TC TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN. My My Friends,-Feeling a warm interest in any subjeject ject connected with the interests of the Working CClas Classes, I have no ordinary pleasure in directing your blest best attention to a document addressed to your body bby a by a provisional committee, elected to make arrangen men ments for bringing your cause before a Conference of youryour own delegates, on the 28th of this month. 1 Every man who takes pride in the progress that the que question of Labour is now making, will be filled with one one feeling only on perusing the document in questior tion. A feeling of gratifying wonderment that such a 1 a piece of composition should emanate from the Lal Labour class. I have read it over again and again, and and with a desire for brevity in all matters concerning jng your interests, I could net find a paragraph, set sentence, line, or word for erasure, without endange gering its whole merits, with the exception of the tw two first clauses under the head of "constitution." I I mean the amount of shares and the mode of that time, and to give them £15 165. 8d. This would be ve voting. ol observe, that the amount is, in my opinion, put ten ti times too high, if the plan becomes national; and w with respect to voting (the only question in which a any principle is involved, and which has induced n me to address you at all upon the subject), I d differ as widely as night from day from the c committee. It is the only principle against which both you and I, in our individual capacities,

1 have been so long struggling. It is the principle of plurality voting-the principle of Sturge Bourne's Act-the principle under which church rates and other unjust taxes have been imposed by the wealthy upon the poor. It may be urged, and not without

point, that the seciety is not a mixed government | So then, as you saw by the previous week's " Star."

aggregate of mental improvement out of individual happiness, that there is between building a house of shapeless lumps and building it of dressed stones. I believe that we must first find out the place that each you may rest assured that each will be satisfied with | Star :" his proper station. I have been invited to canvass the

document in question with temper and in a good spirit. I have done so now but briefly, merely point- to Bath, thence to Newcastle, back to Manchester, I never refused to meet you in discussion on the subing the attention of those who are to be represented and so back again. William, why did you not open ject; but it would be no wonder if I had-a man who to the points most requiring their attention. I your eyes as wide as they now appear to be, before frightened Peel, and Russell, and Cobden, and the the 1st been honoured by the commune of Vidau with should not have done more than express my un- you paid your first, second, and third instalment? League, would swallow me, bones and all. You are the right of citizenship. The doctor, it was said, would bounded delight at seeing such a document, had not for you must have heard then. What a capital oculist a perfect BOA-CONSTRUCTOR man. those principles, at variance with my whole life, been friend Carpenter is ! Why, man, you appear to do Just one word more for the present. William, as I

included in it. I well know that, though I shall not nothing but con over the rules of our society. Now, have not received the eightpence from Saffron-hill, or the proposed the establishment of a Swiss Catholic Church upon the principle now spreading through so get, and do not descree any of the merit due to the authors, that I should be charged with culpable si-sents great safety, read the following, which I found sum from Whittington and his Cat; perhaps you



#### May? They complain of your stating that they proposed, for myself! Will, in the number of Lloyd's now conversation, and discussing the various topics of the with a capital of £5000, to locate 3724 persons, giving before me, there is this heading :-each £15 16s 8d., total £5297 18s. 4d., and still have an PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON. estate, left worth £37321., and all to be done in four years. They say, it was promised to locate 1923 persons within For distant parts only,

Upon the question of shares I shall merely still more miraculous; for I find it would require upwards of £30,000 to give £1516s. 8d. to 1,923 persons. Yet it is promised to do that, and still to have an estate left worth £37.324. Nor does it enter the calculation that any portion of the £15 16s. Sd. is to be re-paid ; for it is distinctly laid down, " Cottages creeted, and the sum of £15 165. Sd. presented to each member ;" so re-payment cannot be ex. pected. I have to thank you for opening my eyes on the subject, and I make the observations that other persons may have their eyes opened also.

I am, sir, your obedient servant. WILLIAM WISH-I-MAT-CET-IT. Lambeth, July 1, 1845.

### Dear William,-You, no doubt, remember the very familiar old adage,—

" There is safety in a multitude of counsel."

for varied interests-that it is a corporate body, with that I was to be in Lancashire last week, you guessed, equal individual rights. It is, I know, intended to sage prophet, that I could not, like Sir Boyle Roche's beso, and it is because the principle of plurality voting bird, be there, and at 340, Strand, and 54, Great would break it up as such, that I object to it. I also ob- Marlborough-street, at one and the same time. But, ject to a shareholder being debarred of his right of voting | dear Will, 1 am always well represented at both until his full share is paid up, as he might be thereby places ; and I have been at home every hour of every deprived of his vote for seven years at 6d. per week. day since Monday last, expecting a call for your I object to the principle of proxy voting, because it 3s. 3d., and 3d. premium, but you have not done me makes one man the ruler of other men's brains, and the honour of a visit. My friend, you object to my because it affirms that reason can have no effect upon | receiving monies at Manchester, and not knowing the judgment. It negatives the possibility of argument | the number of shares, but, had you been as anxious convincing, or else it affirms, which is going too far, for knowledge as you appear to be for notoriety, you the power of one thinking, reasoning, and deciding might have consulted Mr. John Murray, district for many. I further object to the Permanent in- secretary, and he would have told you how the sum vestments under the head APPLICATION OF FUNDs, received by me was made up; and, if not satisfied I object to it because it would make the society a with that double entry, you might have applied to stock-inbbing society. I object to it because I be- the general socretary, Mr. Wheeler, whose resilieve that a new state of society, to be valuable, can | dence is partry generally known to be 2431, Templeonly be formed out of individual equality. I have bar, and, as he keeps a check upon both, he would always contended, that before you can create a per- have satisfied you; and, that failing, you might have fect state of society, you must teach each man access to the treasurer's account; and, all failing, his individual worth. There exists the same differ- you could have had a look at the "Star," and then ence between making individual happiness out of you would have been at liberty to publish a notice like an aggregate of improved mind and producing an the following in Lloyd's :-

"CHARTIST MOUSE TRAP. " Notico to our numerous readers,

" Has any person paid monies to the treasurer, subtreasurer, or general-secretary, or other officer of the ABOVE association, which has not been acknowledged much in the same spirit you complain that you and in his dominious without the least diminution of hi man is destined by nature to hold in society, and then in the columns of that rascally paper ' The Northern the other Hill had some squabbling in the two riva: real power. After this I need scarcely add that the

Ah Will, Will ! are Peterborough and Wishcach monest the DISTANT PARTS? And did you think that the burnt dupes there would think it a god-send to find the treasurer ANY WHERE, or to hear someruise of their money? Now, William, after ac knowledging your great services, I will not call this a very shabby dodge; but, lot me tell you, that it would have been right to send some of your eyewater to the poor fellows in distant parts, as you profess to write specially for their protection. Why, then, confine your caution to the open-eyed metro- at the head of a troop of cuirassiers in the latter place, and thence proceeded to other parts of the town. pois, where all men see all things? I'll tell you, Will-it is because Lloyd's publisher has received 

Sir,-You will please to send me a quire less this week fear the dastardly anonymous attacks upon O'Connor are calculated to injure the circulation of Lloyd's paper, as many readers are giving it up and taking Story instead

My dear William, when I had got so far, I was favoured by Mr. Wheeler with a copy of Lloyd's, hav- but the garrison having been called out. order was ing the other half of your letter, and over the leader | quickly restored. are these words :--

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY MORNING,

Containing the Latest Intelligence of the Week.

is the latest intelligence, is it? But see what a lie on with unabated activity. The party in opposition Carpenter told! I mean a fib-as you don't liko the profess great confidence of success; but I greatly word "lie." Why, in his paper of the 28th of June have some misgivings when they see the multifarious he cut your letter in two, thus :- [We are compelled | tricks the government is putting in play against them. to postpone the remainder of Mr. Hill's letter till In addition to thesevoral stratagens I have described next week .- ED.]-Now, was that true ? and did in some of my last letters, a few others have since he overhold it for his latest, from its importance, or been devised, which are equally are equally and the equal of did you wish to have a peep at Friday's and Satur- opinion which they imply. One of these, and the day's Star for my reply to your nonsense ? What- most barefaced, is the registration as qualified voters ever caused the mistake, William, you have got of a great number of men whose very accent proclaims yourselves into a mess. I see nothing in your long rigmarole about the repeal of the Corn Laws to re- this city, which I take as a sample of the rest, the quire even notice, further than merely to observe that number of voters, which ought to be 293, has been you are a surprising fellow to have forced Peel, and raised to 435, the extra 142 consisting of Gallego Russell, and Cobden, and the League, into the water carriers, who must vote with the government adoption of your bread-eating plan. You know the tates of the all provided the believes the believe the believe the believes adoption of your bread-eating plan. You know the do otherwise. If this be a representative system of story of the old man who believed that the Tenter- government, then assuredly it issuel a one as the den steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands: Stars in 1841, and that he Burked and "LIT HIS Now, there is an open course for you, if you don't | FIPE" with one of your letters. I have no doubt he wish for a trip with your next 3s. 3d. from London | did ; it was his common practice ; but then, William,

was to have been made the signal the day before yesterday for an insurrection in a liberal sense ; and that the constitution of 1812 was about to be proclaimed. Whether the information thus given was believed or

brought up in custody of Peake, an officer employed by the Post-office authorities, and placed at the bar before not, the authorities, however, took good care to Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a letter containing a provide against any casualty that might occur. The £5 Bank of England note and a half sovereign, which regiment La Reina Gobernadera, and a battery of nounted artillery, remained the whole of yesterday | came into his possession for delivery by virtue of his office under arms, and ready for action at a moment's notice, as letter.carrier, the property of the Postmaster General. n their barracks. On account of the rumours which The letter was posted at Camden Town, by Mr. Harris, an had been affoat the whole of yesterday, that an artist, and directed for Cambridge. The case was frlly attempt would be made to disarm the guard at the made out. The prisoner said nothing in his defence, and upon the application of Mr. Peacock the witnesses were Booksellers. Post-office and the Custom-house, and, on account of the crowds that were assembling in the Puerta de bound over, and the prisoner was ordered to be re-

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Police Intelligence.

BOW STREET.

MARYLEBONF.

WORSHIP STREET.

Thorne Lewis, a young man of very respectable appear-

ance, stated to be the son of a gentleman of property,

and also with violently assaulting Mr. George Chambers,

a master carpenter, who had prevented him from accom-

FRIDAY .- POST-OFFICE ROBBERY .- James Byrne was

Sol and Plaza Major, the Captain-General appeared manded. There occurred, however, nothing to call into action the military force. The groups dispersed, and retired to their homes. The guards, however, at the places teen years of age, were placed at the bar before Mr abovementioned, remained under arms the whole of the night : and the soldiers did not lay aside their muskets for a moment. The guards are still doubled and the same precautions are taken to-day. trilling disturbance took place at Seville on the 26th able extent. A seizure of the spirits, &c., was made .-Some young men uttered eries in favour of the Constitution of 1837, and paraded the streets with a flag; House of Correction.

PORTUGAL.

THE ELECTIONS .- A letter from Lisbon of the 30th ult. gives the following account of ministerial infamics in relation to the forthcoming elections :-- Prepara was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with Ah, you cunning little roguey poguey, so your lettor | tions for the approaching electoral campaign are going having attempted to drown himself in the Regent's Canal, doubt they feel it. At all events, they cannot fail to plishing his purpose. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Chambers, whose face was very much swollen and discoloured, that while passing down the Quren's-road in company with a friend, between nine and ten o'clock on the preceding night, he observed the prisoner, who appeared to be in a state of frantic excitement, running down the centre of the road, kicking his hat before him and using the most dreadful imprecations. After pur suing this strange conduct for some time, the prisoner suddenly declared that he would throw himself into the them at once to be natives of Gallicia, and therefore canal, and instantly started off as fast as he could in that Spanish subjects. By this means, in one parish of direction. On reaching the fence at the side of the tawing-path, the prisoner attempted to spring over it, but in loing so his foot was caught by the rails, and pitching headforemost over them, he rolled down the bank into the water. Witness and his friends, who had followed the prisoner in expectation of his threat being realised, immediately hastened to his assistance, and just as h was in the act of sinking succeeded in getting hold of great Autocrat of all the Russias might safely set up him and pulling him out. The prisoner, however, exclaimed that he was determined to drown himself, and struggled so strenuously to release himself, that one o opposition appear to have but a very slender chance them was obliged to pinion his arms and the other his of success. There is no use, however, in speculating legs, in order to effect his : emoval. While carrying him any further upon the result, as in about six weeks ionce the question will be set at rest, the elections other persons came up, and the former, who stated himbeing to commence on the 3d of August. self to be groom to the prisoner's father, requested he

SWITZERLAND, settle in Berne, and there resume the practice of medicine. At Bale Campagne the anti-Jesuit party fore, and ordered the charge to be entered against him.

UHV, in unn, would

PRICE THREE-HALFPENCE.

JOE MILLER THE YOUNGER, ENLARGED TO THE SIZE OF PUNCH. N 0. I. of the New Series contained the HOUSE OF CONVENS TAKING THE HOUSE OF LORDS

COMMONS TAKING THE HOUSE OF LORDS INTO CUSTODY, by Joe Miller's own Academician'; and 25,000 impressions have already been sold. No. 2, will record a Painting by the same Arlist, in

which "Nurse Graham abandons her offspring" and "Nurse Graham is taken up upon the charge;" also a brantiful engraving of "The Cabin of the Wounded Peasarts at the late Cork Massacre," with numerous other engravings. Joe Miller has now the assistance at his Round Table of Poet, Mentor, Critic, Clown, Fool, and Learned Pig, and his pages will be illuminated by all the brilliancy of the week. With the New Series there is also a splendid new Title, Price Three-halfpence Stamped, to go free by Post Twopence-halfpenny. May be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

#### Office, 159, Fleet-street.

On Saturday, July 19th, will be published, No. 28 of the MORNING STAR, AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMIST.

Price One Penny.

CONTAINING a Letter from Mr. Etzler in Caracus-a Report of the Directors of the Tropical Emigration Society-an article on the Squabbles of the different Societies which aim at benefitting the People ; and much other interesting information of the Tropical World, The whole of the back numbers can now be had at Mr. Watson's, 5, Paul's-alley, PaterRoster-row, and other

# NOVEL EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON AND BACK IN ONE DAY, FOR FOUR SHILLINGS!

FRIDAY. - ILLICIT DISTILLATION. - A man named THE MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the CHARTIST Patrick Sullivan, and William Collins, a boy about six ASSOCIATION and CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY, respectfully announce to the Public that Long, charged under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., chap 63, see, 33, with being concerned in working an illicit still at they have engaged Special Trains for a PLEASURE TRIP No. 15, Blandford-news, Portman-square. There were to the beautiful and salubrious town of BRIGHTON, numerous casks, &c. in the kitchen, and the "trade" had on SUNDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1845. The Committee have no doubt been carried on for some time past to a considermade every arrangement with the Brighton friends to ronder the excursion a truly pleasant one. Children The prisoners were convicted in the penalty of £20 each ; under fifteen years half price. The Trains will start from in default of payment, three months' imprisonment in the the terminus at London Bridge at a quarter past So'clock precisely, returning from Brighton at Seven in the evening, thus allowing upwards of eight hours to visit the THURSDAY .- ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. -Lewis

Pavilion, Chain Pier, Devil's Dyke, Kemp Town, and the num rous other attractions of this pleasant town. The Trains will stay five minutes at the Croydon

station, to take up friends from Croydon, Merton, Mitcham, and the surrounding districts, who must be there punctually by half-past 8 o'clock.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, in one volume. post 8ro, neat cloth, lettered, price 7s. 6d.,

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES A Prison-Rhyme : in Ten Books :

BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST.

Orders (for the present) to be addressed either to Mr. D'Connor, 54, Great Marlborough-street ; or to Mr. Cooper, 134, Blackfriars-road, London.

## CITY CHARTIST HALL,

, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The Chartists of the Metropolis, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that

MR. THOMAS COOPER (late of Stational Gaoi, and author of the forthcoming Chartist epic, written in his imprisonment, and entitled "The Purgatory of Sulcides") will commence a series of TWELVE LEC. TURES, in the abovenamed spacious and commodious kall, on the first Sunday evening in August. Subjects as follows :---

1 .- Ancient Egypt : its priestcraft and dospotism, and their effects on succeeding generations : its sciences, monuments, de., de.

