence of the duty; and, though there might dress that to which he could not conseive there could children and grandchildren unable to provide for thembe any objection—(cries of hear, hear). When that mo- selves, if they became chargeable on the public. tion was disposed of, he should propose that the Right! Why not apply the same same just rule in cases like Hon. Baronet should state in the House, and before that now before the House? There was one very going into committee, what sum he meant to propose, remarkable circumstance connected with the pre-

Mr. WILLIAMS was not surprised at the manifesta- sent case,-a Duke er Prince of Mecklenburgh, tion of feeling on the other side of the House. He did as he was called, some relation of the Prince not doubt the readiness of Hon. Gentlemen opposite to who was about to marry Princess Augusta of Cambridge vote away the public money without, as he believed, -he presumed either his father or grandfather, had any knowledge of the state of the country, or the been in the receipt of £2,000 a year out of the public ability of the people to pay the taxes. (Hear, hear) money of this country ever since 1798. That family, He rose, therefore, to second the motion of the Hon. therefore, had already received sums which, with Member for Montrose, and if Hon. Members would interest, amounted to £300,000 out of the hard-earned listen he would give them some information to which monies of this country. Was it not enough, then, that they ought to attend. Within nine years they had the father should be a pensioner, without placing the added by their votes £42,000,000 sterling to the per- son on the pension list too? The amount of public manent debt of the country. Within three years they money now allowed to German princes and princesses, had added by their votes £8,000,000 sterling to the who had formed alliances with the royal family, was taxation of the country. He would like to know whi- £200,000 a year. Surely, in all conscience, that was ther they were going to drive the country? If they enough, without the addition new called for. On what fancied they would not have some day or other to and pretence was this new demand made? The Right swer for this they were mistaken. Upon the question and amendment,

will allow the House to go into committee to enable Majesty. If that were the ground, and he could imagiven to the case made out by Lord Howick against me to state what is the proposal I have to make. I gine no other, they must, in consistency, provide for all have acted not only in conformity with strict precedent, relations of equal nearness to her Majesty. They but in correspondence with those rules which are dic- would then have a long list of them. There were some tated by common sense and reason, without reference to even nearer in blood to her Majesty, and was the prin- worked. The effect of the tax would be, that English precedent. (Hear, hear.) The proposal I have now to ciple to be laid down that all these should be provided capitalists would go over to work them. It was not make commits no one to approve of what I may state for? There would then be no end to the taxation of in committee. (Hear, hear.) The proposal is only and the country for the maintenance of those German assurance to her Majesty that we thank her for her princes and princesses who found it so very profitable most gracious communication, and consent to the consi- a thing to form alliances with the royal family. Lookderation of the message-nothing more-it is not the ing to the state of the country, the suffering and disadoption of the message. (Hear, hear.) Now, surely, tress which so extensively prevailed, the grievous comin Committee of the whole House there will be a much plaints they had heard of oppressive taxation, and better opportunity of my explaining to the house what looking especially to the state of the revenue, he must is the nature of my proposal; and though I cannot on public grounds—on principle, and without any disaccede to the Hon. Gentleman's wish that I should respect to the Duke of Cambridge, oppose the motion. state it now, yet I cannot help confidently hoping that Sir H. Douglas contended that after the grandthe proposal I have to make will be one that will show father of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta had in the coal trade, which accounted for the depression that the Government have not disregarded the various surrendered the hereditary revenues of the Crown, the

enght to be duly considered. Mr. AGLIONEY felt much in favour of the proposition rested upon the House to make the provision now sition of the duty. of his Hon. Friend the Member for Montrose, and required. The Hon. Member for Coventry was misquestion.

Mr. HUME-I cannot do that. Mr. AGLIONBY-If that were so, then he should postponing the consideration of the subject. vote with his Hon. Friend, though he felt unwilling

Mr. T. DUNCONBE asked whether the Right Hun. Baronet intended to take the vete that evening? BUK PEKL-1 nope the proposal 1 nave to make and higher ward on the democratic principle.

Will meet with general acquiescence, because, it opinion that as discussion had begun, it ought to state of deficiency, in spite of the Income Tax. Our tem. I would proceed from this to other and higher ward on the democratic principle. priety of not asking the Honse to agree to a grant Corn Laws, which stands for Tuesday. of money without giving time for consideration, thereby

following the precedent adopted in the case of Prince Sir R. PREL was not disposed to resist postponement if it were the general feeling of the House; but still nesday.
thought that his statement, if suffered to be made, would Col. R

prove satisfactory. Lord J. RUSSELL considered that it would be more respectful to the Crown to go into committee, in order to hear the proposal of the Government.

Mr. Hume said he should not withdraw his amendment. He wished her Majesty to know the truth, as before the House of Lords, on the bill which had been far, at any rate, as he was concerned.

The House then divided-... 276 For the motion ... For Mr. Hume's amendment ... 52 Majority 224

Mr. HUME called on Sir Robert Peel to make his statement before going into committee; but after a few words from Sir Robert Peel, he withdrew his

opposition The House then went into committee, and with the view of having justice done to the parties spread in the view of punishing the parties engaged in the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the precise nature of the proposal he was committee the proposal hearth the proposal hearth the p Sir R. PEBL rose and said, he would now state to the the transactions. The petitioners also complained, that authorised te submit to them. In the first place, he tify a suspicion of collusion on the part of those who Described and privileges of that House had been violated by might state that he did not mean to call on the com- had its management. The House would scarcely do Project an its duty, without appointing a committee, in order to and by tampering with other witnesses in order to immediate addition to the burdens of the people. In inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to inducation to give false evidence. The petitioners proposing a provision for her Royal Highness the Printhe rejection of the Sudbury Distranchisement Bill.

The petitioners proposing a provision for her Royal Highness the Printhe rejection of the Sudbury Distranchisement Bill.

Mr. Tuppnell, withdraw his amendment in order laid the Noble Lord) made many other allegations cass Augusta he did not intend to call for an immediately Noble Lord, made many other allegations cass Augusta he did not intend to call for an immediately noble Lord, made many other allegations cass Augusta he did not intend to call for an immediately noble Lord, made many other allegations. which they said they were ready to prove, and they ate vote of money—(hear.) The general rule with concluded by again praying that the whole of the matters regard to the provision for princesses, whether the contained by again praying that the whole of the matters regard to the preigning Sovereign or of members of without in the petition might be duly inquired into daughters of the reigning Sovereign or of members of without in the petition might be duly inquired into The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blewill gave notice, that on the next stage of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the provision during the stage of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the provision during the stage of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the provision during the stage of the the Royal house, he found to have been, that the

those laws which deprived the people of one of the other. To that principle he proposed strictly to adhere to the cause why such imperfect evidence had been adrecognized rights of British subjects, namely, that of on the present occasion, and he therefore did not mean duced to the House of Lords. This information might carrying arms for their own defence, had not tended to to propose any absolute vote of annuity, but one conjustify the necessity of the Bill proposed by Mr. Tuffgive them that passion for the possession of arms which tingent on the death of his Royal Highness the nell, and the inquiry might, therefore, suitably precede Duke of Cambridge. In fact his proposal amounted to its introduction. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that in the committee of the Arms (Ireland) Bill he would move a clause his Royal Highness to the use of the princess in the event dealing with corrupt boroughs they could not go on in granting pecuniary compensation to those whose arms of his Royal Higness's death—(cheers). He was not going the old system of sending up Bills to the Lords, and should be branded for any loss they might sustain by that to enter into all the cases in which provisions of this failing there through some cause or other. A more sakind had been voted for princesses of the blood Royal tisfactory system should be adopted. it would be sufficient for him to refer to one or two Mr. THESIGER advised Colonel Rushbrooke to with-

decision in the present case. The principle to which motion for a committee was agreed to. he had referred was adopted in the year 1778, when his Majesty George III. was enabled to allot £30,000 for Sudbury be suspended for a menth, which was also a-year, as provision for five princesses; and it was agreed to. again recognised in the case of her Royal Highness the On the motion for going into a committee of Ways Princess Sophia of Glecester, on whose behalf a pro- and Means, in order to grant the annual sugar duties, vision was made, which was to take effect on the death of her father. It was in strict accordance with the tions on the subject) moved, as an amendment, for a practice adopted on the latter occasion, and with the committee of the whole House, on so much of the act principle that regulated the other case he had referred 5 and 6 Vic. c. 47, as relates to the imposition of a Highness the Princess Augusta; and, notwithstanding his object was to obtain the repeal of the duty imposed "The many proofs which the House of Commons has the course which the Hon. Member for Montrose and last year as a portion of the financial measures of the afforded of their affectionate attachment to Her Ma- those who acted with him had, from a sense of their Government. Passing over the arguments as to the jesty's person and family leave her Majesty no doubt public duty, taken, he (Sir R. Peel) confidently felt that necessity for husbanding our stores of coal, seeing that of their readiness to enable her Majesty to make a they did cordially participate with him in wishing competent authority had estimated that the Northumthe mimost anxiety prevailed amongst the members and suitable provision for her Royal Highness on this oc- every possible happiness to her Royal Highness and the berland coal field would last for seventeen hundred posed for her Royal Highness was one which he hoped himself to the considerations which had been adduced would satisfy the House that every consideration that by Sir Robert Peel as vindicating the imposition of the ought to be borne in mind in making arrangements of duty. The anticipations of the Prime Minister had this kind had been attended to. He proposed that, in not been realised; the tax had already operated disclause necessary as a matter of form), the sum of adduced documentary evidence, showing that our £3,000 per annum should be settled on her Royal exports had fallen off one-half with France, while Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—(hear, hear). the short space of nine or ten months. We were occasion; but at the same time he might observe that continental countries, capital was now investing in the it would be found to be less. He hoped the House expensive operations necessary for the production of would bear in mind that no money was immediately coal, and when once fairly invested it could not and has had the honour of being acquainted with him. He to be voted, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cam- would not be withdrawn, and thus a class of compe-

> The motion having been put, Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the amendment, though ment had retraced its steps. The effect of the coal

the Committee could not entertain the proposition. After some discussion on the point of form, Mr. Mackinnon withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished that the Right Hon. Baronet, country, had followed the practice adopted in the case a different rule in favour of German princes or prin- the expense of collection, as well as the indirect dimi of the public money to enable him to provide for his The budget of Sir Robert Feel had proved a more signal own children. His Royal Highness was now in the receipt of £27,000 of the public money per annum. He its disastrous operation on various departments of and introducing such changes as shall secure to all ranks officers perform the duties assigned them, nor such as the members and

Sir R. PEEL-His Royal Highness derives no emolu-Hon. Baronet had offered no explanation, and he could

considerations that, in the present state of the country, immense patrimony which the Kings of England formerly held, a great moral and political obligation

at a fitting period he should support it; but he would taken in supposing that his Royal Highness the Duke suggest that that was not the proper time for it—(hear, hear). The best time would be in the next stage of the his Royal Highness derived none whatever from the anticipations, whether it were the distress caused by 60th. Mr. HUME pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of

Sir R. PREL could not now think of doing so, seeing that discussion had been raised. Lord Howick thought he ought to do so, in conform-

ity with former precedent. Lord John Russell, on the contrary, was of

Lord John Russell was reluctant to lose his only opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

After some further conversation it was settled Col. RUSHBROOKE then moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.