2 .-- Aucient Greece: its freedom and enlightenment: its literature, arts, philosophy, and social institutions, &c. 3 .- Ancient Rome : its democracy and public virtue, with their decay and corruption; its age of great men,

conquests, policy, literature, &c. 4.—The Middle or Dark Ages: their superstitions; nower of Popery ; rise of Mahomet ; the Crusades, &c. 5 .- Saxon period of English History : Alfred and his glorious philanthropy; our ancient democratic institu. ions, &c.

6 .- The Norman Conquest: struggios of the kings, nobles, and trading classes for political influence ; Wickliffe, Chaucer, Caxton, &c. ; the " Reformation," &c.

lence, had I abstained from commont. Moreover, as the principles of the Charter and the character of my leader, Mr. Duncombe-are dearer to me than anvthing in this world-I cannot, in justice to him and to myself, abstain from stating that the very points upon which I write underwent considerable discussion. and that Mr. Duncombe expressed his unequivocal objection to the principles of PLURALITY OF VOTES ; and although it is highly commendable that the minority should bow to the decision of the majority, yet it never would do to see the Chartist leader's assent dreaded the aristocracy of the Trades, and I feel assured that the adoption of the plan, as it now stands, would give them a greater power than ever, over the suggestion, and that the people themselves are called upon to adopt or reject what may seem to be most wise. There is now but a short time for deliberation. The last Conference named the day for the next meeting. The place of meeting is engaged. The committee have decided against their right to postpone for further consideration, and, above all, at no other time could they secure the presidency of their nurivalled chairman. Therefore, to work they must go, and not at all prematurely, for more time would but lead to more apathy, and at last only the latest moments would be devoted to business.

I am, your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

#### TO WILLIAM WISH-I-MAY-GET-IT, Esq.

My DEAR WILL,-You see that I now rank you amongst my friends; an I, in faith, so I ought, for you are doing me and mine good service. Dear Will, I thank you very sincerely for the following letter, published in Lloyd's of last week : I hope and trust that the proprietor will have equal cause to be obliged to you, but I fear not.

#### - THE CHARTIST MOUSE-TRAP.

To the I ditor of " Lloyd's Weekly Newsyaper."

Sir,-I have to thank you for the advice given to me as to the best mode of obtaining back the little amount which I subscribed to the Chartist's Co-operative Land Society, and I certainly should greatly prefer to receive it of Mr. O'Connor himself, or of Mr. William Prowting Roberts, rather than to take it from either of the two underlings, who, I perceive from your last week's paper, volunteer to their masters. But I shall have a word to say to their masters, which renders it very desirable I should see them, and I seek to know how this is to be accomplished. The notice in the Northern Star was, that all money should be sent to William Prowting Roberts, care of money is to be sent to William Prowing Roberts, Esq. care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 54, Great Marlboroughstreet, Regent-street. Which of these places is correct ? At neither was Mr. William Roberts to be found last the country. You pointed out the law list as a channel by which to obtain information of Mr. Roberts, and that those who were solicitors, and not in the law list, should be avoided. I find that the name of Mr. Roberts is in the law list, under the head of London solicitors ; but after giving the address in Lozdon, Bath, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne are also added as his address, so there is no necessity to avoid him; the difficulty is, that he may avoid us. If I am to go from London to Bath,

from Bath to Manchester, and from Mauchoster to Newcastle in quest of him, by the time I arrived at the latter place, he might have returned to London, and if I followed him there, he might again have set off for Bath. I have been thinking if we had subscribed our £5000, and after depositing it in the bank, our treasurer had, under Rule 2, made application on behalf of the trustees for the withdrawal of the same, and it had been so withdrawn, these four residences of Mr. Roberts (to say nothing of the two additional ones, 340, Strand, and 54, Great Marlboroughsociety. I and my shopmates have all discontinued to for a quarter in ad

one morning last week in my mouse-trap :--Wisbeach, July 2nd, 1845. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

SIR-Having seen the letter of Mr. Hill's in Llord's newspaper of June 29, pretending to be a reply to yours of the 21st, in the Northern Star, and supposing that you would write to Mr. Hill again in your paper of next Sa- HAVE DONE WELL! Have you got it yet, Will? Berne. turday, I thought I could give you a little information respecting the character of the man alluded to, for I live within a short distance of where Mr. Hill lived and carried on the business of merchant, in corn, wool, coals, spirits, de., as well as banker, in which branches he failed about twenty years ago, and caused the complete given to the most anti-Chartist principles. I write rain of a great many people in Wisbeach and the neighfor the sixpenny subscribers, and commend them to bourhood, and likewise a great excitement for a long the care of their wealthier brethren. I have always time, for he made such fair promises, and some placed such confidence in him, that they bought his one-pound notes at 10s., 12s., 15s, and even 17s. each, and thereby ruined themselves, his creditors receiving not more than 35. 6d. in the pound, in two separate payments. Some democracy. However, it is cheering that all is but time after that, Mr. Hill again commenced business as merchant in corn, wool, coals, wine, and spirit, as well as shipowner, common brewer, and proprietor of the Star in the East-not editor. as you stated in your letter of the 21st., although I dare say he did chief part of the diting. You must bear in mind that it was some years before he got into all this trade that I have mentioned, for the people were very dubious for some time. About four years ago, or somewhere thereabouts, he failed a second time, to the tune, I am told, of £80,000 or upwards, so you may depend he caught some of them again. I can assure you that no person has caused such serious losses to the public in and about Wisteach as he has, and, considering the attacks which I supposed he made upon you, in Lloyd's paper of the 8th and 15th of June, 1

thought it was nothing but right that you should know a little of the man you had to deal with ; and admiring your principles, as I always have done, I have taken the plea ure of writing you these few lines. Ton will please excuse all imperfections in my letter, as

am but a very moderate scholar. I am, your humble servant,

JANES KNAPE. P.S .- He is called "Jemmy Hill, the bad paper man, at Wiebeach ; and I think you might very well give him hint of a few of these things. J. K.

Dear Will, I am the very last man in the world to make an ill-natured remark upon others' misfortunes; but then, as Poor Richard says, "three removes are as bad as one fire," so you see that people will be cantious; and experience makes mon wise. 1 of the Jesuits, the Univers, was quite blindfolded

about the chances of failure. True, it is many a good man's case; but, then, never put your eggs in a basket that the bottom has fallen out of. You, no fact. doubt, heard all about the £1 notes, and the many occupations of the proprietor of the Star in the East, and perhaps you will now see good reason for that pay the money in order to prevent our paying a visit to gentleman-DEALER IN CORN advocating a repeal of the Corn Laws, as a snip owner as well. In faith, we Pope himself, who, according to the brave abbe, live in strange times, when poor deluded men will so speak out for themselves. I shall make no further comment upon the above letter than merely to ob Feargus O'Connor, Esq., \$40, Strand. The rules say all serve, that the poor people of Peterborough and Wisbeach have not yet been gulled by the bait in my demanded by the operatives ; in consequence of which mouse-trap. Poor burned things, they dread the fire. nearly five hundred have returned to their work-Now, read the following letter from Drogheda, Ire-the s upport of their fellow workmen whose employers week: at neither was Feargus O'Connor. Both were in land, and see how Lloyd's protective, considerate, have notyet given in. virtuous people-loving editor has scared the mice from the trap, and then read the list of subscriptions, and especially the £15 odd and £2 from France. Yes, really, all from France; and see how you and Carpenter between you have changed our name to "UNIVERSAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION."

#### Mele, Drogheda, July 2nd, 1845.

My Dear Sir,-I take this opportunity of returning you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching exertions in behalf of the oppressed against the oppressor, but the journals and La Presse deplored it as a victory over couse of my trespassing on your attention is, having seen | religion itself. The Quotidienne having announced, on your reply to that chapter of accidents which appeared in authority of letters from Rome of the 28th and 29th Lloyd's, and the satisfactory manner in which you upset his puerile reasoning, also the lonus held out to the working classes from the adoption of the Chartists Co-operative Land Society. May Lask if persons in Ireland can become members of it? if so, will you, sir, have the kindstreet) might have rendered it very inconvenient for the ness to transmit me a copy of the rules and p: ospectus ? By doing so you will much oblige a number of sterling purchase the Northern Star; but one copy, which was haid democrats in this locality; among the rest, your sincere HUGH CABARER. friend.

have, and as small favours are thankfully received, and may be as safe in my hands as in rouns, will you oblige me by transmitting the amount for the satis-FACTION of the subscribers. But, after all, you de- Lucerne. Mr. Scott, the new Secretary of the cline to meet me in discussion-WISE MAN, YOU | English Legation In Switzerland, had arrived at

Ever yours, dear William, In the cause of TRUTH.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ransom.

# Foreign Antelligence.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Peers on Friday a smart dis cussion arose on the chapter of the budget relating to Algiers. General Castellane condemned the attempts made to occupy so extensive a country at a cost of 100,000,000 annually to France, and with 109,009 men.

THE JESUITS .- The leading feature in the Faris journals of Sunday is the successful termination of Baron Rossi's mission to the Court of Rome, al doubt upon the subject having been put an e id to by the following semi-official announcement in the Mrs suger of Saturday night :-- " The King's government as received news from Rome. The negociation confided to M. Rossi has attained its object. The congregation of Josuits will cease to exist in France, and is about to terminate of itself ; its houses will be closed and its noviciates dissolved." The Debats accompa nics this communication with the information that it was only six months ago that the Government received information of the re-establishment of the order of Jesuits in France ; that about that time the simultaneous reports of divers provincial procureurs da Roi showed that houses connected with the order were forming in all directions, and it was ascertained that twenty-two houses had already been fully completed. Although the law armed the authorities with power for their prompt suppression, yet the Government preferred the more prudent course of appealing, in the first instance, to the spiritual authoity, and M. Rossi was dispatched to Rome. The task which this diplomatist had to execute was delicate and difficult, and his success is a proof of the sound discretion which dictated the choice of so able a man. How secretly the negociation must have been managed is proved by the fact that the French organ knew there was a something touching you home Only three days before the authoritative announce ment in the Messager the Jesuit journal stated, in triumphant tone, that the negociation had failed and such was generally believed to have been the The Paris journals of Monday are mostly occupied

with the "expulsion (as it was deemed) of the Jesuits from France." The Guzette de France, a parti-prêtre journal, edited by the celebrated Father de Genoude. is sy hardy as to venture an insinuation against the quailed before menaces regarding his Italian domi nions. The Jesuit organ declares naïvely that the Papal decree has broken its heart.

The National states that sixty-two master carpenters have agreed to the advance to five franes per day those who have so returned are forming a fund for

The heat in Paris was intense on Sunday and Monday. The thermometer stood at two o'clock, in the shade, each day, at about 90 of Fahrenheit. A number of horses fell dead in the streets from the excessive heat.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are, like those of the preceding day, occupied principally with the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The Opposition prints and the organs of the Government continued to express their delight at this triumph, while the Legitimatist ult., that there was no truth in the statements in the Moniteur relative to the suppression of the Jesuits by order of the Pope, the Patrie observes, that "it was scarcely possible the Government would publish result of such importance if it were not true. However unlikely the assertion of the Quotidicand appeared, the editor of the Patrie had, nevertheless, deemed it expedient to seek for information on the subject, and had "ascertained that the communica-

rities make no efforts to prevent.

Letters from Berne, of the 4th instant, state that the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of the parochial church of the Franciscan Friars at

A letter from Basle, of the 4th instant, states that the small town of Thusis, which, after Coire, was the most manufacturing and rickest in the canton of the Grisons, had been entirely destroyed she is landlady of a house in the Waterloo road, and that by fire.

GREECE.

destruction of the village of Ceropolis in Acarnania, which was attacked and pillaged by a band of about twenty robbers, and then totally burnt. Another village near Dragomestre, in the same province, was surprised by another band at noon-day, who killed one of the inhabitants, severely wounded two others, and carried off two of the principal proprietors, for the purpose of compelling them to pay "egregious Here, in the capital, an attempt was made to break into the treasury, in spite of the guard placed there. Luckily the robbers had only succeeded in breaking open the lock of the onter door when they were alarmed, and made their escape. A few days since a merchant was stopped in a carriage on the road to the Firzous, at five in the alternoon. robbed of 700 drachms (about £250), and was se verely wounded, as well as the coachman. This day ing act, committed at such an hour, in the most frequented road in Greece, where carriages are continually passing, is imputed to persons employed b the police. Assassinations are also becoming so frequent that no one ventures out in the evening, unles well armed. Five days since, about nine at night, young man, the nephew of Lieut.-Colonel Karatassos one of the King's aides-de-camp, was stabled in th. ureties. back a moment after he had quitted his house, and left dead in the street. No one can imagine the motive of this crime. The day before yesterday, the printer of the Courier d' Athenes, an oppositio journal, was stabled in the street in open day, by an

unknown rullian, who effected his escape. It would be endless to report all the outrages which are hourly committed, and which keep the population in a constant state of alarm and terror. The conduct of the government in the mean time is most extraordinary it appears that its indulgence towards certain brigands is inexhaustible.

The Presse states that a letter from Athens. re ceived by way of Tricste, mentions that Grivas had been killed in a duel, fought with Kallergi, the King's aid-de-camp. The cause of this duel was lately detailed in the *Herald*. Some apprehension is said to be felt on account of the number of Grivas's followers, which amount to 2,000 desperados.

### CIRCASSIA.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter dated from the rontiers of Russia, the 17th ult., which states that the check suffered by the army under the orders of Count Woronzow, and the difficulty of maintaining a strong military force in the provinces now half deserted, force the Emperor to adjourn the definitive pacification of the Caucasus. Not only will there be no more fre-h troops sent there, but it is the intention of the Emperor to diminish the number of the troops already there. It is supposed that 50,000 men distributed in the numerous forts of the Caucasus may be regarded as sufficient to maintain the defensive and the status quo.

UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK. The packet ship Oxford has just arrived with New York papers of June 16. We take the following ex-York tract from their correspondence, dated Washington. June 14:-"A rumour has been circulated at Washington

and Baltimore, said to rest upon good authority, that the President has offered the mission to England to the Hon. Louis M'Lane, of Baltimore."

NEW ZEALAND.

DREADFUL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SETTLERS AND THE NATINES.-FALMOUTH, JULY 7.-The Midlothian, Morison, from Sydney, NSW, arrived off here and landed a mail ; also the following report :--" On April 2, in lat. 35 43 S, long. 177 56 E, spoke the Mary, of New Bedford (whaler), which reported having seen, three days previously, her Majesty's ship North Star working into the Bay of Islands ; also reports that the natives there and the crew of her Majesty's ship Hazard and the British troops had an encounter; and the flag staff had been pulled down.