Mr. TUFNELL moved as an amendment, that leave bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the support. borough of Sudbury. He contended that the inquiry rejected, was totally inadequate, and argued that the House of Commons could not now agree to the issue of the writ, after having unanimously agreed to the disfranchisement of the borough. He proposed, by this bill, to empower two commissioners of inquiry to go down to Sudbury, in order thoroughly to investigate into the nature of the inveterate corruption of the borough; and affirmed that the motive which actuated him was solely a desire to uphold the character and dignity of the House, affected as it was by such practices as had been so amply proved to exist in

Sudbury. Mr. WYNN commented on the failure of the case before the House of Lords, which would seem to jus-Mr. TUPPNELL withdrew his amendment in order to a firm resolution on Monday night last to drown most satisfactory and harmonious results have been

mittee of inquiry. dence affected the entire constituency of Sudbury, de- temporal affairs were not properly arranged, and de- anticipate. clared his intention of dividing on his motion.

instances, in order to guide the House in coming to a draw his motion, which was done, and Mr. Wynn's

Mr. TUPNELL then moved that the issue of the writ

Lord Howick (after the presentation of some petito, that he should now propose the vote for her Royal duty on the exportation of coals. He avowed that Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The amount he pro- years, and that of Wales for two thousand, he addressed Highness, to be paid in the event of the death of his the Dutch trade was nearly lost altogether, and that in He did not desire to draw any contrast between this only beginning to feel the results of this pernicious proposal and that which had been made on a former duty. In Spain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other ment fancied—as did all the world—that it had a com-Mr. MACKINNON proposed an amendment, that the plete monopoly of the sulphur trade, and it imposed a presented to her Majesty, offering the thanks of this lations to prove the superiority of his proposition to discovered the means of manufacturing sulphur in House to her Majesty's most gracious information of the that of the Government, but he was greatly interrupted this country, which maintained its ground against the Sicilian sulphur, though the Neapolitan Govern-

ostensibly a reduction, was really a proposition for an duty was apparent, not only in the stagnation of the increased grant, inasmuch as it was to take effect from trade, but in the condition of the working population, interest was also suffering, for freights were now lower than they had ever been; wherever the trade was re-Mr. WILLIAMS wished that the Right Hon. Baronet, the British shipowner. It operated disastrously on instead of referring to precedents established in this British industry in other ways; the Transatlantic country, had followed the practice adopted in the case Steam Company, which used to have a depot of British of those numerous German princes and princesses who coal at New York, was compelled, since the imposition had from time to time formed alliances with the Royal of the duty, to let the Great Western steam-ship per-Family. He would have found very little difficulty in form out with American coal. Sir R. Peel defended the discovering that no member of the Royal Family in tax on revenue grounds alone, and he had calculated on this country had ever, in forming alliances with those receiving from it £140,000 annually. But the actual German princes or princesses, received one farthing of produce had been only £100,000, and as the old duties fortune. He should like to know what pretence there had produced £12,000, the amount received was only was in the present state of the country for adopting £88,000, which had still further to be diminished by cesses seeking alliances with the Royal Family from nution of revenue caused by the tax itself. In fact, that which was pursued towards the Reyal Family were a balance struck, it would be found that the ceive it.

much more difficult to regain a lost trade than to create it. The tax had unquestionably not been proposed sting up suborned evidence against the return: they of the address two lines, which he thought it was the Mr. WILLIAMS—That was perfectly marvellous—(a with the assent of the coal trade; its repeal ought not this that such corrupt practices were calculated, under the House to insert, and to which he presumed laugh). He was uncommonly delighted to hear that his listened to the claims of the coal trade for the imposition of the tax. He did not deny that it was sion of the trade was to be attributed to it. Lord Howick's estimate of the produce of the tax was of man. drawn from imperfect data: the actual annual amount would be about £112,000 or £114 000. This was not a large sum, when considered with reference to the fact. that in this country we have to raise from forty-eight to fifty millions of revenue. But there were certain states of the public Treasury, when such an apparently small sum could not be conveniently parted with. Returns showed that there was an actual small which would have been larger, but for the unnatural corresponding langour during last year. The testimony of the English Consul at Brest was against the allegapossibly be a dimunition of the exports to Holland—a fact still in uncertainty—even that dimunition, if it did exist, could be traced to other causes, such as the general depression of trade. The picture drawn by Lord Howick of the effects of the duty on our home trade was much exaggerated; the duty had fallen mainly on a class of middle-men, intermediate between the coal-owner and the foreigner; and though he was far from wishing that the profits of these middle-men should be diminished, still their case was very different from that of a general state of distress in the coal trade. Nor was the pressure on the shipping interest pression of trade was a main cause of it. On the whole he did not think that a case had been made out for the interposition of the House, or that a sufficient time had elapsed for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the effects of the tax.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde was glad that Mr. Gladstone been originally defended. The depression in the coal trade was unquestionably not to be traced to the only conjecture the reason to be the relationship sub- duty; but it could not be denied that it had pro-Sir R. PEEL said, -I hope the two Hon. Gentlemen sisting between Princess Augusta of Cambridge and her duced much mischief. In fact, no answer had been

the tax. Lord H. VANE said that in France there were no less than sixty-one coal mines open, though not wise policy in this country to maintain anything whose tendency was to check native industry, and stimulate foreign rivalry.

Mr. BELL did not consider the motion of Lord Howick to be well timed, but as it has been brought forward he would support it. Sir GEORGE CLERK pointed out, that in the four

months which elapsed between the time when Sir Robert Peel made his financial statement, on the 11th of March, of last year, and the final passing of the Custom Acts, there had been an extraordinary activity which followed. But the trade was reviving, as was shown by returns, though the trade of Sunderland was affected by local causes, not connected with the impo-

Mr. LABOUCHERE felt himself perfectly justified in supporting Lord Howick's motion, after the evidence anticipations, whether it were the distress caused by the coal duty, or the moral mischief produced by the spirit duty in Ireland. He recapitulated some of the facts adduced against the coal duty, the operation of

produced. was solicited.

On a division there appeared-For Lord Howick's motion ... 187 Against it

FROM THIRTY to five and thirty thousand workmen are now employed in the re-building of the city of Hamburgh.

Majority .

A FUGITIVE SLAVE undergoing an examination at Northampton, Connecticut, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, Sar, he's a member of Congress."

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. - It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the blood. To remedy this, the occasional use of Parr's Life Pills should be had recourse to, and sickness prevented as well as cured.

enable Mr. Wynn to propose an amendment for a com- himself; and in the presence of a number of spectaliberately walked out of the watery grave to bequeath

HARMONY HALL. LETTER XIV. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Before proceeding to the subject of my letter for this week, I must make one or two comments on that of Gracchus, which appears in this day's Star. Your correspondent appears to attach more importance than I do to who may be the persons to first lead such a movement as I desire to see in action. I rely on the principles I have laid down: on the ease with which their practicability may be demonstrated whenever unity is obtained; and on the universal happiness to be gained by their adoption; as the weapons that

undertake and accomplish the task that I propose. With regard to Mr. O'Connell or any other leader giving an explanation of his conduct. I believe that whenever or wherever this can be done, it is highly serviceable; but my remark only went to shew the objection to compelling a leader to debate, discuss, and explain at a period when prompt action may be absolutely necessary.

Respecting the excitement produced by the Chartist

shall overpower all opposition and lead men forward to

agitation in 1839, I am well aware of the fact, but I hope a similar excitement will never again be required to be produced. If the objects to be gained had been shewn to be beneficial to all; the means of obtaining them made clear and distinct; and the movement carried forward in entire unity, under sound practical leaders, these objects could have been readily obtained, and a much higher position might ere this have been gained for the general body of the people. To stick a thorn in the side of any Government or of any individual of my fellowmen is no wish or purpose

of mine. It is true, that whilst we are so irrational and so ignorant of what contributes to our own happiness; whilst we are surrounded by circumstances which compel us to seek our own individual interests at the expence of others; or are obliged to associate with those whose minds cannot be expanded to anything resembling universal principles; we must both give pain to others, and be ourselves pained by their conduct towards us. But I seek another and a far different being committed to any. Gracchus says that numbers hazarded their liberties

and may-be their lives in the struggle, and have been sacrificed as scapegoats; and he claims this as an evidence of a proud position in the political world. It is from such a position that I desire to remove every human being, to whatever class, sect, sex, party, or country he may belong. I hope we shall never be afraid of the loss of liberty, life, or anything else, however dearly prized, except truth and justice; but I do of all. also hope that the minds of all will become so far enlightened, that they will see an easier and a better mode of accomplishing what all must of necessity desire, tained, the tax was paid, not by the foreigner, but by than by making sacrifices of any kind longer ne-

With regard to the theory laid down by Robespiere as being in accordance with the democratic principle. namely, that the rights of every man are bound by the rights of others, and if we pass our own boundary we invade the rights of others; it is quite inapplicable to the universal and eternal truths on which alone I propose that we should form this association. The rights, the interests, the duties of man, are all universal, and it is only in proportion as we can embrace this idea that we shall be enabled to progress to that higher and better destiny, which I believe is now ready for us, as soon as we can be sufficiently united to re-

I have, in my former letters, given an eutline of a new society which I propose should be formed for re- localities is, that the members do not pay suffiand classes a higher and better state of existence than to their general behaviour to the members, and ciples on which such a society should be based, and some of the chief objects to which it should devote its attention. I have spoken of the election of the Central President and his Council, and of the kind of manifesto must remedy before all will go on well; in this they do or Charter they should put forth. I have, at some length, explained my reasons for desiring a unity of proceeding, and the views I entertain of the most practical and must use that judgment in common justice to the mode by which this unity can be secured, and I have also at some length given the details of an organization simple of construction, and easy to be worked, which will, I think, be sufficiently powerful for the great object required, namely to procure an enlightened public opinion that shall combine and direct all the energies we possess to promote the universal happiness

I stated, at the conclusion of my last letter, that I should in this, point out further practical steps that the plan requires many additions and alterations I feel will require to be taken, which after this lengthy digression I will now proceed to do.

In my letter No. 8, I stated that the Central President and his Council should, if possible, be immediately located on the land, and call to their assistance the increase in the amount of exportation—an increase best minds that they can procure to carry on the agricultural and gardening operations in the most superior plans of organisation, consider the plan or plans for a stimulus of two years ago, which was followed by a manner that the present knowledge acquired in these national benefit society, and adopt or draw up one sciences will admit, and that they should employ on the suitable to the present depressed and varied circumland the greatest quantity of manual labour that the stances of the people, having for its objects the relievmeans afforded them would allow.

very much engages the public mind, namely, that of the occupation of the land; and, as it is one on which I have had some practical experience, and one to which the Society I have been speaking of will have to pay great attention, I shall place it as the next practical step on which I am to speak.

In the occupation of land, as in every other proceeding, entered into by a society based on the three great truths which I have placed before your readers in former letters, entire unity of purpose and action should may be which the society undertakes, it must be one on the contrary, will allow of these being suited or adapted to all existing circumstances.

My opinion, as before stated, is, that in the first place every effort should be made to locate on the land the Central President and his Council, assisted by the best minds with which he can be associated; and that all the parties so placed should every day do something towards the procuring of their own food. After these are provided for in such a manner as to give them ease and calmness of mind, and a due appreciation of the great business they will have to perform, and the necessary expences attendant on the missionary and other exertions connected with the diffusion of the principles and objects of the society are liquidated, should propose that all the money raised by the contributions of the members, both centrally and throughout the branches and classes, should be appropriated in the next place to the purchase of freehold lands, in the names of the trustees of the society. These lands should be selected in the best localities, and with the greatest natural advantages that can be secured. They should, as far as possible, be contiguous to each other. and the better the soil is at present, the more advantageously may they be brought into immediate high cultivation and profit. Much has been said about waste and inferior lands, but it will be found that under sound arrangements and wise direction, it will be most economical in the first instance to select the best lands that can be obtained, and to cultivate, however small the quantity, to the highest point of

With regard to the mode of occupation-I would always distinctly keep in view Mr. Owen's largest combined arrangements, as laid down in a work published by the Home Colonization Society; entitled "A Developement of the Principles and Plans on which to form Sir Robert Peel reminded the House of the extent. But in the meantime I shall not neglect the the plan, and then work like men to carry it out. that the discussion should be adjourned until Wed- other interest, as the advocates of the repeal of the seen and known by the strongest personal experience will occupy their attention, and that they will produce duty on wool, would be ready to urgo arguments that the warmest and most devoted feelings and actions an efficient plan embracing all our wants. similar to those by which the repeal of the coal duty for the benefit of others, are often, and even generally, misconstrued in such conduct; and rendered dangerous to Mr. LIDDELL, though feeling that Lord Howick's the individuals who possess them, and such persons be given to bring in a bill for an effectual inquiry into motion was ill-timed, would nevertheless give it his suffer to an extent not to be calculated on by those who are differently organised.

I shall have again more than once to revert to the subject of the Land, and to speak more in detail, but I would here again urge more especially, as it involves the whole of existence to all who associate; whatever may be the extent of the combination let no parties ever think of commencing except on a basis of unity, with the strongest power placed in the hands of the governor, and that governor in some manner selected by themselves. All external interference with the internal regulations, whether by an individual, a society, a monied proprietory, or any other body of persons, who are not equally advanced in associated arrangements, is false in principle, and cannot fail to lead to disastrons results in practice.

The highest combination, or association, under the name of united interests ever yet formed, is that of the establishment from which this letter is written, and nothing could more powerfully demonstrate the truth of the principles of the formation of character, than the practical experience daily gained here. In proportion A Fool.-A drunken shoemaker at Skerton made as these have been understood and acted upon, the obtained, and those who have been enabled truly to

the meantime I must revert at length to some points of our empire.

of the Preliminary Charter, and shew their relative importance when compared with other objects of agitation. which now engage the public mind.

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, Hants,

June 10, 1843.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. ITS PRACTICABILITY, ITS FOUNDATION, ITS PRIN-CIPLE, " THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHERS IN HOPE. - Again, the political horison sheweth signs of approaching day; the bright rays of the sun of liberty illuminating the borders of our dormant scene, proclaims "the night is far spent, the day is at hand." The new crisis is gradually though certainly approaching; the delegates of North and South Lancashire have issued their manifestoes; Wales is answering the call. Those signs, like the tints of early dawn, note surely that the bright refulgence of noon will come. We shall awake with renewed vigour to the labour of love and hope, with the increased strength that a day of rest is wont to give to the mind and body, with the increased confidence in each other that years of companionship in toils and troubles is wont to bring, with the undying energy that years of active zeal in a righteous cause is wont to effect; and 'neath the influence of these holy feelings, by our united moral strength, who can say but we shall be invicable?

The Congress of the Rational Society have addressed us, through last week's Star; allow me to draw your attention to that address. Let me induce you to read it again and again; it is full of good truth respecting the present state of things, and contains good advice upon the remedy of the evils under which we labour, and however so much some of you may differ with the doctrines of Socialism. I trust we shall none of us be so foolishly stubborn as to reject good advice, and truths. come from whatever quarter they may, though it were from an "infernal den," as some of their halls have been named by the professedly pious. I particularly wish to draw the attention of the South and North Lancashire delegates, at their next meeting, to that address, especially the two last paragraphs, with a view to their devising some plan whereby we could start a society, in connection with our Charter association. for the purpose of relieving, to some degree, the poverty of our fellows, and drawing from the labour-market some of the surplus hands, giving beneficial employment to that surplus; in a word, seizing the wealth that is within our united exertions, by bringing together the idle labour and stagnant materials for the benefit The practibility of such a society is the first purpose

of my present letter. An outline of a plan suitable to

such a society hath already been drawn up by delegates

of the people, that is, the plan of the National Char-

ter Association. That plan only requires a few alterations to render it perfect. It was not to be expected that any plan could be sent forth from any body of men perfect. It may be based upon a true principle; but it would require to be tried in order to prove whether it had faults or not. On the discovery of those faults, they should immediately be remedied. One fault in our present plan appears to be, that the people have not sufficient knowledge of the candidates for the executive offices. To obviate this, I propose that every candidate shall have testimonials from the locality in which he resides or has been a member, stating how long he has been a member, what offices he has filled. and his general qualifications for office, published in the Star, with his nomination. Another fault in the mediately remedy, as it is in themselves. Again, they are often very backward in using their common discernment in electing their local officers. These things they not do their duty. The members are the best judges of association. The plan of conducting a national association by a general council and executive committee with its numerous secretaries, treasurers, &c. is a good conception. It forms a cord to bind all the members and officers together; and has an influence on every member. (more or less) whereby he feels himself part of a great whole, and as the plan continues it will beget a stronger influence, whereby the individual will feel he has thousands of brother members who have a claim upon his actions: that these expect he will do his duty. That confident, but the groundwork of the plan I would not

have altered. In commencing our new campaign, I would recommend that a delegate meeting be convened from all the localities that can make it convenient to send, whose business it shall be to revise and amend the present ing of their present wants, either by giving them em-These remarks form part of a subject which now ployment for the society, or a weekly stipend in accordance with their subscriptions; the ultimate locating them on the land, or in the societies, workshops, and warehouses; the defence of all members who shall be arrested for performing any services that the society exacts, or has deputed them to, and to engraft the same into the National Charter organisation

as part and parcel thereof. Let me induce you, by the poverty that surrounds us, in which we shall surely be all overwhelmed, unless by such a society we provide against its future rapid be observed. However large or small the business fearful strides, the present and future prospects of desolation. Let me beg of you to turn your attention to to be attributed to this tax, inasmuch as the general de- and entire, and under the chief superintendance of one this subject. I am assured that Mr. Hill is prepared directing mind. This principle does not prevent, or in a short time to submit a plan to you or your deleinterfere with, a variety of modes of occupation; but, gates that will embrace all the desired objects. In the mean time, brothers, bestir yourselves; consider and discuss this at all your meetings, until you have decided upon giving your delegates instructions to act thereon, and to the best of their abilities frame such a plan that will meet our numerous wants. We possess in our body all the requisites to such a society. We have plenty of tried, honest, energetic, talented, businesslike men in our localities; we have, as the Socialist's address sets forth, that power which calls wealth into existence in abundance, viz., labour and knowledge. There is an abundance of raw material waiting for the labourers magic arm to coin it into wealth. Let us unite our pence to purchase it-let us no longer stay like gaping idiots or paralized mortals, gazing on this unholy, unjust, unnatural divorce of labour and land, or its springing, ripening, and ripe comforts. If we possess already associated such abundant means to acquire a sufficiency of food and raiment, wherefore should we longer remain in this slough of poverty; if we possess in our association, the requisites for such a benefit society that I have named, wherefore should we suffer it any longer to lay dormant; and if such a society is so much needed in our present distressed condition, what will the world think of us if we do not attempt to establish it? Other countries will say of us, aye, even the upper classes of our own will excuse their want of feeling with the stinging accusation of "they might have bettered their condition, but would not." Come, brothers, let us prevent their having even the shadow of a pretext for such a tount; let us by forming