The prisoner was fined £5 for the assault, which was paid, and he was set at liberty. [Low diet, his head shaved, exercise on the treadmill, and an occasional taste of a horse-whip would be of great service to this fool.]

in the direction of the station-house a livery-servant and

might be given up to him, and, on witness refusing to comply, the prisoner by a sudden effort succeeded in get

ting his right-hand at liberty, and struck him a violent

blow on the eye, which he was about to repeat when he

was stopped by a policeman, whom he also assailed in the

same manner. He was at length removed to the resi-

dence of his father, who, on being apprised of the circum-

stances, said that his son had made similar attempts be-

SOUTHWARK. THURSDAY .- ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT AT SEICIDE .-William Martin, a young man of respectable family, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with assaulting Margaret Concy, and afterwards attempting to commit suicide at the police station. The complainant stated that 1 female named Lucis lodges in her house, whom the defendant is in the habit of visiting ; that on the preced-

FEARFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- ATHENS, JUNE | ing night the complainant, being alarmed on hearing cries 21sr .- An official roport has just been received of the of "Murder!" proceeded up stairs to Lucas's room, and found her lying on the floor, and the defendant standing over her. He seemed to be highly excited, and as he had a knife in his hand, she (the complainant) inte fered, and remonstrated with him; but, instead of minding what she said, he treated her with much viol nce in his attempt to turn her out of the room, dragging her by the hair, and tearing her gown. She called out for assistance; but before a policeman arrived the defendant, with the poker, smashed the door, and did other damage, until he was at ength taken into custody and conveyed to the station iouse. The defendant did not seem to be intoxicated. A policeman stated that the defendant accompanied him quietly to the station-house, and he was locked up in one of the cells. About cleven o'clock he was visited in the cell, when on opening the door he was found in the act of strangling himself, for which purpose he had fastened one end of a silk scarf round his neck, while the other end was firmly bound round one of his knees, and in this position he was found, and must have effected his intention had not assistance arrived at the moment. It appeared from other evidence that the prisoner was a thorough proligate, the bane of his parents' existence. He was held to bail to keep the peace, and in the course of the afternoon was liberated, his father having found the required

#### CLERKENWELL.

TUESDAY .--- WHOLESALS SWINDLING .--- A gentleman amed Wilkins, a member of a mercantile firm in the city of considerable eminence, applied to Mr. Bingham, the itting magistrate, for advice and assistance under the folowing circumstances :- A few weeks ago a person of gendemanly appearance and address, who said he resided at Ware, called at his house and gave a large order for goods. Witness complied with the order, and sent one of their travellers to deliver them. The traveller, seeing that the house had every appearance of fashion and substance oft the articles, having been directed to call in a few days for their price. Repeated applications were made for the money, but to no purpose, and applicant at length discovered that his customer was one of a regular gang of swindlers, who had victimized numerous London trades men, as well as several shopkeepers and others in their locality. They only remained a few days in the house, but during that time whole van-loads of goods of various kinds were left by credulous tradesmen ; they were no sooner delivered than privately conveyed away from the inst., at ten o'clock, when it is expected that every premises. The house was besieged by duns, but when admission was obtained they found it empty. The goods applicant sent were transferred to London by the Eastern Counties Railway, and he traced thom from the terminus to a livery-stable within the sistrict of this court, where then the law and the law and the land." they then lay. The stable-keeper refused to deliver them up to applicant, and hence the application. Mr. Bingham said, he could give him no assistance. Mr. Wilkins suid he hoped the statement would be published, so that trades- cisely. men might be put upon their guard. THAMES.

MONDAY .-- EXTENSIVE SAUGOLING .-- James Scott. sailor, and the steward of the the ship Princess Alic Maud, from St. John's, New Brunswick, was charged upon a Custom-house information with smuggling 197 lbs. of compressed Cavendish tobacco, by which he had incurred a penalty of £100. The information charged the defen ant with being on board a certain vessel in the port of London, not being driven therein by stress of weather o other unavoidable causes, and having on board divers, to wit, 197 lbs of compressed manufactured tobacce, the same being in packages less that 300lbs, weight each respectively. The prisoner said the tobacco was his, and he had concealed it. He was very sorry for what he had done. He went ashore, and while he was ashore the revenue officers found the tobacco. No one knew anything about it but himself. Mr. Broderip fined the defendant £100, and said he had no power to mitigate. Mr. Hopper, clerk to the solicitor of Customs, said the prisoner would have to suffer a long imprisonment before he was liberated unless he paid the fine. The duty on the tobacco was above £90

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. - Central Commit es of with a festival and ball. Feargus O'Connor, Esq.,

Kepere and his contemporaries. 8.-The English Commonwealth, and the Protectora of Cromwell,

9 .- Milton : his patriotism and poetry, &c.

10,-The Rostoration ; "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 ; commencement of the National Debt, and modern system of government; Walpole, Chatham, Burke, Pitt, For, de. : independence of America, &c.

11 .- The Frence Revolution and reign of Napoleon, & 12 .- Dyron and modern literature; views of progres and prospects of the future.

gar' A few voices and instruments are practising, to popular airs, the " People's-Songs," also composed by Mr. Cooper, in his imprisonment; and each lecture will be preceded and followed by the choral performance of one of these pieces, in which the audience will be invited to

N.B .- Further particulars of the lectures, &c., will b givon.

# forthcoming Acetings.

### CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

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

#### SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfrians-road, it half-past six o'clock .-- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock .-- Westminster : at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at halfpast saven .- Somers Town: at the Hall of Science, 19, Cumberland Row, King's-cross, at half-past seven. -Spitalfields : at the Standard of Liberty, Bricklane, at seven o'clock precisely .- Emmett Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.

### MONDAY EVENING.

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

Tower Hamlets : at the Whittington and Cat,

Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock .---Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

LONDON .- CITY CHARTIST HALL, I, TURNagainlane.-The public discussion will be resumed at halfpast ten o'clock on Sunday morning next. In the Ifternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Couneil will meet for the despatch of business. At five o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Victim Committee will meet. At half-past six the Chartist choir will meet.

THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE will meet at the City Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, July 20th, at three o'clock in the alternoon.

THE EXILES RESTORATION COMMITTER will meet at the Hall, I, Turnagain-lane, o: Sunday, the 20th member will be present.

HALL OF SCIENCE, 19, Cumberland-row, King's-

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be held at the Monpelier Tayorn. Walworth, on Monday evening next, July 14th, at eig t 'clock pre-

HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening next. July 15th, at eight o'clock precise'y.

Tower HAMLETS .- The members of the Land Society meeting at the Whittington and Cat, Churchrow, Bethnal-green, are requested to attend on Tucaday evening next, at eight o'clock.

CITY OF LONDON .- The members of this locality will meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

THE MEMBERS of the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe locality are requested to nicet on Tuesday evening next, at the King of Prussin, Tooley-street.

WHITECHAPEL .- Mr. John Sewell will lecture at the Brassfounders' Arms, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely.

WESTMINSTER.-Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane. -Mr. J. F. Linden will lecture on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven precisely.

UNITED PATRIOTS' BEARFIT SOCIETY .--- The second anniversary of this prosperous institution will be celebrated at the Chalk Farm Tavern, near Primrose-hill and Regent's park, on Monday, July 28th,

	week the General Secretary of the Chartist Co-operative	F. O'Connor, Esq.	from the despatch addressed to the Government.	and the town of hororarika burnt, about a hundred	Trades, &c., Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane,	in the chair. Dinner on table at two o'clock pre-
	AND SACIES ICINIFIC	The Train The second a second and the second s		of the natives had been killed and wounded, and	Wednesday evening, July 9th; Mr. J. Grassby,	cisely. The Philantropic Harmonic Meeting of its
	"Many sums have been sont to the treasurer which		That despatch was brought to I aris by a secretary	about eighteen or twenty of the English : the com-	Carpenter, in the chairSums received - Per J.	members and friends will be held on Tuesday evening
	will be acknowledged by that gentleman on his return to	I am in great hope of being able to carry ont the plan	the French Emplassy, who was to have on montain	mander of the Hazard badly wounded. The British	Heaton, Chthero, £2 58. 6d.; the Trades of Bury,	next, at half-past eight, at the Society house, Mr.
	town."	without selling one acre of ground ; and I'll just tell	evening with the reply of the French Government of	residents had all left for Auckland. Quietness had	per Martin Ireland, £5. Per Mr. T. M. Wheeler-	J. Skinner's, Brown Bear, two doors from Drury-lane,
	This appears to us a singular mode of comming on the			been restored."	Mr. Rowland, Hackney, 2s. ; Mr. Cheetham, Shef-	Broad-street, Bloomsbury.
	business, as does the report of Wr. (10 min in the count	raise building-money on mortgage, to be paid off, as	Patrie, " that the orders of the General of the Jesuit:		field, 2s. 6d.; Mr. A. Holmes, Derby, 2s. 6d.; A.	HALIPAX The next West Riding delegate meet-
	paper, that he does not know the const manufacture	raise ballaing-money on moregage, to be paid on, as	have at this moment reached Paris."	JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' DINNER On last Monday	B., 1s.; W. C. P. S., 1s. The members of the com-	ing will be holden at Halifax, in the Working Man's
	at Manchester ; but that he required second neurole for	all mortgages may, with six months' notice ; and that	DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN LEADER The Paris	week upwards of seventy of the jours evmen tailors	mittee are requested to attend on wednesday even-	Hall, Bull-close-lane, on Sunday, July 13th, to com-
	entrance Schole with a second second promosilor	in less than five years every occupant may be able to	iourn is of Tuesday announce the demise of one of	of York sat down to a most splendid dinner at the	ing next, July 16th, at nan-past eight precisely, ic	mence at twelve o'clock. The members of the local
	trict secretary. I wish to know in what contain he as	pay down his quota of the redemption-money, and	the ording Republicans of the capital, a M. Raban.	Hop Grove Inn, in the vicinity of York. After do-	decide on what the testimonial shan oe. An persons	Land Society will meet in the above room on Sunday
				and lashed to the foot mints set before them. the	still retaining books or money on account of the	evening at six o'clock.
	is at liberty go to and receive succent month in one share	nerr frez. Think of that, you dog, and that shall	the Palais Royal, and who, although humpbackee	company adjourned to the pleasure grounds, where	testimonial fund, are hereby requested to forward the	
	not knowing of how Blans namons than another direction	RENT FREZ. I MINK OF LUAL, YOU GOG, ALG CHAC SMAN		they amused themselves with the games of cricket.	same on or before the 16th instant to R. Norman,	BANKRUPTS.
-	not knowing of how many persons, then another director (for instance, the next on the list, Mr. Dayle) may do the	not stop the process of buying and subdividing.	all the movements of the Republican party since	skittles, &c., until "Day began to draw her curtain."	Esq., general treasurer, 2, New Broad-street, City,	
	same, and so any other member of the coriety lir	Now I an Will be sure and muito to mo even	1 1830. He was arrested and imprisoned several times.	when all retired to the house, and there partook of	or to Mr. J. Syme, general secretary, 1, Bishop's	( I fom I find g statut, oury 1)
	Connor, Mr. Roberts and thouther directions have such i	made hat then let me hand your letter: as by one	and remained under the survemance of the force	an excellent supper. After the cloth was removed,	Terrace, Walcot-square, Lambeth.	William Parsley, Woolwich, hatmaker - Samuel Elphick,
	and an address to the Chartist hade governite Lost	a the second sec	and have momental	the chairman gave the toast, " May this day be a	A MEETING OF THE MINERS OF West Moor, Back-	Bermondsoy-street, victualler – William Haward Rawe, Portee Haunshire, encier-Jeeph Thorn, New Brent-
			SPAIN.	step owards the downfall of the tyranny exercised	worth, and Earsdon Collicrics, was held on July 7th,	Fand and Come Paline Middlessey n'umber - Ohn Fan.
	Land Society," proposing to answer the objections con-	able accidents in the world, you wrote the second				
	TS TRA in some same	half of moun lotton last most and unblished it title	198 From the opposition of the trading st lits	cheered. An excellent amateur band followed with	chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Auty,	John Shorland, Bristol, grocer - Thomas Lovell, Hen-
				the air, "A man's a man for a' that." Several other	agent of the Miners' Association, and was followed	stridge-marsh, Somersetseurs, Gealer - John Harvard,
	secarity of the funds," Is this the security f Irrocharsible	many bearing a count I assume you that your letter	past, assunget approaches, it would seem as it can			
	They also show a secul indistigate They also say 4 thoras		a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a			I range Company, DEMODERATESI CCL MIGHAE, CITY, MARCE
	is no obstacle to enrolment." I am informed that no en-	was not in the number of Lloyd's Shall to shall	movement. Last night, however, these appearances	up for several hours, until at length the hour for re	to the meeting, who congratulated the miners of the	writers-John Archer Dow, Romford, Essex, draper-
	rolment can take place nithout great alteration in the	Naw ig not that odd? What A capital douge.	I presented a more threatening character than 101 SUIIC	Withing homeword areaved Several omnibuses and	t above collieries on their suit notating has to the print.	Thomas Eastword, Brighton cheesemonger
	ruics; but why should they enrol if it is unnecessary ?	What a protection against being answered ! And,	time past. Groups of people were seen at the Puerta	cibs being in waiting, all returned to York highly	Thes of union. Three cheers were given for Mr.	port, Little Love-lane, City, wholesale hosior - Janos
	And if it is necessary in July, was it not equally so in	what a great man I am to have a whole paper printed	del Sol and in the Plaza Mayor, engaged in carnest	sausned with the day's entertainment.	itoberts and three for the union.	Filbey, Egham, Surrey, licensed-victualler.

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

2

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she could not live many days, as from cough and want of Many other remarkable instances of cures I have known, rest she was so much enfeebled; and the use of medicine, 'inasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medi-

> Yours very faithfully, THOMAS MCADAM.

Dungannon, April 6, 1841.

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houses ; and by appointment by Dr. Butler, Dablin : Marshall, Belfast; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; M'Sweeny, Galway; M'Adam, Dungannon; G. P. Atkins, chemist, 122, Patrick-street, near the Market, Cork.

of sheet lightring, with occasional thunder. WAY'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorrhoen, war-BUSINESS FOR THE SEASON .- When Ministers are preparing to reture for a season from the business of hours : in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising from local causes. Parliament, they have generally on hand a stock of

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to be taken entire or loft alone, are cut up into little all medicine vendors in town and country. Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between bits for the accommodation of all parties, and some the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven goods of doubtful quality, which it is found impossible

and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's to do anything with, though they have been puffed Celebrated Balsamic Fills, for the cure of gleets, impuis- up a great deal in the course of the year, are allowed sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the to go at an alarming sacrifice. The Ministers might, loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the with advantage, have recourse to the ticketing bladder or urethra, and other discases of the urinary system at the close of the session, and dress out the passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect Ministerial benches with all the articles they have on cure in the space of a few days ; they have also been found hand, appropriately labelled for the convenience and decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism ; guidance of the majority that does the Government and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects the favour of supporting it. We can conceive what a eure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, coids, and all dis- of self abuse. In boxes at 2s, 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. | show might be made at the present moment, if this By post free. 3s., 5s., and 12s. suggestion were acted on. The favourite commercial

"A mild diarctic-a soothing balsamic-a powerful catch-words, "Extensive failure," might be most onic-and an excellent invigorating pill."-Sunday appropriately exhibited over a pile of bills, including tonic - and an excellent invigorating pill,". those relating to Irish colleges, the Scotch Poor Law, Wray's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain spe- | and a variety of others which we need not parcific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symp- ticularly designate. Torvism once warranted not to shrink, and the colours once guaranteed not to run, Wray's Improved Suspensory Dandages, well adapted for | might now be labelled as "This remnant, a little sportsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering solled, to be cleared off at any sacrifice, on account of from disease, relaxation, local debility, & c., approved of the extensive alterations." A bundle of Conservative and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy, principles could be officered as "Last year's writered principles could be offered as "Last year's patterns, Best Jean. 1s. and 1s. 6d. ; ditto, with fronts, 3z. 6d. ; at a very great reduction," and the measures appli-cable to Ireland might be all lumped together as " This knitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d. ; ditto, with clastic springs, lot of fine Irish," with an intimation that it must bo RUPTURES immediately disposed of. There are several odd lots Wraus Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro- that could be ticketed as part of the old Whig bankperly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; rupt's stock, almost the whole of which the new Conservative firm took to on commencing business. As in these cases of selling off there is usually an annonncement of certain articles being actually "given away," perhaps Sir James Graham's Medical Reform Bill may serve as something to fall under the descriptweive fine engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, tion alluded to. At all events, the stock on hand and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt | must be very soon cleared, and, as the Government traders are not particularly scrupulous, they will, no doubt, resort to any tricks that may suggest them-MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and selves for accomplishing the object .- Times. PROPOSED TUNNELS UNDER LONDON .- A project has been formed for uniting the Great Western Railway loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel from solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, se-Paddington to Shoreditch, under the New-road to condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment ; followed Finsbury-square, and then turning off. By means by observations on marriage, with proper directions for of branch tunnels Tottenham-court-road, Somersthe removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with entown, King's-cross, Islington, and other districts are gravings, showing the cyils arising from the use of mert) be benefitted. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the encury, and its influence on the body. gincer. A prospectus of this remarkable project will come before the public in a day or two .- Globe. 

must be accompanied with the usual consultation fre of

hed on. N.B.-Country druggists, booksellers, and patent media N.B.-Country in applied with any quantity of Brodies cine venders, can be supplied to the trade by the Bradies Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanita Purifying Vegetanic Line, and the trade, by the principal with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permane

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bouring men purchase a quantity : land, and hire la. pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon against which the labourer has to contend; and those Lired by a community, at the end of twenty years would bein no better condition than they were at starting, while value of their preparty twenty-fold ; that is, they would have robbed those labourers; by whose industry the value

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a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your I am, sir, yours, &c., &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR, A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author

medicines.

of the " Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Monigomeryshire,

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To Professor Holloway.