such a happy combination of all our powers, avuil ourselves of all the advantages within the reach of such a union, and thereby maintain our character for intelligence, industry, and ingenuity. In conclusion, brothers, let me ask of you to read my

letters on the subject of this National Benefit Society through once more, and calmly consider whether I self-supporting Home Colonies," and as rapidly as the bave not established the necessity for such a society, which he contended was pernicious, and not worth minds of those who associate could be brought to see or and its practicability; and if you think I have done maintaining for the sake of the small revenue which it comprehend the advantages of such a combination, I this, the rest is for you to do, by instructing your delewould endeavour to carry them out to their fullest gates to the next National Delegate Meeting to frame Anancial condition of the country, which was still in a simplest form of occupation, namely, the Allotment Sys- I have herein shown how it should be carried for-

diminished exports to the United States were adduced orders of occupation and association, in proport I should have proceeded further with that argument must be remembered that there must be a bill to so the must be a bill to so the society, or other in continuation of my last two letters; but thought,—
carry the vote into effect; it is founded on the ascarry the vote into effect; it is founded on the assumption that there will be a marriage—(hear, hear.)

Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peal the proLord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peal the pressed on Sir Robert Peal the pressure Peal the pressure Peal the pressure Peal the pressure Peal the Peal the Peal the P would support the Government in resisting the powerful pany to each other. I know it may be urged that the consequence : seeing, too, that it is more than probable combination which sought to repeal the duty, and superior minds will naturally attract and draw up the that a National Delegate Meeting will shortly be conthereby to inflict a blow on public credit. Every inferior, and to some extent this is correct; but I have vened by common consent, when I hope this subject

> I remain, Yours in Truth. GRACCHUS.

AT A MATCH which took place on the Thames on Thursday, between five yachts, three of which were iron, was shewn the superiority of iron vessels over wooden ones for speed. The three iron boats made the distance in shorter time than ever was known before, and beat all their wooden competitors.

No Accounting for Taste.-A morning paper assures us that everybody, high and low, at Kew. loves and admires the King of Hanover.

THE BERWYN range of hills, in Montgomeryshire. were on Wednesday morning last, the 7th of June, enveloped in anow.

LAST WEEK, two vessels sailed from Greenock to Quebec and Montreal, taking with them no less than 590 passengers, principally agriculturists, and very respectable in their appearance. THE ACT for the abolition of slavery in India

passed the Supreme Council on the 7th of April, and became law. Henceforth, there is no slavery in Ind:a, save that which is perfectly voluntary.

tors plunged into the river Lune, but, not being out comprehend them, have had a foretaste of an order of St. Petersburgh, May 16.—Yesterday was our Colonel Rushbrooke, not considering that the eviof his depth, he suddenly bethought himself that his existence, higher and more noble than men can generally Longchamps, but all ice and snow. All vegetation ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 16 .- Yesterday was our is dead, and the thermometer on the freezing point There have, however, been errors made here as in even at noon. The oldest inhabitants do not reall other new undertakings, and in some of my future member a similar season; and more astonishing Sir R. PEEL felt, that after the all but unanimous his old coat to a brother cubbler, when his friends all other new undertakings, and in some of my future member a similar season; and more astonishing agreement of the House of Commons on the Sudbury dragged him home, to the no small amusement of the letters I may have to allude to some of these; but in still, similar accounts arrive from Tiflis, the Naples

- London.-An Elecution and Dramatic class for mutual instruction upon the above subjects, is held every Thursday evening, at the City of Lendon Political and Scientific Institution. Pesons desirons of

joining are invited to attend. A PUBLIC MEETING of the shareholders of the City only to be found in combinative unity. of London Political and Scientific Institution, wil be held on Monday evening, to elect a general secretary; and receive the report of the auditors.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC IN-STITUTION.—Professor Wale will lecture here on Sunday evening. Subject—The past, present, and

lectures on the French Revolution, on Sunday morn- to each lecture, one penny. ing at the same piace. A PUBLIC MEETING on the Repeal of the Union

will be held on Sunday evening; at the Star, Golden-STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE.-A pub.

lic meeting will be held on Sunday ever- nine o'clock. ing next, at half-past seven, to take into consideration the necessity for the Repeal of the Umon. Messrs. Boiwell, Wheeler, and several of the sons of Erin, will address the meeting.

THE LONDON Victim Fund Committee are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, at the Political and business. Scientific Institution, en business of importance. Mr. Brown will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at

three o'clock, on Kennington Common. An Harmonic Meeting will be held at the the 21th; Oldham, the 22nd and 23rd; and at Man-" Feathers," Warren-street, Tottenham Court-Road, chester, on Sunday the 25th. on Tuesday next, ateight o'clock. The proceeds to be given to airs. Richards, the bed-ridden wife of poor Richards. Admission, :wo-pence each.

half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and Air. on Tuesday evening. at eight o'clock, a meeting of the General Conneil of this locality will take place, when every member of the Council, it is hoped, will consider it his duty to attend.

AN ADJOURNED DISCUSSION will take place in the above Hall, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, upon the Repeal of the Union.

the afternoon, at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo-Mr. M'GRATH will deliver a lecture at Mr. Drake's, the "Standard of Liberty," Brick-lane, on Sunday

evening, at eight o'clock. place at Lunt's Old Coffee House, opp-site the Kinydom of Great Britain and Ireland. Sessions House, Clerkenwell-Green, on the Repeal of the Union with Ireland.

o clock. MANCHESTER -- A meeting of the South Lancashire delegates will take place in the National Charter Association Room, Brown-street, on Sunday next. A numerous attendance of delegates is o'clock in the afternoon.

nations in connection with the Chartist Association, shall sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of of the Manchester locality, will be opened on the United Kingdom; and in the House of Commons, Sunday next, in the Carpenter's Hall. The con- 100 Commoners; two for each of the 32 counties in the greatest care, both as regards abilities and cha-, College, Dublin; and one for each of the 31 most conrequested to send their children as clean and neat Kilkenny, Londonderry, Galway, Clonmel, Wexford, as pessible.

afternoon and evering.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Chartists of this place will meet on Sanday next, when a full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be must be directed to Wm. Emmett, No. 5, Portlandstreet.

KEIGHLEY-The monthly delegate meeting of this district will be holden in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday June 25.h, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance of delewill be present at the meeting.

HOLMPIRTH.—Mr. Shaw, from Huddersfield, will

Mr. John Pipper will preach at Silston next Sunday night at six o'clock. A CAMP MEETING will be held at Kirkby Folley, Great Britain. on the 25th of June, at ten o'clock and two, and at

and others will address the meeting. delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at Great Britain, and so for Ireland.

the history of Ireland.

HALIPAX-Mr. Snowden will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening. SIDDALL-Mr. J. Greenwood, of Warley, will address the Chartists of Siddall on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

BROKETON-The General Council are particularly requested to meet the sub-Secretary on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, at their late meeting place, to take into consideration the best means of re-organising the locality and other important

LEICESTER-Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the Pasture next Sunday morning, at half-past ten ticles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either o'clock, and in the evening, at six o'clock, in the country to the other, shall cease and determine. Market-place. The subject in the morning-Ire land; the Repeal of the Union; and the prospects of Democracy.

lectures here on Sunday next.

DERBY-Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, will deliver two addresses on Sunday next, in the Market-place; apparel, cabinet-ware, pottery, saddlery, &c., are subin the morning, at ten; and at six o'clock in the

THE COMMITTEE for Mr. West's defence being desirons to balance the accompts connected with Mr. West's trial, beg to request that all persons holding monies or collecting books, will forward the same to Mrs. Parry, newsagent, Cheapside, on or before Sunday, 25th instant.

holding a tea party in their Room, Stanley-street, country respectively, for the other, to such duty as they have never been accustomed, cooped up Rock House, where they spent several hours in dancing to assist our brother Irishmen in carrying the Repeal on Thursday next. Tea to be on the table at five shall be sufficient to countervail such internal duty in in cells, breathing the close and contaminated air of a and other rational amusements, and arrived in Man- of the Legislative Union." 10s. 6d. was then colfollowing) in the same room, to commence at seven upon the export of the like articles from one country to o'clock in the evening. Tickets for the tea party the other, a drawback shall be given equal in amount one shilling each, may be had of John Warren, to the countervailing duty payable on such articles, if Crompton-road; and of Mr. Stubbs, news-agent, it had been imported into the country from whence it Back Wallgate. Admission to the ball, twopence is experted.

the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Barker-gate, on are made subject to the like charges, as on exportation sense of known guilt and shame must produce—when Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of maturing a plan, and carrying into effect the local organisation of Nottinghamshire and South cles into either country, shall, on their expert to the without any of those stimulants which the practical Derbyshire; devising means for the spread of other, be drawn back; and this is confirmed by 59 experience of a whole nation has shown to be essential spised Chartists. Mr. Dixon made some remarks upon ment towards the Liberator of Ireland, Lord Chartist principles, and transacting other important G. 3. c. 52. sec. 8. and c. 83. sec. 9. business.

Star and Nation will be read as usual on Sunday or Ireland from each ether, shall pay such duties as on evening, commencing at six o'clock. A public distheir first importation, according as they were imcussion at eight o'clock.

lane Room, on Monday evening. Chair to be taken this purpose the clearances on the exportation of such at half-past seven o'clock.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Sabden side, ther the original exportation into the exporting country of Pendle Hill, near to the road leading from Sabden to Clitherce, on Sunday, June 18th, at twelve place of growth, or not; the purpose of these acts is o'clock at neon, when Mr. D. Ross and other parties

from Manchester will address the meeting. THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held in the Social Institution, Padiham, on Sunday, June 25 h. The delegates are desired to come fally prepared to vote on the following questions, viz :- first, the new Executive; second, the new plan of organization; third, a district lecturer.

BIRMINGHAM MONTHLY CONFERENCE.—In consequence of the Repeal meeting on Monday night last, acts imposing the internal duties. this conference was again prevented, but it will positively be held on Monday evening, June 19, at the Royal Oak, Great Charles'-street, when the attendance of every Chartist is requested.

On SUNDAY, the 25th inst., the North Lancashire

in North Lancashire are expected to attend. The meeting to begin at twelve o'clock at roon.

next Sunday but one, the 25th inst., to be addressed articles in both countries.—For defraying the national by Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, and Mr. C. debt, and the proportion of her expenditure, the revelopment of the disorders which is any feeling by Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, and Mr. C. debt, and the proportion of her expenditure, the revelopment of the disorders which is any feeling by Mr. Jackson, delivered two lectures in the Hall of sentation in the Commons, and to the Duke of Wel-

Hupdersfield.-Mr. David Ross will deliver a consolidated fund.-It was declared that the proporecture in the Guild Hall, on Wednesday evening tion of contribution of each country should be raised by next, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union between taxes in each country respectively; provided that in England and Ireland, and the advantages that would accrue to both countries from such repeal.

HOLBECK.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach in the Association Room, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock. Subject—the true happiness of man BRADFORD.—The Committee appointed by the pub-

meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, in the Cooperation Store, Chapel-lane. On Sunday next, two lectures will be delivered

ing, on important business. THE CHARTISTS of Little Horton will meet in the School Room, Park-place, on Sunday morning, at

THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Association Room. THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back-lane, will meet

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE will lecture at the following places :- Bradford, on Sunday, the 18th; Halifax, the 19th; Hebden Bridge, the 20th; Todmorden,

KEIGHLEY.-Mr. Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday, June 25 h, Mr. Grew lectures here on Sunday morning, at in behalf of the Snnoay-school held in that place. criminately, whether in the Exchequer of Great Britain Service to commence at two o'clock in the after- or Ireland, with the whole of the interest and sinking

IRISH ACT OF UNION.

To many of our readers it may be interesting to learn what are the real provisions of the Act of Tower Hamlers -The General Council of the Union between this Country and Ireland. The fol- Treasurer of the United Kingdom may be executed Hamlers will meet on Sunday next, at five o'clock in lowing is the substance of the Eight Articles of by Commissioners of the Treasury. A Vice-Treasurer Union as ratified by the 39-40 George III., c. 67 of of the Irish Exchequer; and regulations are made for the British Acts, and 40 George III. c. 38 of the directing such issues, under warrant of the Lord-Lieu- 35 years of age, was then introduced.

"ART. I. That the Kingdom of Great Britain and CLERKENWELL.—On Monday evening next, a Ireland shall, after 1st January, 1801, and for ever, be lecture by Mr. Cowan, and discussion, will take united into one kingdom, by the name of The United

" ART. II. That the succession to the Crown of the said United Kingdom shall continue limited and sattled MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Skelton will lecture on Sun- in the same manner as the succession to the Crown of day evening next, at the Mechanics' Institution, Great Britain and Ireland stands limited and settled cancelled. CFons street, New Road, at half-past seven according to the existing laws, and to the Term of

Union between Great Britain and Scotland. " ART. III. That the said United Kingdom be represented in one Parliament.

"ART. IV. That four Lords Spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of Sessions, v z. One of the four Archbishops, particularly requested, as the business is of the and three of the eighteen Bishops; (See 40 Geo. 3 (1.) utmost importance. Chair to be taken at one c. 29, sec. 1) and twenty-eight Lords Temporal of Ireland, (elected for life, subject to forfeiture by attain-THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, for children of all denomi- der, 40 Geo. 3, (1) c. 29, sec 4. by the Peers of Ireland: ductors and teachers, who have been selected with ! Ireland; two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity dren at nine o'clock in the morning. Parents are Limerick, Belfast, Drogheda. Carrickfergus, Newry, Youghal, Bandonbridge, Armagh, Dundaik, Kinsale, LECTURES will be delivered in the Carpenter's Lisburn, Sligo, Catherlough, Ennis, Dungarvon, Down-Hall, on Sunday, by the Rev. W. Jackson in the patrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New Ross, Tralee, Cashel, Dungannon, Portarlington, Enniskillen. 40

> Geo. 3. (1.) c. 29. sec. 2. "That the Irish Act, 40 Geo. 3. c. 29, for regulating Union Act.

moners. the National School, on Sunday, at half-past two in Ireland become extinct, one new peerage may be cre- with impunity in Scotland. Mr. David Ross, from Manchester, will deliver to 100, then, on the extinction of any peerage, another more serious attention than Mr. Merry's letter alone a most el quent locture on the Repeal of the Legis-further observations, in which he took a review two lectures in the Charist Room. Holmfirth, on may be created; so that the peerage of Ireland may be could tempt us to bestow on it, because there is a certainty such an offence lative Union; after which Mr. R. J. Morrison of the civil list, the Honourable Member con-

Kingdom.

six o'clock in the evening, by a friend. Also on "ART. V. The Churches of England and Ireland South-American savages among whom Commedore Monday, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. shall be united into one Protestant Episcepal Church, Anson and such of his crew as survived their ship-M'Cabe will deliver his second lecture on repeal and to be called The United Church of England and Ireland, wreck passed several wretched months could boast and he was forth with released from custody. according to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and go- no better larder than a store of eggs which had been vernment of the Church of England. The Church of laid up for many months, we see no reason why

> "ART. VI. The subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of similar to those which render it an endurable food. And either country respectively, and generally in respect of what are those circumstances? Did Mr. Merry, when trade and navigation in the ports and places in the he was deer-stalking at the tail of a Duke, ever hear of United Kingdom, and its dependencies; and in all mountain-dew or Glenlivet? Is he aware that every foreign treaties Irish subjects shall be put on the same

footing as subjects of Great Britain. "All prohibitions and bounties on the export of arture of either country (not enumerated and suljected by

"That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacthe Act, to specific duties), shall be imported into each ROCHDALE-Mr. E. P. Mead will deliver two country from the other free of duty, except countervailing duties.

"For twenty years from the Union, that is, until the jected to a duty of £10 per cent. Salt, hops, coals, calicoes, and muslins, &c., to certain duties specified. "Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, subject to internal duty, or to duty on the materials of which they are composed, are made subject, by certain schedules in the acts to countervailing duties there specified; and it is provided that all articles subject to such internal duty, shall, from time MACCLESFIELD-The Chartists of this town intend to time, be subjected, on their importation into each

Normschan.—A delegate meeting will be held in of either country, when exported through the other, ascociates, friends, relatives, and home, and a constant were delivered in the above Hall, by Mr. Wm. Dixon; unanimously agreed to. Mr. Duffey was elected irectly from their own country.

" By stats. 55 Geo. 3. c. 83. 59 Geo. 3. cc. 52. and 83, Sheffield. - Fig Tree-lane. - The Northern foreign or colonial goods, imported into Great Britain ported, either British or foreign ships, or directly or A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Fig Tree- not directly from the place of their growth; and for goods from either country to the other, shall state whewas in a British or foreign vessel, or directly from the to prevent the evasion of the higher duties, payable on the original importation, if made in foreign vessels, &c.

> from the operation of the Union Acts; so that all meat? If oatmeal is in all cases sufficient to nourish a these, except malt, were declared free between Great Britain and Ireland, under 46 Geo. 3. c. 97.— The intercourse of Malt between the two countries is regulated by stat. 50 Geo. 3. cc. 34. 53. and the whipping-post (except where Royalty is concerned, an countervailing duties are ascertained by the several

"ART. VII. By this article it was provided that the charge of the separate national debt of either country before the Union, should continue to be separately defrayed by the respective countries. That for twenty ROCHDALE.—On Sunday, June 25th, a Camp years after the Union the contribution of Great Bri-Meeting will be held on Bagslate Common, near tain and Ireland towards the annual expenditure of the Rochdale, to commence at two o'clock in the after- United Kingdom, should be fifteen parts for Great noon, when several speakers from Manchester and Britain and two parts for Ireland.—That after such Rochdale are expected to attend.

The Manchester and Britain and two parts for Ireland.—That after such Rochdale are expected to attend. twenty years the future expenditure of the United Kingdom (except the interest and charges of their Delegate Meeting will take place at the Socialist's separate debts) should be defrayed according to a pro-Room, Padiham, when delegates from all localities portion to be settled by Parliament for a subsequent period of not more than twenty, nor less than seven years; and so from time to time, unless the Parliament of the United Kingdom should declare that the Todworden.—There will be a Camp Meeting on expenditure of the United Kingdom should be defrayed slight importance, was obliged to be abandoned after a Lynn, with much success. Slate Pit Hills, between Bacup and Todmorden, indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like single fortnight's experience of the disorders which it

regulating such taxes, no article in Ireland should be made liable to any new duty, so as to make the amount exceed the amount of duty payable on the like article in England.—That any surplus of Irish revenue should be applied to local purposes in Ireland.—That

all future loans should be considered as a joint debt to be discharged by each country in their respective proportions, unless particular provisions were made in any lic meeting on the 12th instant, are requested to particular year. That if at any future day the separate debt of each country should have been liquidated. or if the values of their respective debts should be in From information subsequently obtained, it appears the same proportions as the contributions (viz. as that on Monday morning last the Right Hon. Baronet by Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, in the Large fifteen-seventeenths are to two seventeenths), or within Room. Butterworth-buildings, at two o'clock in the one hundredth part thereof, and if the Parliament Mr. Maxiz will deliver the third of a course of afternoon, and at seven in the evening. Admission should think that the respective circumstances of two countries would admit of their contributing indiscrimi-THE CHARTISTS meeting in the Council Room are nately by equal taxes, the Parliament might declare requested to attend at nine o'clock, on Sunday morn- that all future expense, and all joint debts then contracted, should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes on the same articles in each country, subject to any requisite exemption in Ireland or Scotland. That after such declaration, the contribution of England and Ireland respectively should cease to be regulated by the proportions before mentioned; but that the charges of

each country. That sums granted by the Irish Parlia- neighbourhood of, Gloucester, and having been satisfied ment for encouraging agriculture, manufactures, chaon Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, on important rities, &c., in Ireland, should continue to be granted for twenty years; and, finally, that the revenue from evening an application was made to Mr. Twyford upon territorial dependencies should be applied to the expenditure of the United Kingdom in the foregoing proportions "The effect of this Article VII. may be considered as almost wholly superseded by the provisions of 56th of

Geo. 3. c. 98 (amended by 57th of Geo. 3, c. 48), by which it is enacted, that the Consolidated Funds of will preach two sermons in the Working Man's Great Britain and Ireland shall become one General Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, charged indis-Great Britain and Ireland; with all other charges on chief clerk at Bow-street, arrived at the Home-office, the former separate consolidated funds; and, subject to such charges, to be indiscriminately applied to the service of the United Kingdom.