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(From Tucsday's Guzelle, July Sth, 1845.)

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William Nell, Ardwick, and Manchester, common brewer

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# Poetry.

# BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

In In currying out our promise of giving selections rrom rom the works of Brnox [see "Feast of the Poets." Shar har of June 28th], we desire to begin at the begininingoing, and to that end purpose giving two or three market, is it with human pretensions. The man with a appeineeinens of the poet's earliest (certainiy not his best) small, single conceit is shunned, a silly, miserable fellow; workrork-" The Hours of Idleness." However imperfect but the brave, wholesale dealer-the man of a thousand may nay be the first productions of a poet's pen, they are pretensions, is beset by buyers. Now, Ebenezer was one Ilwalways interesting-especially the first; and, what of your merchants of ten thousand eggs-and though diwaliwals interesting—especially be may, and what or your interestings of ten thousand eggs—and though may nay be a curiosity to some of our readers, we this to others they had proved addled, they had nevertheless sweeksreek give the first (printed) poetical composition pro-been gold to him. And yet, did Ebenezer's wife—his hucefuced by the author of "Childe Ikerold." It was ripe, red-lipped spouse of two-and-twenty—somehow swithritten by him at the age of fourteen, on the occasion touch her husband with a strange, a painful humility. He if the death of a favourite female relative whose loss had sixty iron winters-and every one of them plain as the dife deeply lamented. We cannot say anything for its an iron bar-in his face. Time had used his visage as road, in both directions from one bank to the other, had weethoetical merits-which indeed, like those of Benss' Rubinson Crusoe used his wooden calendar, notching inst juce, "Handsome Nell," are nil. We prefix the every day in it. And what was worse, though Time had collection of the poet's "Diary," in relation kept an honest account-and what, indeed, so honest, so exceedingly characteristic of Italy and Italian authori no tho these lines :--

M My first dash into poetry was as early as 1800. It was the countenance-it is a shabby, shameless trick Time the the ebullition of a passion for my first cousin, Margaret has with some faces-that every mark to the thoughtless [[arkarker (daughter and grand-daughter of the two Admimalirali l'arker), one of the most beautiful of evanescent He knew, too, that upon his nose-half-way, like a sentinel beings. I have long forgotten the verses,\* but it would on the middle of a bridge-there was a wart very much bigger than a pea, with bristles, sticking like black pins be de dificult for me to forget her-her dark eyes-her long ere-bre-lashes-her completely Greek cast of face and figure! thought of like a philosopher; that is, he had never [[ w] was then about twelve-she rather older, perhaps a thought about it. Nay, his honeymoon had almost waned rreatear. She died about a year or two afterwards, in consequequence of a fall, which injured her spine, and induced cronconsumption. Her sister Augusta (by some thought still penomore beautiful), died of the same malady ; and it was, undindeed, in attending her that Margaret met with the acci-Hendent which occasioned her death. My sister told me, thathat when she went to see her, shortly before her death, copoopon accidentally mentioning my name, Margaret cocence. The pauper world envied the happiness of llouioured, throughout the paleness of her mortality, to the Ebenezer Snipeton-with such wealth, with such a wife, epreves, to the great astonishment of my sister, who knew oh, what a blessed man! But the world knew not the motnothing of our attachment, nor could she conceive why torments of the wart! And wherefore was Ebenezer thus mymy name should affect her at such a time. I knew nothithing of her illness-being at Harrow-till she was gone. SorSome years after, I made an attempt at an elegy-a very Julial one. j 1 do not recoilect scarcely anything equal to at his wife's heauty, and then he thought of his withered thehe transparent beauty of my cousin, or to the sweetness face-that felon wart! In her very loycliness-like a of bf her temper. She looked as if she had been made out of satyr drinking at a crystal fount-he saw his own defor-13 ra rainbow-all beauty and peace.-[Eyron's Diary, 1821.]

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY, Cousin to the Author, and very dear to Him. 1 Hoshed are the winds, and still the evening gloom, Not e'en a zephyr wanders through the grove, Whilst I return to view my Margaret's tomb, And scatter flowers on the dust 1 love.

Within this narrow cell reclines her clay, That clay, where once such animation beam'd : The King of Terrors seized her as his prey;

Not worth, nor beauty, have her life redeem'd. 0 ! could that King of Terrors pity feel, Or Heaven reverse the dread decrees of fate!

Net here the mourner would his grief reveal, Not here the muse her virtues would relate. Bet wherefore weep ? Her matchless spirit soars Beyond where splcudid shines the orb of day;

And weeping angels lead her to those bowers Where endless pleasures virtue's deeds repay. And shall presumptuous mortals heaven arraign,

And, madly, godlike Providence accuse ? Ab ! no, far fly from me attempts so vaiu,-I'll ne'er submission to my God refuse.

Yet is remembrance of those virtues dear, Yet fresh the memory of that beauteous face: Sill they call forth my warm affection's tear, Still in my heart retain their wonted place.

#### AN INVITATION.

Wilt thou come to the dell Where the wild flowers bloom, And scatter at random Their sweetest perfume : Where hazles wide-spreading, By nature entwined, Form a bower for lovers. So meet to the mind ? Wilt thou come to the dell Ere the flowrets decay, Or the bright days of summer Have faded away ;

meanness in the man, that, in the generous heat of your They amused themselves, however, as well as they could, Where we used to sit and listen to the singing of the ing a place which must be well known to most of our heart's blood, you most manfully despise. And, there- by observing the scene around them, during the p. rivid fore, you straddle on to the tradesman who stands behind -not apparently destined to be very short-which they I wonder if its plashing is as lovely in the light, a little mountain of eggs; and timidly asking for one-it were doomed to pass on the banks of this Lombard Styx. And if the pebbles in it are as beautiful and bright, The bridge had fallen down about a week previously, im- As they were in that glad morning I am dreaming of is so very poor, so wretched a bit of huckstering, you are ashamed to be seen at it-you take the first egg offered mediately after the diligence had passed over it. No to-day,

you, and humbly laying down your halfpenny farthing, cause of storm, tempest, or swollen waters, had brought Ere a shade of coming shadows on my glowing future lay. vanish straight away! As it is with eggs, so in the world- about its destruction. It had fallen simply because it I never watch the sunset in summer's pleasant eves, was rotten, and could stand no longer. That was Till twilight dim and misty unfolds her starry leaves, eminently characteristic of Italy, and its mode of manag- But I seem to hear the stirring of an angel's viewless ing its affairs. It is to be hoped that it may be not only characteristic, but typical of the fate of one or two things And a low voice by me singing as my mother used to

in Italy. In the next place, a week had elapsed and the ruined I never feast in chambers wrought cunningly by art,

timbers of the old bridge had not yet been cleared away. But that cabin with its roses is with me in my heart, That was eminently characteristic of Italy. "Pazienza !" In the third place, one single ferry-beat, very insufficient for the purpose of transporting all the traffic of the been supplied for the purpose of keeping up the commu-Should enemies assail me I'll shelter from the strife, nication till the new bridge should be built. That was In this, the sweet oasis in the desert of my life.

terribly honest as Time ?- nevertheless, he had so marked | ties. " Pazienza !" again. the deservedly-popular character of this Magazine, In the fourth place, it was hoped that with great exerwe say sufficient to express our sense of its merits.

tion the bridge-a mere timber structure-might be reeye counted well nigh double. And Snipeton knew this. paired in two years! That was characteristic enough of Italy. Once more " Pazienza !"

But there was another circumstance attendant on the nanagement of the ferry, which would have been to an in it. Now, this wart Ebenezer in his bachelor days had | Englishman's feelings infinitely more irritating and galling than all the rest, and which unhappily was more peculiarly characteristic of Italy than all the rest. into the cold, real moon that was ever after to blink upon Peasants, with their carts of agricultural produce, his marriage life, ere Ebenezer thought of his wrinkled had been waiting there for hours. But every time pouch-like checks ; of his more terrible wart. And then a carriage came up, it took precedence of them ; did every bristle burn in it, as though it was turned to usurped their turn, and added another half hour red hot wire ; then was he plagued, tormented by the to their detention. Yet this, too, was borne with perthought of the wart, as by some avenging imp. He fect good humour. Poor Italy! to bear, has been the seemed to have become all wart : to be one unsightly excres. | hard lesson taught her in all kinds of various ways for many a long day past. It is a lesson which she has but too well learnt. And if here and there an independent spirit, unfortunate enough to have its lot cast on Italian soil in the nineteenth century, should not have learned suddenly mortified ? We have said he had taken a wife as the duty of universal suppliancy, the unbending one must young, and fresh, and beautiful as spring. And therefore, | break ;-and is broken ! Here, and at every turn, priviafter a short season, was Ebenezer in misery. He looked lege, caste, legal preferences !

We agree with the writer of the above, and earnestly pray that the break-down of the rotten bridge of the Toce may be typical of the speedy break-down mity. Was it possible she could love him ? The self-put and total destruction of the rotten Governments, question-and he could not but ask it-with her, alone, political and religious, which have for centuries n bad, at board-that tormenting question still would cursed, and yet continue to curse, that beautiful but whisper, suake-voiced in his ear-could she love him ? unhappy land. And his heart—his heart that heretofore had been cold

to our columns. Madame WOLFENSBERGER'S "Letters Again, we recommend this Magazine to our readers. The idea on which it is founded is an excellent dare not answer. True it was, she was obedient; too one; thus far, that idea has been spiritedly carried obedient. She did his bidding promptly, humbly, as out, and we trust that the public's support will not though he had bought her for hissiave. And so, in truth, be wanting to crown the project with complete suche had : and there had been a grave man of the church, cess.

> WADE'S LONDON REVIEW - July. London 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

This review has changed its management, the present number-the first of a new volume-being under ticle, breathing a holy and cheering belief in the pro- new editorial direction. The new editor will excuse gress of the human race from evil to good. "The us, if we express our hope that his management may Town Poor of Scotland" is a useful article at the be as satisfactory to his readers as that of his prede-

cessor. For the present we are somewhat disappointed, Movements" will be found well worthy of perusal, the promises given in the preceding number not having been carried out in this number, or, at least, but partially. This, however, we must attribute to a being. There are several reviews of new works, all, misfortune, which we regret, namely, the illness of the as is the wont with this Magazine, ably executed, authoress who was to have produced the romance "The Opinions of Blanco White" is a critique on a authoress who was to have produced the romance promised in the June number. This romance will, work recently published, entitled "The Life of the however, we are assured, be commenced shortly. A general title-page and index to the first volume was promised in the preceding number, but we do not number we cannot say anything commendatory : to | find it in this ; an omission which we hope will be our mind "The Corn-Lord's Tragedy" is neither | rectified in the next number. The present number opens with "a Greek tale." entitled "Ambition," in which is the beginning of a

full, true, and particular account of

### "The fool who fired the Ephesian dome,"

The greatest portion of the number is taken up with reviews, the principal of which are, on Mr. Osporxe's "Guide to Madeira, the Azores, British new volume-is a favourable one for new subscribers and Foreign West Indies, Mexico, &c.," and Thiens' "History of the Consulate and Empire of France

under Napoleon." The first of these is a delightful piece of reading. As regards the review of THERS, we cannot afford room to review the reviewer, other GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK-

London readers, the

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE UMBRELLA.

or you have never known what it is to cat ham and beer smallest of the deer kind known in our climate; n verfection.

attention to the wonderful changes "flesh is heir to," and significant animals to be met with even in the Comwhich have actually come to pass in that locality. There mons. This extraordinary animal sheds its horns, was a time when the ham and beef shop of St. Martin's- and, indeed, it has been known sometimes to lose its court was known all over Europe : \* or, at least, all over London, which is almost synonymous. Its name and "The Roebuck," continues Goldsmith, "with humble fame, or rather its viands, were in every mouth.

Should the path as I tread onward grow rough beneath And the pulses dull and heavy that so buoyantly did Deep, deep was he who placed those fat men there ; their able one. They formed the title-page of the work within, In saying that the present number fully upholds food !- 'tis here for sale-and be as fat as we !"

Alas! Time, even here, has been with his relentless in view a cause of any kind. The Roebuck is never ever-changing glass. The shop still is !- the viands TAIT'S MAGAZINE - JULY. Edinburgh : W. A ghost now walks where they once held command. He does the office of the gone, and cheerfully ; but, still Europe.-Panch.

The opening article in this month's number of he's but a ghost of what has been. Tait is an able and interesting one on Colonel MITCHELL'S "Fall of Napoleon." This article will Apologising for this digression, know, gentle reader, that St. Martin's-court, that little passage but great thogo far to open the eyes of the blind worshippers of roughfare, which leads from Granboarne-alley, or rather NAPOLEON, who, unfortunately, are not confined to France. Judging of Colonel Mircuell's book by the The very house in which I was produced to the world, extracts given in Tait, and the praises bestowed upon and which, from that circumstance, must beneeforth beit by the reviewer, we imagine that the Colonel has come as celebrated as the little butcher's shop at Stratdone good service to the cause of public morality and ford-upon-Avon, still stands where it did-an Umbrella general enlightenment, by his examination into the shop, a door or two on the left-hand side of the Court, coming causes and circumstances of Napoleon's fall. 'The from St. Martin's-lane.

yet lingering veneration amongst the ignorant, for You know it ?- do you not ?- but I'm sure you do, and those wholesale spoliators and murderers, called also my two dearly-beloved sponsors, who may still be heroes, aided by a generous, but in this instance mis- seen standing one on each side the door. They are old placed sympathy for the fallen, has caused a veil to now; but yet how sweet and pleasing are their countebe cast over the gigantic crimes of the Gallic despat, and something like a halo of admiration to surround sigh to think how unkind Nature has been in not allow-

his name. Time, however, will dispel this illusion ; ing all human beings to be as handsome as they ! Do, dear reader, when you pass that way again, examine them and we thank Colonel MITCHELL for doing something towards stripping this monstrous idol of his gaudy minutely-it will well repay the trouble-and, as you and deceptive trappings. A worse traitor to free walk away, I am sure you will scarcely be able to refrain principles-a more selfish, arrogant despot-a more from offering up a prayer, that, in your green old age, cspecially as it expressly stipulated that she must cold-blooded, brutal, blood-spiller, never existed than you may resemble them. I hope you may. cold-blooded, brutal, blood-spiller, never existed than NAPOLEON. "A Lockerbie Lick" is a capital Border rhyme, which we only regret is too lengthy to transfer REASONS FOR WRITING THE MEMO

REASONS FOR WRITING THE MEMOINS. Now, then, for one of my reasons for writing these

from Naples" are continued in this number, and unnemoirs. I believe it to be the duty of every one, be his fold a most depraved and shocking state of things station never so humble, should fate have placed him in existing in that city. The worst feature of Neaa situation to observe the various positions of mankind,politan life is the general idleness, filthiness, and I say, I believe it to be his duty to record those observacorruption of the women, high and low, rich tions, if not for the instruction, at least as an attempt, at and poor. The cause of this is, the debasing and withering influence of the priests. "Their only rethe amusement of the many who have not found the same opportunities to observe for themselves.

ligion is a superstition, that tends to deaden all I am aware, that those who write merely to amuse are other faculties, without encouraging either sympathy not ranked in the highest grade of intellectual labourers : with their fellow-creatures, or requiring virtuous conduct as a proof of picty. The most bigotted this may or may not be just; but, had I my will, they should hold a pretty exalted situation in Fame's highest women are neither better mothers nor more faithful temple. wives; they are only the most exact observers of

The doctor and the surgeon may do much to relieve the body's pains; but what physician has ever "minis- rally useful-always a laudable trait in prince or peaforms, and devoted slaves of the priests, to the utmost point of obedience, often thus precuring the indul-gence they require from their confessor for their in-trigues." "Jemimah Wilkinson, the American Protered to a mind diseased" with half the success of a Scott sant. Luckily such duties as these require no great or Dickens ? How many aching heads, and aching hearts, too, have they not relieved ?

phetess," is an interesting account of a most singular How many a tedious hour in sickness, care, and sorrow, have they have not made glide unperceived away ; and by enchanting the mind out of Thought's then dismal home, led it on, if not to happiness, at least to Hope ! Who can rise from reading the "Carol," and not feel he Rev. Joseph Blanco White." Blanco White, a Spaniard by birth, but of Irish descent, was eduhas a healthier heart than when he sat down? Not many,

cated in the Romish faith, and became a priest of Now, if ever the opportunities for observation he a reathat communion : he, however, subsequently "boxed sou for writing one's memoirs, who is likely to have the compass" of nearly all the creeds and no-creeds of reater than an Umbrella : Europe-being at one time a Deist, then an Atheist,

Whether it be spread out cold, wet, and weeping in the then a High-Church-of-England-man, then an Evanservants' hall, or, dry and snug in the butler's room ; a novel mode of determining sanity, but it may nevergelical Protestant, and, finally, some sort of a Unitawhether it be enviously watching over the heads of two rian. He appears in all these changes to have been happy lovers; or stuck almost upright, beneath the arm perfectly honest and sincere. He was a man of won-derful ability, and his knowledge of the crafts, for observing human nature. I thought this-I felt this Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. frauds, and crimes of the European priesthoods of -and this is one of my reasons for writing the present all denominations, was most extensive. With all his work.

seeming inconsistencies, whatever he believed to be

READINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY .- THE " ROE-Do you know St. Martin's court ?--- of course you do, BUCK."-" The Roebuck," says Goldsmith, " is the

and it appears to have been growing "small by degrees Heighol talking of ham and beef naturally draws my and beautifully less," till it is now one of the most in-

And, oh i what two glorious perambulating rounds of ever, rise very high, though it once took a leap at a ambition, courts the rising slope." It does not howhuman beef were then to be seen rolling, as it were, within bar which astonished every one. The Roebuck's mothe pound-shaped counter : they were a glorious sight! tions are very easy, consisting chiefly of motions of course, which are the easiest of any. It is possessed forms appeared the very incarnation of the phrase "cut of much canning, and is found to make a very good and come again." It was a decoy :-- but 'twas an honour- retreat by its various windings. The Roebuck is not which seemed to say: "Do as we do!-eat this delicious never he thoroughly tamed. It is subject to terror a social animal, and though very easily subdued, can without a cause, and, indeed, it seems seldom to have

there !-- but where those dear old rounds ? Ah ! where ? fierceness. This animal is more appreciated in America-particularly in Canada-than it is in

> FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES-Members in England, and deputies in France, are always comparing the navies of the two countries, and their complaints are so much alike, that from their catalogze of faults, it would seem to be, as far as the number of efficient ships is concerned, literally six on one side and halfa-dozen on the other. Let us hope this is so far true that it will be a long time before there is known to be any real difference Between them !--Ibid.

GLASS HOUSES .- The newspapers contain an account of an importation of a thick description of window-glass intended for roofing. This kind of residence, however, will never do for Mr. Roebuck, and such members as are in the habit of throwing stones. \_lbid.

QUEER WANTS .- People who advertise in the Times want curious things sometimes. In the columns of that print, only a few days ago, appeared an advertisement for "a respectable single woman, as wet nurse." There is some novelty in the requisition at any rate. more of the milk of human kindness than usual, tobo willing to overlook the means by which single women become qualified to fulfil the duty in question.

Mone Work for the Post Office Spr .- Certain Government authorities (evidently not under the guidance of the cemmittee of taste), have directed a story, for rather some *supercrescent* building, to be sad dled upon the Post-office, and the Punch-like hump is being crected. When completed, we presume, it will be opened by the Home Sceretary. HE is Fir for Somerning.—Prince Albert has

been again put in requisition for "laying the foundation stone" for a new building—a fresh hospital for Marylebone and Paddington. The willingness of his Royal Highness to accede to such applications unquestionably betokens a wish to make himself genestretch of intellect, and without overtasking such mental attributes as he possesses, his Royal liighness cannot fail to feel himself quite at home.

THE MILITANT DISHOP.

Church militants, 'twill much rejoice your hearts To know CHARLES JAMES, who deems himself no fool, Now boasts himself, amidst his varied parts, Director of a military school!

SETTING THE "CHANCELLOR" AT DEFIANCE .- Dyce Sombre is living at Brussels very quietly, and has a "committee" of doctors, who daily visit him and re-port upon his "case." No fewer than *nve*, we hear, pay their periodical attention to him. This is truly theless be a very sound system in Belgium.

YANKEE CUTENESS .- Some time since, the Yankce sel:coner Sally Ann, under command of one Captain Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was

For the commencement of the adventures of the Umbrella we must refer the reader to the work itself. Of course, we have but what may be considered as and with his hat cocked on one side, says ; "Captain

Tit Bits.

Ere the leaf on the willow Turn yellow and sear, Proclaiming too truly That winter is near ?

Wilt thou come to the dell Where the wild fairy pink, At the foot of the hawthorn, The night dew doth drink ; Where the wren in the woodbine Half bidden from sight, Bids each closing flower So sweetly "good night ?" Wilt thou come when the daylight Grows dim in the west, When eve's dewy star Shows its silvery crest ; When nature is silent Yet seems to rejoice, And nought meets the ear But the waterfali's voice ? Whit thou come when the twilight Steals over the hill. When the breeze on the upland Is silent and still. At that balmy hour When the lake lies at rest, And the mist seems a manile O'erspreading its breast? When the dew in the moonbeam Is sparkling and bright, When the bell of the foxglove Is shut for the night ;

When the pale aspen leaf Is at rest on the tree,

**0!** then in the dell Wilt thou wander with me !

J. M'KOWEN.

\* These verses never appeared in print.
§ " On the Death of a Young Lady"—the piece given above.

## Reviews.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-ZINE-JULX. London: Panch Office, 92, Fleetstreet.

This number opens the second volume of this excellent periodical, and we are happy to find the editor acknowledging "the success that has firmly esta-Elished the 'Shilling Magazine' as a public organ." "It has made a sphere for itself." That it will continue to widen that sphere, and increase in popularity, we cannot doubt, judging by the number before us.

The history of "St. Giles and St. James" is continued. Yoor St. Giles is arrested on the false charge of having roubed and murdered St. James, who has been found by some smagglers in an apparently dying state. They carry the wounded man to Dovesnest the residence of a villanous old usurer, the husband of a young and lovely woman, who-the case is a common one in "high life"-has been bought in the fashionable slave-market with the usurer's gold. It would appear that the money-lender's wife and St. James have been lovers. Snipeton (the usurer) is absent from home, when St. James, in a state of unconsciousness, is brought to the vulture's-nest. The return of Snipeton exhibits a scene the nature of which may be imagined. St. Giles is brought to Dovesnest to be identified by the supposed dying man, but at the moment of the expected recontre St. James is found to be gone. In describing the usurer, the author thus launches his thunder against the Molochlike gods of gold :--

Ebenezer Snipeton, in all wordly dealings, held himself which, more than any other in the world, identifies its his narrative we extract the following tit-bit :claration of the Catholic bishops-the authority a match for any of the money-coining sons of Adam. He THE TRAVELLER'S MAGAZINE-JULY. Lon\_ own supremacy with the highest conceivable interests of which he believed to be the supreme authority in Ircdon: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Caven. could fence with a guinea-and sure we are guinea-JONAH AND THE WHALE. fencing is a far more delicate art ; is an exercise demand-An English missionary, one of a set of humbugs who dish-square. This well-conceived Magazine fully bears out in its ing a finer touch, a readier sleight, than the mere twisting are as plentiful as carrion crows in distant parts-and econd, the promise contained in its first number. of steel foils :- he could fence, nay, with even the smalles what good they do, save gulling John Bull, and swindling The articles are all entertaining, the only fault fairly chargeable against them being that nearly every one is a continuation "to be continued." "My First current coin of the realm, and-no matter who stood him out of his cash, the Lord only knows! for neither I Gospel. against him-come off conqueror. "Gold," says Shelley, nor sensible persons have ever yet been able to find it out. · · # · / "is the old man's sword." And most wickedly at times will heary-hearded men, with blood as cold and thin as Pilgrimage and Last Tour," by the Editor, is ex-An English missionary, I said (termed Mr. Sleekhead, no doubt because the hypocrite wore his hair gummed down water in their veins, back and slash with it! They know | trennely amusing, the amusement being considerably upon his brow, to assume the most sanctified appearance the grinn, palsied warriors! how the weapon will cut heightened by the humourous cuts, representing some one day called upon a black nigger (for there are white heart strings; they know what wounds it will inflict; of the droll characters with whom the author came ones in coal pits), and found him bent upon reading the but then the wounds bleed inwardly; there is no outward in contact "up the Rhine." "Narrative of a Voybible. The black fellow, on hearing the approach of and visible hurt to call for the coroner ; and so the victim | age along the Eastern Coast of Arabia," by CHARLES footsteps, raised his head, saying, may die, and show, as gossips have it, a very handsome Johnstox, is interesting, but too brief. "The "Morning, Massa Sleekhead! top ob de day to you!" corpse, whilst homicidal avarice, with no drop of outward gore upon his hands-no damning spots seen by the world's ling tale of Italian life. "Life and Sports in the maked eye-mixes in the world, a very respectable old Wild Bush of Australia" lets the reader into the "How do you do, Mr. Castlercagh ?" This was the name the nigger had assumed : they always like grand names. me who says, " I believe whatever the Mother Church | the British, and on your knees to the Pope. Away, them, al "What are you reading about ?" with the Saxon, and put your trust in the Roman." gentieman ; a man who has a file of receipts to show for secret of hunting and catching kangaroos. "Scenes believes," has saving faith. The Protestant Churches As we write this, we begin to boil and foam over like "Me reading 'bout Massa Jonah." everything; a man who never did owe a shilling; and in Western Louisiana" is also interesting. Reviews desire to disguise their wishes, which are the same "Ah, Jonah was a good, but an ill-used man." as those of Rome, and mines the matter. Yet there above all, a man who takes all the good he gets as nothing more than a proper payment for his exceeding respect- ber. From the "Magic Lanthorn" we give the fol-"So me see. Like yourself, Massa Sleekhead. Some who pants for freedom, and would not mind a listlenever was, nor ever will be, a priesthood guiltless of persons no believe de good you do. Massa Jonah de ability. He is a pattern man; and for such men heaven lowing extract-we should premise that an English the design to take all other men's minds into their keepbest man in de world in dose days ; you in dese. So de travelling party has arrived at the banks of an Itaing. rains manua; only in these days the shower comes down wicked pick one great quarrel with him ; and has Massa a reign of Catholic bishops and the Pope supreme. lian river-the Toce, the bridge over which had immense ?- Punch. The present number is altogether a very interest Jonah no show de fight, dey toss him into de sea. Den in cold. Dare you preach against this as you preach against broken down, i. e., had fallen down through decay, its ing one, and will well sustain the deserved popularity Jonah began to bewail, and de big whale tinking him THE USUSES AND HIS TOUNG WIFE. English tyranny? Dare you rebel against Dan and repair having been utterly neglected. Only one of this firmly-established and cleverly-conducted called, he swallowed Jonah; den Jonah swallowed de Ebenezer Snipeton, we say, had a high and therefore ferry-boat existed to transport the passengers, their his supreme Pope, as you would against us oppressors. Magazine. marketable opinion of himself; for the larger the man's carriages, &c., to the other side ; the consequence was, whale, for Jonah was debilish fond ob fish !" over the water? Do you men, who assume to be self-esteem the surer is he of putting it off in the world's the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, acknowthat although the boat was worked unceasingly, there The following sweet lines are also well worthy of MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA. By G. HERledge this doctrine ? acquiesce in a supromacy which mart. The small dealer in conceit may wait from the was a confinued accumulation of carriages, waggons, extract :---BERT RODWELL. London : Mackenzie, 111, Fleethas been tried in, and kicked out of. all Europe ? It Opening to the closing of the market, and not a soul shall carts, and vehicles of every description, with their DEEAMING OF HOME. street would seem as if you did. It would seem as if those Carry away his little pennyworth : now the large holder passengers and attendants, waiting turn to be ferried I am dreaming of the cabin where I was born and bred, A new and right worthy candidate for public pa-tronuge, which there can be little doubt the projecardent spirits that bluster about outting English is certain of a quick demand for all his stock. Men are over, The extract affords an illustration of the And of the time-worn Bible in which my mother read, throats are so cowed, that if O'Connell were to set up taken by its extent, and close with him immediately. If, As the birds among the lilacs were nestling down to rest, universal Italian virtue (?) :-reader, you wanted to buy one single egg, would you purtors will obtain. The Memoirs of an Umbrella is, in And clouds of gold and violet lay melting in the west, price, form, and outside appearance, similar to our excellent friend Punch; with this difference, that the Umbrella, instead of being a miscellaneous collecchase that one egg of the poor, rascal dealer, who had PAZIENZA. And the winds among the roses and the chirping of the Here was another most characteristically Italian scene only one egg to sell ! Answer us truly. Behold the freedom "for which Sarsfield fought, and Tone orgafor the contemplation and instruction of the English bird nised !"-Punch. modest tradesman. He stands shrinkingly, with one leg Were making all the music my childhood ever heard. party. They got out of their carriage ; and finding scats drawn up, and his ten ingers interlaced lackadaisically, tion of political, satirical, humourous, and other I feel the print of sorrow grow deeper on my brow on some of the scattered timbers of the broken bridge, on some of the scattered timbers of the broken bridge, I feel the print of sorrow grow accepter on my now they applied their impatient English minds, as best they they applied their impatient English minds, as best they how the while his soul, in its more than maiden bashfulness, would retreat, get away, escape any how from its conmight, to the practice of that eminently Italian virtue now; "pazienza," so constantly heard as an exhortation from But there are golden moments still o'er my heart that which is blended eloquence, satire, wit, and pathos, sciousness. And so he stands, all but hopeless behind brought trigether, we doubt not, to work out some his one egg. He feels a blush crawl over his face-for an Italian mouth—so universally necessary in the conglow, duct of all Italian affairs—and, to be fair, so very gene- Though love's young star set darkly in storms of long ago. there are idushes that do craul-as you pass by him, for excellent moral, with which we shall become acquainted in due time. We give an extract, describ- | eutring beer in St. Martin's court." would appear, there are Mrs. Caudles. theless, to bring only one usy to market shows a misery, a rally practised by the Italians on occasions of every sort. I see the winding pathway and the shadow on the hill,

JULY. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street. From beginning to end this month's number of the Table Book claims our warmest praise. The opening PIERRE, NAPOLEON, and THERS, of whom we hold article is on "Social Zoology," accompanied by two splendid illustrations, the subjects being " a horrible tore in the company," and "the lion of the party." The letter-press descriptions by the editor are excellent. Here is a specimen :--

and blooded like a fish—would shrink and tremble, and

grave witnesses, too, to bind the bargain. Verily, he had

bought her; and on her small white finger-it was plain

to all wife saw her-she wore the manacle of her pur-

"The Misanthrope," by an Optimist, is a good ar-

present juncture, tending to make more widely known

he sufferings of the Scottish poor. "Unfashionable

much more so than the movements of the "fashion-

able workl." "The Hedgehog Letters" embrace the

main political subjects of the month, dealing with them in that spirit of caustic truth for which Dou-

GLAS JERNOLD is so famed. "My Temptations," by

2 Poor Man, is a sterling article, truthfully describ-

ing the sufferings and temptations to which the work-

ing classes are subject. Of the poetry in this month's

probable in its story nor poetical in its composition.

"A llistory for Young England" details the leading

facts of the reign of Henry I. This "history,"

though brief, is very instructive. Some excellent re-

The present opportunity-the commencement of a

commencing their patronage of this truly-national

publication. "A word to the wise sufficeth."

views close the number.