"The offices of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland are united, and the office of Lord High tenant of Ireland, and the issues out of the Treasury of Great Britain, from the growing produce of the consolidated fund.

"The British Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt are declared Commissioners for reducing the debt of the United Kingdom. Two additional Commissioners of the Treasury are to be appointed for between Great Britain and Ireland are declared to be

"ART. VIII. All laws in force at the time of the Union, and all courts, civil and ecclesiastic, within the the letter to be in his handwriting? respective kingdoms, shall remain as established; subject to future alterations by the United Parliament. All of Lords of either kingdom) shall be decided by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom. The Instance Court of Admiralty in Ireland shall continue, with ap he was dining with some friends at Glocester, and in "That a petition on behalf of the prisoners be sent peals to the delegates in chancery there. All laws contrary to the provisions enacted for carrying the articles of Union into effect shall be repealed.'

PRISON DIETARY.

(From a correspondent of the Times.)

to move, and of the amount of consideration due to intention in writing the letter, and expressed in the ther sanction the petition to Parliament on the been paid to that personage. He put it to the "Irish Peers not being elected to sit in the the feelings of men who, whatever may be their crimes, strongest terms his regret for his folly in having written Repeal question. Mr. Gammage addressed the meet- Government whether such grants did not impair Hense of Lords, may be elected as Members of the are unquestionably objects for the commiseration of it, and the unfortunate mistake he subsequently made ing at considerable length and was listened to the position of the Crown in the affections of the Commons House for any place in Great Britain. In their fellow-creatures, to indulge in unseemly jokes in posting the wrong letter. He confidentently sub- with marked attention. After this meeting a con- people. What would be said now if it was proposed gates is requested. Mr. D. Ross, from Manchester, which case they shall be considered merely as Com- about "anucous membranes;" but the subject of prison mitted that the whole tenour of the letter, from its very cert was held at the house of Mr. Evans, the Ring to the House of Commons to grant £335,000 to the discipline is of too momentous an importance to be rambling character, showed it to have been written of Bells, at which great harmony prevailed. "His Majesty may create Peers of Ireland, under laughed out of countenance by a more merry than under the influence of drink, and could not have been worth. —A public meeting was held considering that the Royal Family were long-lived, lecture in the Chartists Rorm, Ribbledon road, near certain restrictions viz whenever three such peerages of wise reference to the oatmeal porridge which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent period which is eaten penned by him at a subsequent penned by

ated; and when the whole of such peerage is reduced. The catmosl-in-Scotland fallacy is one requiring a Monday and Thesday evening. Subjects—Elocus kept up to 100, over and above such peers of Ireland tain amount of plausibility in it, not unlikely to impose which could not be passed over without notice. tion and Total Abstinence. Lectures to commence at as may be entitled by descent or creation, to an on those country justices whose mental calibre is not hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United exactly proportionate to the authority which is intrusted to them, and who, like Mr. Merry, draw general in- signed by the High-Sheriff of Glocestershire, and many the petition on behalf of the meeting, and forward Highness the Duke of Cambridge should have ena-"Questions touching the election of Commoners, or ferences from particular propositions, and draw them their qualifications, shall be decided by the laws of with mischievens consequences, since, even where they spectability and good character. creat Britain.

A vote of thanks was then proposed state of the country, and the deplorable destitution an offence could not be passed over with impunity; he and carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for of the labouring classes, to propose any grant by and carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for of the labouring classes, to propose any grant by and carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for of the labouring classes, to propose any grant by and carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for of the Dain of the Dai Shitten at six o'clock at night. When Messrs. holding places under Government were superseded by detestation of outment porridge, any more than we should therefore call upon the prisoner to enter into his talented lecture, and to the Chairman for the way of dowry for the Princess' Augusta Caroline of Pepper of Silston Grange, Harrison, of Calverton, 41 Geo. 3, c. 52, by which all persons disabled from have of train oil or rotten eggs. They are all good in his own recognizances in the sum of £500, and find impartial and able manner in which he had fulsitting in the British Parliament are declared disabled their way for those whom hereditary predisposition, two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the filled his office. OLDHAM-On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be from sitting in the United Parliament as Members for habit, and hard necessity have reconciled to their use; July sessions at the Central Criminal Court, to answer but because Greenlanders relish train oil, and the

Scotland to remain as under the Union of that King- either of those articles of diet should be introduced into this country; and, though oatmeni is reckoned in England rather more palatable, we must protest against the Scotch diet being crammed down the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances gillie who runs at the heel of a deer-stalker is in the fullest enjoyment of liberty, of the free and unrestrained exercise of his limbs, of the finest mountain air, and yet that, with all these aids to digestion, he "fortifies his stomach" by repeated drams of ardent spirits? Can any one who will bestow a moment's reflection on the classes in the most crowded Scotch towns are compelled to resort to catmeal as their chief food. We grant it; but who that has passed, as we have, through the by the astounding number of spirit-shops which supply to the poor what we have no hesitation in calling one of their necessaries of life? Contrast the Highlander whose life is passed on the heather, with the pallid,

boast, if you will, of the virtues of mere outmeal. English prisoners, deprived of liberty, constrained painfully felt, and, beyond all this, suffering, except in total disruption of all the ordinary habits of life, a the question of a Repeal of the Union. forced separation from all the wonted scenes, amuse-" All articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture ments, and excitements of every day existence, from you resolve to practise your oatmeal experiments on " All duty on the import of foreign or colonial arti- men like these, and to administer the diet to them not giving it to every one who is supported at the " Corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit, are exempted, gaolers maintained at the extravagant cost of bread and man and keep him in health, why not at once reduce the army and navy estimates by striking out the superfluous rations? We have abolished the stocks and exception proving the absurdity of the rule, i hegause the march of humanity cannot bear to have actual suffering for crime brought "between the wind and its nobility;" but we have no lack of soft-hearted persons who shut their eyes to the sight of a discharged convict pining for months under the effects of his prison discipline, and enduring the misery of an injured concondemned to oatmeal porridge for a single month. Such of them as remember the events of 1799, when,

THE PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL. (From the Times of Saturday.)

In our columns of yesterday we gave an account under the above heading of some proceedings which took place at Bow-street police-court on the previous night; but in consequence of the extreme secrecy maintained by all parties concerned, we were enabled to give only such particulars as were derived from sources totally independent of the court; but although some of those statements might have been slightly overstated, they were in substance perfectly correct.

the Secretary of State for the Home Department received at his private residence, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare, a letter bearing the Gloncester post-office stamp. On perusing it, he found it to be dated "Gloncester. June 5." and signed "Samuel Mayer." The letter. which was couched in very rambling language, related chiefly to Irish politics, and contained, among others, the following sentence:—" I will undertake, as I may be advised, to run the risk of my life against O'Connell." The Right Hon. Baronet, immediately upon receiving the letter, proceeded to take the necessary the separate debts should be defrayed separately by name of Samuel Mayer resided at, or was known in the steps in order to ascertain whether any person of the upon the subject, he deemed it necessary to have him at once apprehended. Accordingly on Wednesday purpose, which was placed in the hands of Inspector Otway, of the A division, who without delay started for Gloucester, for the purpose of executing it. The officer experienced no difficulty in finding the accused, whom he at once apprehended, and as speedily as possible conveyed to town, where they arrived at an early hour yesterday morning; the prisoner was taken to Gardiner's lane station house, where he remained till orders were given for his being conveyed to the Home-office, for the purpose of undergoing an exami-

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Burnaby, when orders were immediately given to have the prisoner taken there, whither he was at once conveyed by Otway, but the examination did not take place till between one and two o'clock.

The only official persons present at the examination, we understand, were the Right Hon, Sir Jas. Graham, Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Bornaby. The prisoner, who is a person of very gentlemanly appearance and demeanour, and apparently about 33 or On being asked by Mr. Burnaby whether his name was Simuel Mayer?

The prisoner said it was. Mr. Burnaby having stated the nature of the charge against him, Sir James Graham briefly deposed to having received; the letter in question, and stated, that in consequence Irish business; and the balance of joint contributions of the expression above alluded to, contained therein, after several able speeches from Messrs. Firth, Consit was deemed necessary to call upon the prisoner to tantine and others, the following resolutions were give an explanation of it.

Mr. HALL asked the prisoner whether he admitted give any explanation respecting the letter?

whatever of sending it; he put the letter in his pocket, Mr. R. G. Gammage, delivered a lecture

proper senses. Mr. Hall said the writing such a letter was undoubt-The prisoner again expressed his extreme regret at

any indictment which may be preferred against him.