It often happens that the naturalist is puzzled to dis criminate between an animal and a plant, as in the wellknown case of the sponge : and the social zoologist finds himself in the same difficulty, for the sponge is certainly battles are won, is a battering-ram of human beings, a dining-out animal, and yet he has the properties of the plant, for he plants himself on those whom he designs to victimise. \* \* \* The female bore is chiefly remarkable for her numerous progeny. She will appear surrounded by an extensive litter of little ones, who will sometimes be exceedingly frolicsome. They will jump up into your lap, put their paws into your plate, and play all sorts of antics, if you give them the least encouragement. Literary bores, who are for the most part females, are usually called blue, and it is believed that an intellectual ladies' society used formerly to assemble at the Blae Boar, in Holborn.

"A Legend of the Rhine," an excellent burlesque is the best romance we have read for many a day. "The Lover's Sacrifice," a tale of the Court Ball, de scribes the sacrifice of a darling pair of whiskers which one liugh de Holborn was tempted to make to ap pear at the Queen's fancy dress ball. The sacrifice nearly proved a fatal one, the hero's ladye-love being "regularly flabergasted" at the loss of her swain" whiskers. Macassar Oil, however, provided a remed -love did the rest; the happy pair were made one, and Hugh de Holborn took for his family arms the motto of "Cut and Come Again !" "Dissolving Views," and "The Stage Prince," are both capital. The concluding article is from the pen of George Cruikshank himself, and is highly honourable alike to his head and hears. The subject is "The Preservation of Life," and suggests plans for the preservation of human life in cases of fire and shipwrecks. We fully agree with Mr. Cruikshank, that "the legislature that compels the formation of party-walls and sewers ought to make the crection of some simple and cflective fire-escape compulsory upon the landlord of every house in the metropolis." It would be useless for us to transfer the article to our columns unless

we could transfer along with it its illustrations. We may, however, state that Mr. CRUIKSHANK'S principal scheme for saving life in case of fire is, the erection of a continuous balcony in front of the upper windows (of each floor) of every house. The appre-hended evils of, and objections to, this simple contrivance are answered by Mr. Chuiksnank most satisfactorily. Other contrivances for guarding against the ignition of the clothing of females when engaged

in their household dutics, and for saving life in case of shipwreck, are suggested and explained, and altogether the article is one of a most useful and interesting character.

The recent dreadful calamity in Dover-street must convince all classes of the necessity of some means being adopted to provide for the saving of human life in case of fire. House-proprietors in general are too avaricious to care one jot for the lives of their tenants; their only thought is for their property, the value of which may be secured to them by the insurance offices. Their culpable indifference should not however be tolcrated by the legislature, and if the latter are equally indifferent, the public must, by a wholesome "pressure from without," enforce legislation on this all-important matter. To Mr. CRUIK-SHANK we return our grateful thanks for calling public attention to this subject, and we earnestly hope that, through the medium of his delightful Table

we cannot afford room to review the reviewer, otherwise we should question his characters of Robesvery different views. The following remarks, how-

# MODEBN WARFARE

Is a brute slaughter; only disgusting, not inspiring. Ever since the days of the Chevalier Bayard, war has been becoming more of the nature of a battue, a mechanical butchery on a large scale, by the united aid of balls, powder. and steam. The attacking column, by which most almost as insensate, with just as little power of volition, affording just as little opening for the coward to flee, or the brave to reap distinction, as that ancient engine of destruction. There is no fascination, nothing for the imagination in this worn-out game of royalty; it is a dull death's feast, and men will soon begin to revert to its dismal horrors with the same revolting feelings that they look back to cannibalism, human sacrifices, or other their Church. The Church of England invites the peobloody rites of a dark and savage age.

quetry," which will be interesting to the student of the popular mind. I saw some weeks ago a quotation female mysteries. The following sweet wee piece of from Dr. Jebb, in which he declared that he found more poetry we have taken the liberty of extracting entire devotion among the Irish peasantry of the Romanist for the gratification of our readers :---

TIME AND LOVE.

Poets tell us that Time hath wings, And I think 'tis true, I think 'tis true ! He is one of the fleetest feathered things That ever flew, that ever flew! For have I not loved ? and have I not felt How Love's sweet hours to moments meit

> And swift with delight, Is day in its flight,

And we chide the dawn that chases the night Now when hath Time these rapid wings ? Now when doth Time thus swiftly fly ? I hear a bird that sweetly sings, And to my soul glad answer brings-" When those we love are nigh!"

**0!** Time hath crutches as well as wings! And oft no creeping thing except : He is one of the slowest creeping things

That ever crept! that ever crept! For have I not loved, yet, day by day, Felt moments creep like ages away ? And over my head, With feet of lead,

Coldly, darkly, heavily tread ? Now when doth Time thus lose his wings ? Now when goes Time thus crawling on a With other voice the sweet bird sings, And to my soul sad answer brings-" When those we love are gone!

The present number being the first of a new vo lume, affords a good opportunity for new subscribers making their acquaintance with this Review.

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE-JULY.

London : Simmonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill. There are several valuable articles in this number of Simmonds' Magazine, of which the chief are on The Progress of Wealth, Trade, and Population in Canada ;" "Notes on the Sandwich Islands ;" " Port Philip compared with the Cape of Good Hone and other Colonies ;" and "The Agriculture of Hindostan." There are also several articles of a lighter character, mixing entertainment with instruction. We have perused with much pleasure the portion here given of a "Narrative of a Steam-Voyage from Southampton to St. Lucia ;" and Captain MORTON'S article "On the Origin of Basaltic Columns." The souls of men, and a most active encroaching principle is to Rome, and not to the House of Commons, for adarticle entitled "Reminiscences of the Island of brought into existence, which must be perpetually at vice on this subject. Even if this house were com-Cuba" is also entertaining, although the writer has as yet told nothing about Cuba, and in his sketchings

#### TRISH CATHOLICISM.

its principle-submission to a priesthood-is essentially "Joe Miller the Younger,"-No. 1 of a new series of wrong and mischievous. But had it not been for the constant irritation produced on both the priesthood and laity of Catholic Ireland, by the political ascendancy will be found in one of our "leaders." enjoyed and asserted by a small minority of Protestants, Irish Popery would by this time be but an empty name, for all the efficient intellect of Ireland. \* \* With re-PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,-Lord Carisdale's Advenspect to the lower classes," and to the mass of the Irish tures in Icaria, Nos. 1 to 7—The Mysteries of Paris Catholics, these controversial scenes must have an inju-People's Edition)-Tales of Shipnerceks, Parts 1 and 2 rious result, they must attach them more and more to -Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire, Parts

ple with a mero fragment of Popery-as wrong in prin-There is a short article on "Flirting and Co- ciple as Popery itself, and infinitely less attractive to than of the Protestant persuasion. Such must be the case every where. That kind of devotion which the above-mentioned bishop wished to see diffused, cannot be promoted among the lower classes by the Protestantism of the Church of England : it requires a degree of enthusiasm, which the dry and lame theory of doctrines preserved in the Thirty-nine Articles, cannot raise. Hence the want which the English peasantry felt of what the Methodists gave them, at least for a time. The more, therefore, the English skeleton is brought out into direct comparison with the well dressed-up image of Popery, the greater will be the aversion of the lower classes to change ; the more their abhorrence of the name of Protestant. Popery cannot stand the increase of intellectual light; it must vanish before true knowledge and the effects of civilization; but if divines are set against divines, those of Rome will surely carry the lower classes along with them.

#### SCHOOLS FOR SLAVES.

All the ancient Asiatic temples had an establishment of slaves, who belonged to the priesthood .-- That custom has revived, in a spiritual shape, among us. I have just been looking at a long double row of girls and boys, walking slowly towards Mr. S----'s church. What a monstrous medley will the minds of those children present if they actually take in the instruction of their priest! ent way. But if the old Liberator could not speak. No one can form to himself an idea of such a state of there was a young one at hand with the new doctrine mind, who does not know Mr. S ....., one of the greatest luminaries of the Evangelicals. It is probable, however, that the children will keep very little of what they hear under the name of religion; but, unfortunately, in most cases, the mental distortion will continue through life, disabling the priestly slaves from all healthy and vigorous use of their faculties .- It is melancholy to consider

children,-Does Mr. S---- and his compeers love education ?-Yes ; passionately-they love the education which

#### THE FATAL ERROR.

One of the oldest and most pernicious errors of manbody of men who, in the name of Heaven, shall take the guidance of the religious principle of all the rest. who were the ecclesiastical authorities for the Catho-Once grant that such bodies exist, for the benefit of lies of Ireland, but the bishops of Ireland? He told morality, or much more, for the salvation of the eternal the right hon. gentleman again, that he ought to look work upon society, to bring it completely under the posed wholly of Roman Catholics, it would be no tri-

three specimens of his views, which just now are sig-nificantly instructive. the introduction to the story in the number before spooner, you are getting rather close to them are sire to know the solution of which will, we dare say, tain Spooner replied : "Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skuper : 1'll be sufficient to induce all purchasers of the first num-I have arrived at the conclusion that, were it not for the Irish Church Establishment, the indirect influence of English civilization would have produced a tacit refor-mation on Irish Popery. I am, indeed, fully aware that the Romanist system is incapable of a *real* reform; for

Sally Ann came lufting into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft,

this publication has just appeared, giving promise of and touching his hat very cavalierly, "Captain Spooner," said he, "my part of the schooner is at a mirthful existence. A lengthy extract from Joe anchor !"

#### CANINE LEGISLATION.

Now that LIDDELL-famed sire of the "dog-stealing Act," The power of transporting the "prigger" withdraws, GRANTLRY vows that the hon'rable member, in fact. Has the measure cartailed of its most useful clause.

THE PRINCE-CONSORT'S "AIRS." - Amongst the favourite pieces of music, as we are informed by the Court Circular, frequently performed before her Majesty by the Queen's private band, is a "Fantasia on airs by his Royal Highness Prince Albert." Thus it

When the Irish Colleges' Debate was coming on at | will be seen, notwithstanding what some people may the beginning of the week, the *Chroaide* kindly took the pains to consult llansard for Mr. O'Conneil, and put before the old gentleman his carly opinions upon the beautrany discrete the former of the line of t

have heard a great many arguments against this plan | the Fall-not of the river, stranger-but of the leafof education in common-bxt it is a powerful argu- not the leaf, though, of your Achilles, hem ! Uncle ment, on the other hand, that there is nothing more | Ben and I were out a gaming. No sport. Returnment, on the other hand, but one is nothing more isen and 1 were out a gamming. To speed, iterative desirable than that the youth of this country, separated as they are by twenty-five or twenty-six leading persuasions, should, while the unsophisticated and affectionate feelings of youth are warm in their ing his thirst. 'Hell and rattlesnakes' said Uncle bosoms, have the inestimable advantage of mixing Ben, 'I'll walk into that ere warmint.' We both together in friendly and undoubting intercourse, so charged our rifles and fired together. And what do that the angry and jealous passions which may after- you think, stranger? I looked for Uncle Ben, and saw wards come upon them may be assuaged by the only his ram-rod stuck slantendicularly in the ground. gentle recollections of their youthful friendships."-I looked across the river, and there I saw nuncks on Beautiful! beautiful! it's as touching as the Sorrows | the baste's horns. He had ramm'd down himself instead of the ball, and went off mesmorically !" of Werter. Dan must have been very much obliged to the Chronicle for bringing these "gentle recollec-

A NEW WAY OF MARING MONEY. -Buy a two-andsixpenny Gossamer, and you'll very soon get a crouns out of it.

GIVE ME TIME.-A Scotchman having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him, -and a very pretty doctrine it is too-which, as we that he might help himself. His master said to him, all know the freedom of speech which the Liberator "Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast." "In allows to his members, may be supposed to be that of troth, master," answered he, " a cheese o' this size the devout papa as well as the godly son who pro-pounds it. Because Mr. Wyse, of Waterford, ap-proves of the Irish Colleges Bill, Mr. John O'Conis nac sac soon catch as ye may think.'

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WORDS" AND "MONEY."nell says, Wyse is a schismatic Catholic ; and consigns King Charles II, having ordered a new suit of clothes the numbers who are thus mentally crippled by the him-never mind whither. The Irish Bishops don't to be made, just at a time when addresses were comactivity of the various priesthoods. Mr. S---'s school approve of the Bill-every Catholic ought to listen to ing up to him from all parts of the kingdom, Tom appears to me to consist of from two to three hundred his Bishops--if he refuses he is a schismatic, and the Killigrew went to the tailor, and ordered him to end of schism is-never mind what. If you are dis- make a very large pocket on one side of the coat, and satisfied with the Bishops, Mr. John says, you have one small one on the other, that the King could one remedy-an APPEAL TO ROME. So Rome is to hardly get his hand into it ; which seeming very odd, be the mistress when the empire is disunited; and when they were brought home, he asked the meaning Repeal means the supremacy of the Pope in of it; the tailor said, Mr. Killigrew ordered it so. Rome ! One can hardly believe the words, though Killigrew being sent for and interrogated, said, one kind, is that which supposes the necessity of forming a they stare you in the face .- Mr. O'Connell said, - pocket was for the addresses of his Majesty's subjects, "He obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for and the other for the money they would give him.

TRUE, OF MORE THAN EXCISE OFFICERS .- The Commissioners in the Excise Office were offended at a Quaker, who answered yes and no to their questions, and asked him, "Do you know for what we sit here?" "Yea," said Nathan, "some of you for ±300, and others for £1000 a year.

Book, his excellent article will be read far and wide. power of the priesthood. The usurpations of Popery bunal to bring a question before, which was between BAD NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX. - Railways have "THE OLD MAN'S SWOED." s much more of a caricaturist than a painter. From are the natural result of the existence of a priesthood, him and the bishops of Ireland. Here was the de tended much to do away with romance, but the "unkindest out of all," the coup de grace has been dealt by that monstresity of a Lord, Henry Brougham, mankind. Hardly any of the ancient religions afforded land, controllable only by the Sovereign Pontiff, de-such plausible pretexts to the ambition of its priesthood, claring this bill was dangerous to the faith and Peers, invalidating all future Gretna Green exponsals such plausible pretexts to the amotion of its pression, as the priesthoods which have seized upon Christianity as their peculiar domain, derive from the doctrines of the Liberator here in store for you. If people are to national the analytic store for you. Liberator has in store for you. If people are to pay and Lymencal chains, are to be all crushed beneath filial obedience to these ghostly fathers, there is 20; this avalance of legislation, while sparks and flames In no matter whatever, needs a man be reminded of end to the paternal homage they may seem fit to will scintillate no more around the blacksmith's forge. In no matter whatever, needs a man be remainder of the terminate of the terminate no more around the states of the bishops interfere about a lecturer on Oht ladies fair I whilst Gretna Green is yet unhe knows, and what he knows he believes. Why should anatomy or jurisprudence, why not about a family descorated by act of Parliument, fly to that "eity of the priesthood come to us with an inventory of what we matter, a bargain, or a lease? They have a right to refuge," and give your tyrannical guardians the doubliere?—The priesthood do not care about our belief; choose your library : suppose they advance a right to the pristion the new your second the new your library is suppose they advance a right to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is suppose they advance a right to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is suppose they advance a right to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is suppose they advance a right to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is suppose they advance a right to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is the pristing yourself one with the new your library is the pristing your second to the pristing yourself one with the new your library is a pristing your second to the p what they want is our assent; so they make out a list control your ledger? Suppose the bishops demand and do ye, whose bolts, and bars, and slender purses of what they want is our assent; so they make out a list out a list out of a problem of what they want is our assent to, if we are to avoid the it, as a Catholic you must obey-always with the keep at home, petition against a measure, which consequences of their indignation? The old Rowish liberty of appealing to Rome. Here is the O'Con-threatens to sond Cupid packing back to Paphos, to priesthood do not conceal this: according to them, any nell creed in the nineteenth century :- "Dewn with render post-chaises not worth the daty paid upon one who says." I believe whatever the Mother Church the British, and on your knees to the Popes. Away: them, and to make every one of ye cantankerous old ASK ANT COMMITTEE MAN .- Did you ever know a the Standard. There is Mr. Davis, of the Nation, Resilway from a place no one knows where to a place no one ever heard of before with branches everywhere, blood letting to procure it. Well, Mr. Davis, sup-pose the Saxon done for, and see what comes next- few, the tunnelling next to nothing, and the traffic PITCHING A TUNE TOO HIGH .- The highest we have heard of a tune being pitched was by the leader at a camp meeting. He pitched it so high that some of the singers could not reach the upper notes with a ten foot polo.—American paper. A Provs PRAYER.—Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of the United States, having almost suffered destruction from fire, the Nauvoo Neighbour, a Mormon newspaper, devoutly prays :- " May God, who never errs, sprinkle upon every man and city that belies the saints, the men who shrick out, for liberty, and gasp for the as upon Pittsburgh, now and then, A Hor DROP !" THOSE TERRIDLE WIVES !- When Mr. Bickersteth was at Bassie, in Africa, having his wife's portrait with him, he showed it to a chief and his attendants. \* In the cut of the two fat men, the symbol of eternity He was much amused by their observations on it is placed between them, to carry out the idea conceived by when they knew that it represented his wife. "She the celebrated Fuseli, who, always seeing one of them cut-the celebrated Fuseli, who, always seeing one of them cut-lives there !" cried the chief. "He can say, 'it is my ting beef as he frequently passed the shop, and believing him, to be always the same man, said: "the most perfect," wife'-she no trouble him-white man clover-it is good representation of utornity he had ever seen was, the mar, as if he have her with him?" Even in Africa, it 

produces slaves to their own priestly class.

1 and 2. A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED. "APPEAL TO ROME !"

the beauty and loveliness of mixed education. His arguments were very strong and his language charm-ingly pathetic :—" Can you, who are convinced of the truth of your church, dread the consequences of a fair development of the public mind by education? I have beard a grant month arguments arguments arguments arguments the number of the public mind by education in the public mind

tions" of his forward : though they may possibly have

spoiled "a speech of remarkable power" in a differ-

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Chartist Intelligence.

#### LONDON.

Lou Loubern.-A numerous and highly respectable sarty arty assembled in the South London Chartist Hall, n Sun Sunday evening, July the 6th. Mr. J. G. Dron labour in the House of Correction for 12 calendar as uas unanimously called to the chair; when Mr. horphorpe read the article on "Shortening the hours of abouabour," from the Northern Star, and much applause. IIr. Sr. Stallwood was then introduced and addressed he mie meeting at some length. The Lambeth district ff the the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which colds olds its meetings every Sunday evening prior to the ecturecture, in this hall, is making great progress, and llreadready brasts a large number of steady paying mem-

### NORTH LANCASHIRE,

Bri Braster .- The North Lancashire district meeting mas Iras held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Curzonttreetreet, Burnley, on Sunday the 6th inst., when the folowinowing places were represented :-Burnley, Colne, Baup, Jup, Barnoldswick, Hastingden, and Marsden. After the inaninancial business was settled, the delegates cutered into ato a general conversation on the Land question, and recorceording to the statements made, there appears to be auclauch inquiry throughout the district on the subject. The The opinion of the delegates was, that if Mr. O'Connor wor would pay his promised visit to North Lancashir he he Land question would receive an impetus that would be the means of augmenting largely the mumper er of shares already taken in this district. The nextext delegate meeting will be held at the same place, in in Sunday, the 3rd day of August, to commence at me me o'clock in the afternoon.

#### MANCHESTER.

A A LECTURE was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall n the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. D. Donovan : subjubject—"The Land." The lecture was well atsubjubject-" The Land." tencended, at the conclusion of which the following resoutilution was moved by Mr. Wm. Dixon, seconded by Mr.Mr. Rankin, and agreed to unanimously :- "That havbaving read the miserable twaddle of 'William Wiswish-I-may-yet-it,' &c., in Lloyd's Weekly Neuspaper andand likewise the able reply of Mr. O'Connor in the 'N' Northern Star,' do hereby record our unqualified conconfidence in the Chartist 'Co-operative Land PlaPlan' and the board of directors. We, therefore, plepledge ourselves to carry out the same by every means in en our power. We likewise return our hearty thanks to to Mr. Donovan for his able and instructive lecture on on the important question of the land." We are proproud to say that the above resolution was carried actuot only by a shew of hands, but in the more substastantial and consistent way of taking up shares and papaying the deposits. In South Lancashire the land appropriate to be the all-absorbing topic. It is not pos-ububle to form anything like a correct idea of the nunumber of shares taken up in this part of the county. for we know of places where there are no associaictions in existence where the cotters are paying their ukubscriptions as quickly as possible, which will be transmitted in a lump to the treasurer in a short intime. We also know of one workshop where a numbeber of the workmen are paying 3s. per week each

ininto the Savings Bank until their shares are paid up, whethen the whole will be transmitted in one sum. GLOSSOP.

THE LAND .- On Sunday last the indefatigable Islames Leach visited Glossop, in order to give the inbababitants of that place information on the Chartist GCo-operative Land Society. The result was that Likey highly approved of the plan and its practicability, mand forthwith commenced operations by forming a bubranch and taking up shares.

#### MR. CLARK'S TOUR.

To THE CHARTIST BODY .- Friends, - Despite the ities and venom of nameless scribes, the malignant zealumnies of the centle and dove-like Carpenter, and the disinterested "opposition of daily-bread" Hill, the pplan of securing land, as propounded by the Conven-tion, is making rapid headway. The Land plan is the subject of discussion in every circle where politics sare at all understood, and the universal opinion aamongst those who understand the question is, that ssuccess must attend our exertions if we act unitedly, conergetically, and perseveringly.

# TOPMORDEN.

On Wednesday evening last I attended at this place for the purpose of lecturing on the "Land and its capabilities," and was delighted to find from my

man, had been in the habit of visiting various houses under the pretence of taking lodgings, and during the absence of the servants of securing and carrying away property that might lay exposed. The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard months.

STEALING PLATE .- Emma Wilmot, aged 26, was indicted for stealing a silver soup ladle, 11 silver spoons, and other articles, to the value of £10, the roperty of William Paxton Jarvis, in his dwellinghouse; and Sarah Vick, aged 28. was indicted for feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. The jury found Wilmot Guilty, but acquitted Vick. Wilmot was sentenced to 1 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WEDNESDAY .- THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BETH-NAL GREEN.-William Warren, aged 26, shoemaker, was indicted for fclonlously cutting and wounding Sarah Warren, on the 18th June, in the parish of St. Matthew. Bethnal Green, with intent to kill and murder her. In a second count the intent was alleged to do grievous bodily harm .- Sarah Warren, wife of the prisoner, who appeared in a very exausted state, deposed that she had been married t the prisoner about five years, and that they had Lved very happily together up to the time of the pre ent transaction. On the morning of the 18th June last, between eleven and twelve o'elock, some words occurred between them on the subject of wearing apparel, when the witness pulled off a brass ring and threw it away, and said she would not wear it again until she had her wedding ring out of pawn. Sh told the prisoner she would leave him and take the

children away with her; upon which the prisone umped up and pulled her head back, as she though in fun only, having made the remark in joke, but instead of which, he cut her throat with a knife he had in his hand which he had been cutting leather with. The act was so sudden that she did not know that her throat had been cut at first. She then jumped up off the chair where she had been sitting eeing the prisoner in the act of cutting his own broat, she screamed out, and tried to prevent him. but could not. Soon afterwards some neighbours opened the room door, and she (the witness) ran out into the street. All that she had said to her hus band had been meant in joke, but he did not take i so. He charged her with having in her possession ring given her by another man concealed in her bo She had joked with him upon this subject, but som. there was no foundation whatever for his suspicion. -The jury found the prisoner guilty of a common issault. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the llouse of Correction, for three months.

KNARESBRO' TURNOUT AMONGST THE HAND-LOOM Weavens.-This ill-used body of working men are still struggling for their rights. Notwithstanding the generous appeal of the Editor of the Star in our behalf. I am sorry to say we have not secured anything from any place where there are Weavers. We have this week received 5s. 6d. from Mr. M. Parkinson, of Hartlepool, collected among the Tailors. Our own trade should by all means help us, if not we must fail. The noble appeal in the Stur for us has got you the thanks of many who before were enemies rather than friends. There is a strong feeling among the

shopkeepers to form a Joint-Stock Linen Company and a meeting will be held to-night to take the sub ject into consideration. We, at any rate, intend to commence ourselves on a small scale. Indeed, I may say that we have commenced, for we put the first warp out to-day. Next week I will send you all particulars. We received an order from W. B. Jerrard, Esq., our member, a fortuight since, for £3.

THE LAND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All monies and post-office orders of behalf of the subscribers to the Land Fund should be forwarded to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, London ; and an account of the heads under which they are to be placed should be addressed to T. M. Wheeler. 2431. Temple-bar, London. Thus, suppose Ashton sends £10 2s. in a bank order, a detailed account should be sent to the society as follows, for instance-remitted to the year being £847,148, while the falling off on the Mr. F. O'C., on account of W. P. Roberts, £10 2s.—£9 for shares, 12s. for cards, 10s. for rules. The general secretary's account then checks the district secretary and Mr. O'Connor's; and Mr. O'Connor's checks the treasurer's. This plan will save the labour of all parties, and give general satisfaction, while it will considerably facilitate the keeping of accounts. All the Metropolitan districts will find it more convenient to pay their monics, in the first instance, to Mr. Wheeler, general secretary. Some delays of a week have occurred in acknowledging monies addressed to W. P Roberts, to the care of Mr. F. O'Connor ; as Mr. Roberts does not reside in London, those orders have to be sent to him before acknowledged. Let the above instructions be attended to in all cases, and no cause of complaint will arise. All monies received up to Thursday morning will be acknowledged in the same

neighbourhood were under arms, ready to march on have hitherto knit us together. Hitherto DEEP PLAY, 34. Brooks, Samuel, banker, Ma. ichester ... and its known demoralising influences, have been 36. Broadbent, Thomas, merchant, Manchester.. 154,006 confined among the members and off-shoots of the 37. Gower, Edwin, merchant, Hanover terrace, collected by our readers that the prisoner, a Frenchthe people to quell by the power of the sword and the musket, insurrections or riots caused by the endcavour confined among the memoers and on-success of the Regent's-park Regent's-park rest to make the workers bear the first share of the loss aristocracy. Your games of hazard have been re- 38. Mercier, Francis, gentleman, Lordshiplane, consequent on speculations to which they had been no served for the scions of "Noble Ilouses" and the 39. Hatton, James, iron-merchant, Salford party.

On the present occasion we have to remark on a most significant "sign of the times" applying to the them what "High Life" was. But now we are making deep gamblers of an entire people. We are country generally, and not to one particular and isolated portion of it. The facts we are about to bring inducing whole classes to engage in games of under the reader's consideration do not affect the hazard with all the avidity and all the infatuation exhibited by the most confirmed frequenter of the Iron Districts alone ; do not show that one branch of London hells. With the games will come the demoour staple trade is suffering the after-consequences of mad speculation ; but they concern the whole people,

as they relate intimately to their general condition and prospects.

The proof of GENERAL "PROSPERITY" has always been sought for in the Revenue Returns. If these should show an increase in the items of Customs and Excise, it was held to be proof conclusive that more of the comforts and even of the luxuries of life were enjoyed by the people at large : and that consequently | the traits of the American character which we have | so unmercifully satirised, so universally reprobated, their means of enjoyment, either through increased, will become the most prominent of our own. or more constant employment, or through higher "Sharpness" and "cuteness" will become the chawages, or through both of these sources, had been inracteristics of the age, instead of honour and honesty. creased. Whenever therefore a Minister could exhi-He will be accounted the best fellow who can cheat bit an increase in these two departments of the with the greatest niceness. We shall become lynx-Revenue, he has invariably called attention to it, and proudly made use of it as proof that his policy had be n fair-dealing will become to be unknown, and the productive of beneficial results on the trade and comentire character of our people will be changed into merce of the country. The sound of the loud "songs that of the SHARPER and the KNAVE. of triumph" that greeted Sir ROBERT PEEL's "sur-The other day there appeared, in a Return to an plus." is not yet out of our ears; nor can any one order of the House of Commons, a most curious list have forgot the boasts set up on every hand when the of names, with the sums opposite that each has Revenue Returns presented the usual proof of a "subscribed" towards Railway "schemes" above 'Rearing Trade." The recollection of these is still vivid in the public mind; for they were but of yester- £2,000. A selection from that list has been made public, comprising only seventy-one names. The day. Now, however, the song has changed ! No lonentire list we have not yet seen, but will endeavour ger is it one of "triumph"! The "proof" of increased and increasing " PROSPERITY" has given way to do so, that we may learn something of the whole to "proof" of a contrary character : and though the THE WORKING PEOPLE are to look for INDEMNITY facts are not so ostentiationaly paraded before the FROM LOSS, when the crash comes! This list is public eye, nor as much noise made as in the instances when "PROSPERITY" was deducible from them. still most valuable! Hitherto, when over-speculation, they are there, and speak as much against the present either in "Rag" Paper-money, or in Joint-Stock system and its conductors as the former Returns

spoke for them.

In the Times of Monday appeared the following, which we give at length, calling attention to the facts therein set forth :--

The return of the quarter's revenue does not present the same "prosperous" appearance as many that have preceded it. Thus, although there is an increase in the Customs for the year ending on the 5th inst. of £36.886 there is a decrease on the comparison with the quarter termi nating at the same period of 1844, OF MORE THAN TEN TIMES THAT AMOUNT, or £369,687. In the Excise, in like manner, the fulling off in the quarter more than counterbalances the increase for the year-A BETROGRADE MOVEMENT FOR WHICH IT IS NOT EASY TO FIND AN EXPLANATION FROM ALWERS WHICH LIE UNDER PUBLIC OBSERVATION, AND WILL, THEREFORE, BE REGARDED WITH SOME DEGREE OF DISQUIETUDE BY THE COUNTRY GENERALLY. The working of the mad speculations which have prevaled for the last twelve or eighteen months, is shown in the great increase under the head of Stamps, which have added to the income £328.820 on the year, and £192,043 on the quarter and if the common opinion is a just one, that THESE SPECULATIONS HAVE INJUBED COMMERCE by producing an innatural rise in some prices, and in diverting the attention of mercantile men from the sober course of trude, it would follow that to this is, in part, to be ascribed the decline in the Custome-an evil by no means to be compensated for by a gain arising out of what may be termed ILLEGITI-MATE sources. The same results appear, though not to the same extent, in the General return, the increase on

eaters of the taxes, with now and then an introduc- 40. Gladstone, Robertson, merchant, Liverpool .. tion from the manufacturing ranks, just to show 41. Maze, Peter, merchant, Bristol ..... 42. Smith, John, merchant, Manchester Glyn, George Carr, Esq. Lombard-street ..