Glocester immediately entered into the required sureties,

We understand the prisoner, who is a married man,

Chartist Entelligence.

MANCHESTER.—On Thursday week, the Chartist Council of this town having engaged a boat from the proprietors of the Irwell and Mersey Navigation, made an excursion by water to the delightful village of day's proceedings £1 ls. was handed over to the Barton-upon Irwell, accompanied by upwards of 400 treasurer towards the establishment of a local fund: subject believe that a diet which may suit a man under of their Chartist friends. The company assembled in the above place. Mr. Clarke, of Ledbury, those circumstances is therefore proper to be introduced the Carpenters' Hall, about six o'clock in the morning, into a prison? But it may be said that the labouring and having formed themselves into a procession, moved off, preceded by a band of music and a beautiful silk Mag bearing the inscription, "Labour, the source of all wealth, and liberty, and equality," arrived at the New wynds of Edinburgh and Glasgow, has not been struck Bailey Bridge; and the party having taken possession of the boat, the band struck up-"Hail noble O'Con- the Repeal meeting that was held in the Mechanics' nor," amidst the cheers of the numerous spectators. and the boat glided swiftly along: the Captain is cosely remarking, that it was the first time he had sailed with worn, and sickly artisan of the Cowgate, and then such a cargo, for he verily believed he bad thirty tons Mason for the talented and manly manner in which of Chartism on board. The utmost hilarity prevailed he defended the Chartist body at the Repeal meeting When you resoive to make your experiments on throughout, which was in no way interrupted by the held at the Mechanics' Institute; and that we are pelting of the rain that, with some few intervals, fell determined, notwithstanding the calumny that has to pass their days either without the exercise of in torrents. Having arrived at the place of destination, been heaped upon our body, by some of the Repeal or in the performance of tasks to which labour the company proceeded to the large gardens of the leaders, to use every exertion that is in our power gaol, deprived of the cheering daylight, except in such chester time enough to attend the meeting in Carpen- lected for Mrs. Ellis, and the meeting adjourned to glimpses as serve only to make its deprivation the more ter's Hall, which had been called expressly for the pur- Tuesday evening. The chair to be taken at eight pose of giving an opportunity to the people of Man- o'clock precisely. rare instances, the constant mental anguish which a chester of listening to Mr. O Connor's opinions upon

Dr. Huiley, as Chairman, and transmitted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq. for presentation to Sir Jas. Graham.

THE CHARTIST YOUTHS of this town held a concert and ball on Whit-Friday, in the National Charter Association Room, Brown-street. The room was beautifully decorated with the portraits of O'Connor, Frost and stitution, an exemption from which would have been other Chartist leaders. The company was numerous struggling for Repeal they were struggling for justice." The motion was put from the chair and carthem make the case their own, and fancy themselves their own, and fancy themselves their own.

WISBRACH.-Mr. Brown, from London, dein consequence of the scarcity of Wheat, the universal livered two open air lectures in the Market-place, been seconded and put from the chair, was, after substitution of brown bread for white was recommended the first on Tuesday evening 6th, on Total Absti- some discussion, carried. Mr. John Donovan moved by proclamatien, and was attempted by every one, nence, which was listened to with great attention; from the throne downwards, will probably recollect and the second on Wednesday evening, the 7th, on ment, as numerously signed as possible, praying for the fact that this change of diet, apparently of such Political Reform.—Mr. Brown has also lectured at a Repeal of the Act of Legislative Union." Mr.

nue of Ireland was, by the same article, constituted a is still his "neighbour," uphold the oatmeal torture? | Science, Huddersfield.

LONDON-A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the City of London Political Institution, to petition the Legislature relative to the treatment of Thomas Cooper. At eight o'clock Mr. Skelton was called to the chair and ably detailed the object of the meeting. Mr. Frazer, in an eloquent manner proposed the following resolution—4 That in the opinion of this meeting the treatment of Thomas Cooper, John Richards, and Thomas Capper, now confined in Stafford gaol, is utterly unproportioned to their offence, and is highly disgraceful to the Government and the judicial authorities of the kit gdom." Mr. Holyoake in a long and able address, seconded the resolution, and detailed his own experience of prison discipline. He characterised the conduct of the Government, as cruel and unjust. They galloped like a race horse to the commission of injustice, but crept like snails to perform an act of numanity. The resolution was carried unanimously Mr. Fussell briefly moved-" That the petition should be presented on behalf of the meeting. Thos. S. Duncombe, E-q., to the Commons House of Parliament." Bernard M'Cartney, in a long and eloquent speech, seconded the adoption of the petition. Mr. Cox made some remarks on the language of the petition, which he was fearful would cause it to be rejected, which were replied to by Mr. Wheeler, and the petition unanimously adopted. Mr. Dow-ling moved and Mr. Fussell seconded, "That Mr.

Gisborne, M. P., be requested to support it." Carried unanimously. Mr. M'Grath, in an address which was greeted with loud approbation, moved the following resolution-" That in the opinion of this meeting the principles for which Cooper and his co-patriots are now suffering, are the principles of concur in the provisions of the Interment in Towns truth and justice, and the treatment they are onduring is another proof that the laws will never be instly administered or the condition of the working classes ameliorate, until the People's Charter become the law of the land." Mr. Bolwell ably seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting, which was large and onthusiastic, departed after giving cheers for the Charter, victims, &c.
CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC IN-

STITUTION.—Mr. Maniz lectured on Sunday morning on that evening. upon the subject of the French Revolution, which he handled in a masterly manner. In the evening Mr. M'Donald was called to the chair, and a very clo-quent and instructive lecture was delivered by Bernard M Cartney, to a numerous audience, who were highly gratified with his able advocacy of the democratic principle. At the conclusion of the lecture rity of 99. Miss Inge delivered an address on the rights of The other Orders of the Day were disposed of women, and was deservedly applauded.

WALWORTH - This locality met as usual to o'clock. transact their local business on Monday evening, and it is requested that all the members will attend on Monday next, as business of importance is to be brought forward. KEIGHLEY.—A meeting was held in the Work-

ing Mens' Hall, on Monday evening last, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper and Richards. Mr. William Thompson was appointed to the chair, and unanimously passed-" That the treatment of the Chartist prisoners, more especially of Cooper and he meant to take with the Factories Bill. R chards, is marked with a spirit of vindictive The prisoner immediately admitted having written it, cruelty on the part of the authorities, of this Mr. HALL then asked him what statement he had to country that shows the nature of the Govern- of 400 bales of American manufactures into this writs of error and appeals (determinable in the House make in answer to the charge, or whether he wished to ment under which we suffer, and calls loudly for the interference of every man professing The prisoner said the fact was, that on Saturday last | christianity and a love of every thing like justice.' the course of the evening the present state of affairs in from the inhabitants of this town, and confided to Ireland was the subject of conversation, and particu. the care of T. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for presenta- bly answer the question. larly the conduct of Mr. O Connell, and whilst under tion," "That the thanks of this meeting are due the influence of wine, he volunteered to write a letter and are hereby given, to T. Duncombe, for his noble to Sir James Graham upon the subject. Without for a and patriotic exertions in behalf of the unrepresentmoment thinking what the consequences might be, he ed, and cruelly used inhabitants of this country." wrote the letter in question, but he had no intention SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—On Sunday week, tention to reflect on the character of the Duke of We should be glad to learn from Mr. William Merry, in which was another letter he had written to his Chartist Reading-room. On Monday evening, a could propose such a grant. He denied that there or any other "visiting justice" who is an advocate for mother, and on the following day went to the post- concert was held at the house of Mr. James Turner, was any principle or precedent upon which the prison starvation, and who justifies oatmeal porridge office for the purpose of posting the letter to his mother, Mr. George Kengall, in the chair. Songs, recita- country was called upon to support the children of by reference to ducal commissariats or more plebeian but by mistake placed in the box the foolish letter in tions, and addresses occupied the time till midnight, Royal Dukes. If there were, it might extend as victualling departments north of the Tweed, the exact question, which he had addressed to Sir James Graham. when the meeting broke up. On Tuesday, a public fairly to their grandchildren, and what was the daily allowance of raw which is served out to He did not find out his mistake till some time after- meeting was held at the Forest Side, to petition limit to which these grants might not extend? every priso er who has the twofold misfortune of ex- wards, but as soon as he did so, he consulted his friends | Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union He asked why should the children of the Duke of pitating his offences against the laws of his country, upon the subject, and suggested the propriety of writ-by undergoing a rigorous system of coercion in confine-ing another to Sir James, in explanation, but so little delivered an address on the sufferings of our Irish the Duke of Sussex;—and with reference to the election of the said Lords and Commons shall be ment, and of being subjected at the same time to a did his friends think of it, that they advised him not to brethren. After the lecture, a concert was held at the grant immediately under consideration referred brought before them. All letters for the Association part of the Treaty of Union, and incorporated in the cruel experiment on the capabilities of his digestive do so, feeling assured that Sir James would not look the house of Mr. Parks, Forest Side. On Wednest to a grant of £2,000 a year, which was already organs. It may comport whith Mr. William Merry's upon it in a serious point of view, but consider it as it day, a public meeting was called in the Market-enjoyed by a relation of the Prince of Streliz, "Questions respecting the rotation or election of the notions of the decencies to be observed in that class of really was, the effusion of a man under the excitement place, to memorialise Sir James Graham, on behalf under an Irish Act of Parliament, of 38 George Peers shall be determined by the House of Lords of society in which every unpaid magistrate is presumed of wine. He solemnly protested that he had no evil of Thos. Cooper and John Richards, and also to fur- III., under which he calculated that £335,000 had

Place, on Monday evening, Mr. J. Barker in the £500,000; and he denied that there was any chair, when Mr. T. Clarke from Stockport, delivered sufficient ground for such a grant. After some moved, and Mr. Simmonds seconded the adoption cluded by moving an amendment, in the following of a petition to the House of Commons against the terms-" That in the opinion of the committee, the what had occurred, and handed in a testimonial, Arms Bill. The Chairman was instructed to sign simple allowance so long enjoyed by his his Royal of the most respectable inhabitants, as to his high re- it to T. Gisborne, Esq., M.P., for presentation, with bled him to make provision for his children; and it a request that he would support the prayer of the is neither wise nor just, especially in the present

THE CHARTISTS met in the Chapel, Rice Place, on tience, protested against the amendment. Sunday 11th inst., Mr. G. Rodgers in the chair, when Two gentlemen who accompanied the prisoner from the following resolutions were passed, "That the contended that the proposed grant to the Princess secretary be instructed to inform these localities who Augusta was not worth one-tenth of the sum Mr. have not paid their share to the incidental fund, that they are requested to do the same immediately, or and has a family of four children, is much respected in assign some reason for their omission." "That Miss. Princess Augusta should not take effect till the de-Glocester, where he for some years practised as a soli- M. A. Abbott be allowed the use of the above Chapel, cease of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who at citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being for the purpose of giving a lecture, on the 26th instant, present enjoyed a pension from this country. appointed to a situation in the Custom-house at for the benefit of the Sunday school held in that place." Mr. T. Clarke gave a lecture on Monday fell far below the deserts of the Duke of Cambridge. evening to a crowded audience, upon the Repeal of whose name was at the head of all the charities in the Union, after which it was proposed that a peti- this country, and who never refused to preside at tion be sent to T. Gisborne, Esq., for presentation, against the Search for Arms bill for Ireland. Mr. A. Anthony will lecture in the above Chapel on Monday provide for his own daughter's marriage, as any

evening, 19th inst. REDDITCH.—On Whit-Monday, a public dinner took place in the Chartist Hall; at the close of the delivered an excellent lecture to an attentive audience. At the close of the lecture a petition was grant was not to take effect till the death of the adopted on behalf of Cooper and Richards.

BIRMINGHAM .- At our meeting at the Ship, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday, a discussion arose about Institution, on Monday last, after which the following resolution was passed unanimously:-" That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. John REPEAL MEETING. - A public meeting of the friends

of Repeal took place on Monday, having been con-CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sunday last two lectures Daniel Kennedy should take the chair, which was vened by placard. Mr. Duffey proposed that Mr. Secretary to the meeting. Mr. Mac Hall moved tened with the most intense interest to a very elequent, the first resolution :- "That this meeting views defence of Chartism, commingled with explanations of with mingled | feelings of contempt and indignathe objects sought by the much calumniated and detion the recent conduct of her Majesty's Governto its answering the purposes of food, bear that conthe Repeal of the Union, and advised his hearers to
Ffrench, and the other noblemen and gentlemen,
day for Ohio.—Mercantile Agvertiser. trast in mind, and think how much below the con- render their Irish brethren all the support in their whom they have dismissed from the Irish magistrast in fining, and think now much below the con- power, regardless of the fulminations of Tom Steele tracy, because they patriotically united with the neighbour. If one man may go to the north of Scotland or his brethren of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Dixon then friends of justice in demanding for the Irich nation for the basis of a theory in which he delights, another entered upon the subject of the Land, and took a review the adoption of a principle recognised and in may seek in a higher latitude his ultima thule. If outmost a subject of the Land, and took a review the adoption of a principle recognised and in operation in every county, city, or parish that is fit for English prisoners merely because it suits the plane had always by Mr. O Connor and showed by the Highlanders, the same reasoning will suffice to the plans laid down by Mr. O Connor, and showed by right of local self-government. That such con- a good supply of Grain in our market to-day: establish the claims of Lapland and Esquimaux dishes, arguments the most clear and irrefragable that the duct on the part of Government, more particularly. Wheat sold from 6s 3 i to 7s 6d; Oats, 2s 6d to and catmeal may be superseded by blubber. If the people of our much-oppressed country had no hope of at the moment they were affecting to complain 3:31; Barley from 3:6d to 3:2d; Beans, 3:91 to food which agrees with one man under his neculiar bettering their condition in any other way but falling of others causing excitement amongst the people of 4s per bushel. food which agrees with one man under his peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their peculiar nettering their condition in any other way but their people of 43 per pushel.

Our discrimination to any man whom the country is continue their present struggle for the attainment of the character of the people they pretend to govern, market this week can with safety be quoted as a bound to keep alive, what logical reason is there for their political rights. Mr. Dixon was loudly cheered at thereby furnishing additional proof (if any were decided improvement upon that of last week the reason is the condition in any other way but the country, proves them to be totally ignorant of the character of the character of the people they pretend to govern, market this week can with safety be quoted as a condition of each lecture, and an unanimous vote the conclusion of each lecture, and an unanimous vote wanting) that the demand of the people of Ireland good amount of business was transacted, and there public expence, and why are the turnkeys and of thanks was accorded to him upon retiring.—At the public expence, and why are the turnkeys and of thanks was accorded to him upon retiring.—At the is justified on the ground of expediency, as well as are more operatives employed at present, than there conclusion of the evening lecture, a memorial on behalf moral justice. The motion having been seconded, has been for some months past. Wools, Oils, &conclusion out of the late strike. Was moved second resolution, "That we, that portion of the by Mr. T. Rankin, seconded by Mr. J. Lane, and sup. Irish people resident in Birmingham, do in the most ported by Mr. Dixon. Upon being put to the meeting unreserved sense, in common with all our Irish by the Chairman, it was unanimously adopted.—A follow subjects, declare that we yield to no other metion was then made and carried, that it be signed by portion of the people of these realms in affection for the person of our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and in loyalty the most devoted to the maintenance of the throne and constitution." The motion having been seconded. Mr. Mason. Chartist lecturer, said Ireland during the continuance of her struggel would always find friends in the Chartists of England; forfin upon the men of Birmingham to support the Irish nation in their present struggle. The motion having

"That we forthwith forward a petition to Parlia-

Michael Farren seconded the resolution, which was

carried. A resolution was next moved and carried.

lington for presentation in the Lords.'.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JUNE 13. Lord DALMENY moved the second reading of the Halbeath and Dolgelly Railway Bill. It was opposed by Mr. Bruce, and on a division

the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 81 to 49. Numerous petitions were presented against the Factories Education Bill. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Tuesday, the 27th of June, he would move the followin resolution :- "That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in and impartial government as shall for the future

leave no ground for well-founded complaint on the part of the Irish people." Sir V. BLAKE gave notice, that on Monday next he would submit a motion, which, as it would contain a charge against Ministers for impeding and violating the privileges of that House, he hoped would have precedence of all other business. The Hon. Baronet then read the motion which he intended to submit, which, in substance, charged the government with having made the most provokingly, uncivil and military demonstration in Ireland, to the great injury of the privileges of Parliament, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the subject to assemble and petition Parliament for the removal of any alleged grievance. ("Hear hear," and a laugh.) Will answer to a question from Lord R. Gresvenor

Sir James Graham said he was not prepared to

Mr. Mackinnon afterwards intimated that after what had fallen from the Home Secretary, he was not prepared to say whether he would go on with his Bill. The Bill, of course, is lost. Sir R. PEEL said the discussion of the Sugar Duties, he trusted, would be taken on Monday but this would depend on the length of the debate on the Irish Arms Bill. He trusted, however,

that the Factories Bill would be brought forward Lord J. Russell moved that the House resolva itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the present state of the

and the House adjourned at half-past twelve

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Hume gave notice that on Tuesday week he would bring forward his motion respecting the pension of the Duke of Cumberland. Mr. MILNER GIBSON put various questions to Sir R. Peel on the state of public business, more particularly as regarded the intentions of Government

with respect to the Factories Bill, the Ecclesiastica Courts Bill, and the Local Courts Bill. Sir Robert Peel replied that Sir James Graham would this day state to the House the course which Mr. Himpley inquired if Government had investigated the circumstances attending the introduction country, consigned to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and

Co. He trusted there would be an opportunity of getting at the real facts of the case. Sir R. PEEL said his Right Honourable Friend the President of the Board of Trade, would proba-

The House then went into Committee of Supply. On the proposed annuity of £3,000 a year to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge being moved, Mr. Hume opposed the grant. He disclaimed any innephew of Queen Charlotte ! The proposed grant,

Mr. LIDDELL, amidst general symptoms of impa-Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the amendment, and Hume had calculated.

Mr. F. Baring suggested that the grant to the Colonel Wood contended that the grant proposed dinners for charitable purposes.

Mr. WARD thought the Duke of Cambridge should other nobleman or gentleman did. Considering the distressed state of the country, he put it to the House whether it was fit thus to add to the tinsel of royalty.

Sir R. PEEL urged that the Duke of Cambridge, though he had undoubtedly received a large income, had to transmit a Dukedom to his successor, with the means of keeping up its dignity. The proposed Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Hume having disputed the right on the ground of precedent, for such a vote, he would remind the House that all the daughters of George the Third were allowed £16,000 a year, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, who was not so nearly allied to her Majesty as the Princess Augusta. received £7,000 a year. The grant to the Duke of Strelitz already existing, was made in consequence of territorial sacrifices to which he had to submit during the French Revolution. He abstained from entering into details of calculation, but he thought that the House, with all regard to the distressing circumstances of the country, would be fully justified in making such a grant as that which he

proposed. On a division, the motion was carried by 223 against 57. The report will be considered this day. The Coroners Bill was read a second time, after which the House adjourned.

THE DEFAULTING CORPORATION TREASURER-BY a letter received from Mr. Ross Cox, it would spear that he is on the "trail" of Mr. Finn, the defaulting treasurer to the corporation. On the 21st May. Mr. Cox left New York for Pennsylvania; next for Baltimore; and was on the 29th of May in Philadelphia, from whence he was to start on the next

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JUNE 10th. - We had

MALTON CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 10-On this day the supply of Wheat was rather sparing but anticipating an advance in price. Wheat, from 54s to 55s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 28s to 30s per do. of 32 stones. Oats, 10d per stone.

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggstel and Published by the said Joshua Horson (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

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(Saturday, June 17, 1843.)