 Gyn, George Carr, Esq. hombard-street
 Wright, John, clerk, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park
 Young, Thomas, Esq. Albany, Picadilly
 Young, Thomas, Esq. Albany, Picadilly 48. Mowatt, Francis, Esg, 35, Deroushire-place.. 49. Hargreaves, J., merchant, Manchester...... 50. Houldsworth, Henry, merchant, Manchester 

shopkceper. The more speedy means of realising 54. Peto, Samuel Morton, contractor public "a fortune" will be sought for. Universal dissatis-the the result 55. Baines, Benjamin, Holloway 56. Whiskin, James, Esu, Upper Benford-place ... faction with present condition will be the result. Men will seek to live by their wits, sooner than by the 58. Ricketts, Frederick, merchant, London labour of their hands : and we shall soon find that the traits of the American character which we have our provide the American character which we have the traits of t

62. Lawrie, John, gentleman, Charles-street, St. 64. Learmonth, John, Esq, Edinburgh ..... 65. Humphrys, Ambrose, Esq, 22, Upper Wim-65. Enthoyen, Henry J., merchant, Broad-street, with the greatest niceness. We shall become lynx-eyed in rascality-oblivious in integrity. Truth and 67. Palmer, Charles John, solicitor, Great Yarmouth 63. Prinsep, Henry Thoby, Esq, 37, Hyde-park-

100.000

Total. "subscribed" by 71 persons ... £15,052,372

The publication of this selection of names has produced a woeful consternation in the ranks of the millionaires! Each one and all is now anxious to relieve himself of the responsibility ! [IIe will be more so before he has done with it, if justice prevails.] brood of "high speculators"-and know also to whom All sorts of explanations are being offered-to the effect that the "subscriptions" are all a plan-a hoax: that they are not bona file, but fictitious; that the most of these gentlemen do not represent themselves, but a host of others, nameless and unknown : Companies for all sorts of unlikely projects, has brought the nation to the verge of ruin, we have not to such immense sums, that they might cheat the House of Commons by a pretended compliance with known who the parties were that had been so engaged. its standing orders. This is now all confessed to In 1824-5, when the Country Bankers along with with most wonderful candour and simplicity. the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" thrust out Whether we should have heard of it or not, had not such heaps of "One Pound Notes" as to produce "THE LIST" met the public eye, admits of little THAT "PROSPERITY" of which "PROSPERITY ROBINSON" so sneeringly boasted, if we did know the either have the money or they have not. If they varties, we had no means of ascertaining the extent to have, so much the better in one sense: they will be which all their "operations" (as dealings in fictitious able to meet their engagements. If they have not the money are called) had individually gone: and money, they have some: and all they have ought to go in 1825-6, when hundreds of them blew-up into the to mitigate the distress and poverty which the workair like so many soap-bubbles when exposed to a ing people are sure to have to endure for these parties' breath of wind, we knew not how to deal with those over-speculation. that remained, so as to insist on them bearing their due

In reference to this said list, and the efforts of the share of the LOSS their insane and mad speculations parties included in it to REPUDIATE the responsihad caused to the country. So again in 1836. When bility they have taken themselves, the Times well the renewal of the Bank Charter in 1834 by the savs :---Whigs, with the proviso that Bank of England notes

should be a legal tender at all places but at the Bank "Whence is to come all the money for the construction of the projected railways?" is a question which at the present itself, had caused the "Old Lady" to extend her day we often hear familiarly repeated. In our sim ssues, and the traders to feel confident in their plicity we have frequently felt inclined to ask the same question for ourselves ; and the House of Commons, ap. transactions, the mania for "Joint-Stock Companies' parently impressed with the same impertinent curiosity set in. Though alarmingly rife enough then, and has recently ordered a return of parties subscribing to though it took the country FIVE YEARS to recover these projects in sums of £2,000 and upwards. Poor ignofrom the after-effects of their " phospenity." yet the rant-minded people,-the return they have obtained, we think, must have made them feel ashamed of their si

.. 154,501 really seventy-one gentlemen out of one return ready to pay income-tax upon these mountains of Mammon ? Is every Dives ready with his per centage for the minister? I

not, the return is a falsehood-the falsehood is a mockery -the mockery is a humbug-and humbug, as we wild before, is in his sumptuous attire, cheating our vernacular 148 000 143,000 | out of the meaning of Rusponsibility. If these grand, scale delusions have fair faith placed in them, the Com. 140.000 missioners of Bankruptcy and Insolvency ought to have 140.000 140.000 immediate notice from the Lord Chancellor, no longer to 130.00 punish the struggling tradesman and the distressed gone 129.77(tleman for having recourse to accommodation bills. A man who raises a mite should hardly be immured, while 121,050 he who coolly signs his name for a million enjoys both the

120.580 credit of the wealth and the impunity of the deception. 120 400 \*\*\*\*\* 121.500 119.000

THE PROPOSED UNION OF TRADES. 118,400 Is another portion of this sheet will be found the 116.500 drafts of two plans of organisation, applicable to the

114,40 Trades Unions of the country, drawn up by the Pro-113 62 visional Central Committee appointed by the late 112.65 Trades Conference in London ; and promulgated by that committee for consideration by the Tracks 110.000 generally previous to the holding of a meeting of delegates to finally adopt them, with such alterations. amendments, and modifications as attentive inquiry 106,480

and discussion may show to be desirable. 106 580 The two schemes of organisation for the effecting of the two dsitinct objects pointed out by the late Con. ference of Trades Delegates, are preceded by an address from the Provisional Central Committee, which sufficiently sets forth the animus of the drawers-up 100.8:0 of the said plans. From that address it is evident that they have not laboured to give embodiment to 100.500 100,000 their own pcculiar preconceived notions and opinions : but have endeavoured to ascertain the feelings and wants of the bodies they were acting for; and then directed their efforts to accomplish the ends gene rally aimed at in the mode pointed out by the greates. number of those immediately interested in the good working of the projected associations - due regard being had by them at the same time to the difficulties and requirements of the law.

It will be seen, too, that the committee do not put forth these plans as those that must be adopted. On the contrary, they expressly disclaim all dogmatism on the subject. They very properly lay the result of their inquiries and labours before the country, not as that they have been induced to put down their names | perfect plans that need no alteration or amendment; but rather as "germs of organisations, which, when fully developed and perfected in detail, may realize all that in the present condition of the Trades is attainable, and lay the foundation of more comprehensive and perfect measures." The sole object of the committee being to promote the well-being of the doubt. But there "THE LIST" is ! The parties industrious classes, they will gladly see their own suggestions superseded by any measures better calculated to secure that object : and they therefore request that the measures they propose may be subjected to all fair discussion and candid inquiry, with a view to their full perfection, in accordance with the present MIND of the working classes. This is the right

spirit in which public bodies and public men should act. Sorry are we to say that it is often, far too often, departed from, and a spirit of stupid dogmatism and unseemly contests for individual preference made to usurp its place. This has been the case

ALREADY, in reference to this projected Association of United Trades. Parties, who in the first place offered to aid the committee by all the means in their power, have taken fire because their own individual concoctions had not that prominence assigned them which they deemed them to be deserving of; and they then, without waiting for the result of the labours of the committee : without staving to see the nature of the proposals for union which the committee might make, or the spirit in which they would make them; without staying to ascertain these things, and then subjecting their plans to all honest and fair criticism, these vanity-wounded personages have "ventured out in print"-have vented their spleen upon individual members of the committee: have assumed a connection and influence which had no existence, save in their own imagina. tions ; and have, under the influence of such bad passions, already condemned the committee and its plans! If there be a spark of correct feeling in the breasts of these parties, they must now feel sorrow and shame at their premature and unjust conduct. The committee have done nothing to deserve such treatment at their hands. Appointed by a body representing a large portion of the work-ING MEMBERS of society, to accomplish a certain purpose; armed with general instructions as to the ends to be compassed, and the modes to be employed, they assiduously set themselves to work out the purposes entrusted to their care. They took the proper steps to acquire the detail information necessary for the due performance of their duty. They meddled not with anybody-spoke not of anybody-but exclusively confined their attention to their own work. This course. however, did not save them from gross attack. They have been most virulently and most unjustly assailed. No misrepresentation has been too vile for certain parties to employ. Every effort has been used to poison the mind of the workers. before the committee had ever been heard! Still this did not turn the committee out of their course. Appointed to do a certain work, they exclusively confined their attention to it. They did not enter into a "paper-war," to repel the attacks made on them. They even consented to sit under misrepresentation, rather than divert attention from the objects entrusted to their charge ; content to let their actions and measures speak for them. THOSE MEASURES THEY NOW PRESENT TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND AS THEIR ANSWER ; Only asking that they may be received and considered in the spirit in which they are offered. If this be so. GOOD MUST RESULT. If the plans are not fully adapted to all the wants and exigencies of the case, temperate discussion and full inquiry will show where the deficiency is, and supply the remedy. If the onsects aimed at even, are not compassable, nor even desirable, the mode recommended will make the fact fully apparent: while, if this spirit does not prevail; if passion and individual piques are to take the place of reason and inquiry; if previous conceptions and predetermination are to be bristled up against all considerations of the committee's proposals, there can no good accrue to anybody from such a course : but the parties adopting it will inour A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY in taking the certain means to defeat a holy effort of labour to protect itself. By co-operation in a right spirit, that effort may be made effective, and therefore successful : by unreasoning and unreasonable opposition all hope for good out of the present Trades. Movement will be inevitably crushed. The game, therefore, is a heavy one ; the interests at stake are most serious ; the consequences either way will be of great import ; let all concerned

friends that the sterling democracy of this spirited llittle place were all in favour of assisting us to consummate our great public undertaking. The meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. James Stansfield acted as chairman on the occasion. I entered at length into the question of the day, contrasting the unhealthy life of the best paid factory operative with that of an independent agricultural labourer, cultivating his own land for himself. In the course of my remarks I took occasion to sneak eulogistically of Mr. John Fielden, M.P., pointing him out as an honourable exception to his class ; but the expression of this opinion was treated by the meeting as a fraudulent attempt to cheat them, as they universally declared that the hands in his employ are worse treated than those of any other man in the neighbourhood of Todmorden. This I was astonished to hear, as I had always thought that the talenied author of the "factory curse" was too much of a patriot to allow his workpeople to be ill-treated ; but the people of Todmorden, who ought to know best, declare that it is so, and some of them told me that the conduct pursued in Mr. Fielden's mill has been more than once communicated to the Star, but that for some reason the communications have never appeared. I trust, however, that this will be allowed to appear, that Mr. Fielden may have an opportunity to correct the feeling which is abroad in his own neighbourhood.

BACUP On Thursday a large out-door meeting was held here, and was addressed by Mr. Barker, the chairman, Mr. Tagg, and myself, on the question of the Land and the right of the people to possess it. The persons attending the meeting appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, many expressing them-selves gratified at the course which we are now pursning.

OLDHAM. On Sunday I lectured here in the Working Man's Hall—a magnificent building, erected by the united means of a number of the good democrats of Oldham. I wish our friends in distant parts of the country had an opportunity of witnessing this monument of the public spirit of this town. 1 had not seen it myself before, but felt proud when I did see it, and wish that the Chartists of other places would go and do likewise. The subject of the lecture was "Land and Registration." I was listened to attentively, and had the satisfaction of learning that my views were approved.

HEADEN-REIDCH.

It was more than three years since I had been at this place previous to Monday evening last. After lecturing on the Land, and inviting opposition, and not having any offered, I enrolled a number of persons, who paid their first instalments, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to extend the association. Hebden-Bridge is still the seat of a strong Chartist feeling, ready for action when the time arrives that their energies may be wanting.— THOMAS CLARE, Manchester, Tuesday, July Sth. STALYBRIDGE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY hold weekly meetings every Tuesday evening, at halfpast eight o'clock, in the Chartist Association-room, back of the Angel Inn. We expect a considerable number of members in this district, as many persons have promised to take out shares. We. therefore. call upon persons wishing to become members to do so as soon as possible, in order that the board of directors may show what the practicability of the plan is, by having the means at their command to high." make a purchase in as short a time as possible.

BASFORD (NOTTINGIIAMSHIRE). THE LAND .- On Sunday last a branch of the Co operative Land Society was formed at the house of Mr. William Watson, Dob-park, Basford. Thirteen took out their cards, and paid their entrance money. They intend to meet every Sunday at the above place

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT:

JULY STH .- THEFT .- Samual Sumner Tripp, aged 16. labourer, was indicted for stealing a watch and chain, value £40, the property of John Nicholas Kalns, in the dwelling-house of John Rockley. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' im-

BURGLARY. - Thomas Williams, aged 18, brush-maker, and John Williams, aged 20, butcher, were 5. Macgregor, James, banker, Liverpool . 8. Marray, Charlos Knight, Esq, Notting-hill ... 7. Harding, Benjamin, Esq, Wadhurst Castle, more than justified the opinions we expressed and 579 800 "share" market, in addition to his ordinary business : 574.800 the deductions we drew: and we have reason to indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the and throughout the villages it is nearly as bad. know that the promulgation of those facts and 574,760 8. Kirkland, Sir John, Pall Mall dwelling-house of David Barnett, in the parish of St. know that the promulgation of those facts and Botolph Without, Aldgate, and stealing therein nine opinions have not been without some little effect; for Leeds has now got its "Exchange," and an inferior 9. Browne, Robert, merchant, Edge-hill, Liverpairs of trousers and other articles, his property. Mr. they are acquiesced in by numbers of tradespeople, Brierly conducted the prosecution. It appeared in who have begin to "sot their bourses in orden" sort of thing, called "The Sharebrokers' Amocipool 10. Winslow, Edward, Esq, Torrington-square, ation." Huddersfield, also, has its "Exchange;" who have begun to "set their houses in order evidence that, or the night of the 18th June last, the 320,160 against the coming storm. house of the prosecutor, a slopseller living in Rose-819,885 share-brokers. Nor is the mania confined to the mary-lane, was broken open, and the property named in the indictment stolen. The prisoners were seen at When last we commented on this subject, we ad-When last we commented on this subject, we ad-share-brokers. Nor is the mania connued to the shire-place shire-place shire-place is the deranged manufacturers and the shopkeepers. Butlers, 13. Crowley, Charles Sedgfield, gentleman, Croy-292,009 error, four o'clock in the morning by three witnesses; in the don 14. Hankey, George, merchant, Mincing-lane footmen, and even kitchen-wenches, are engaged .. 288,483 and unsatisfactory condition of the iron districts. back-yard of a house near that of the prosecutor. They had with them a bundle wrapped up in a red in the "traffic." Following the example of 15. Davis, Richard, merchant, St. Helen's-place "master" and "mistress"-ave, even "mistress:" 16. Rich, Henry, Esq. Mount-street, Grosvenor-287,400 From accounts furnished on the spot by parties con-nected with the iron trade, it appeared that the "paper-money"-caused "speculative mania" had done its work in that great walk of industry. It had, in the first instance, raised prices fully 300 per cent., to our knowledge where the servants of the kitchen to From accounts furnished on the spot by parties conflannel shirt. On searching the water-closet of that yard, there were found seven of the shon tickets with the private marks of the prosecutor, which had been attached to the articles stolen. On the prisoners being in the first instance, raised prices fully 300 per cent. taken into custody they acknowledged a participation in the robbery. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners. The prisoner Thomas Wil-liams was convicted of felony in October last, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and six weeks ordered to be passed in solitary. The purchase of the kitchen distribution of the sale should be then, as its second effort, endeavoured to right itself the profits or loss derived from the sale should be then, as its second effort, endeavoured to right itself the profits or loss derived from the sale should be then, as its second effort, endeavoured to right itself the profits or loss derived from the sale should be then as its second effort, endeavoured to right itself the profits or loss derived from the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the kitchen distribution the profits or loss derived from the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the kitchen distribution the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the kitchen distribution the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the kitchen distribution the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the kitchen distribution the sale should be they were up more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, between the servants of the servent the servants of the servants of the servent the ser in the robbery. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty confinement. The other prisoner was also proved to by tumbling down prices "'till nobody could say what | divided amongst them. Nor has the evil stayed here. have been convicted of felony in February, 1811, and It has seized hold of the more daving among those 27. Marshall, William, Esq, Penwortham-hall, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard they actually were," producing dismay, consternation. 170.000 Preston 28. Schuster, Leo, merchant, Manchester labour. The Recorder sentenced them to be severally and even "RUIN" among the iron masters, who who are dependent on their handy-work for their . 167.000 were so very recently the favoured ones of fortune. daily bread : and even these are deeply engaged in 29. Smith, Thomas, merchant, Reigate-lodge transported for the term of 10 years. .. 167.000 watching the progress of the game, hoping that "luck" will turn up in their favour. The effect of 32. Walters, Gregory Seale, morchant, Coleman-SENTENCE-George William Edward Stowenly, watching the progress of the game, hoping that Those accounts also showed that assaults had been. 158.320 aged 23, who had been convicted at the May session 158,020 and were to be, made on uajes; that turnouts, and of the court on two indictments for felony, but upon street, London 33. Stevens, Charles, gentleman, Frederick's-place, whom judgment had been respited, was placed at the | riots, and rescues, and cerficits with the police, had | these pursuits on the character of our people will be 156,000 bar this morning to receive sentence. It will be re- already been the result ; ; nd that the military of the most awful ! It will entirely loosen the bonds that Ward and Mills be forthcoming, one with his plum, and the 155,000 other with his plum and half million ? Or have we 5 ...

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

week.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

By the arrival of the Shakspeare from New York, accounts have been received of the death of General Jackson.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 17th ult., announces this event in the following

terms :--" DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON. " Andrew Jackson breathed his last at the Hermi-

tage, at six o'clock on Sunday evening, the Sth inst., after partially recovering from a fainting fit in the morning, caused by an attempt to remove him from his chair to the bed. This incident reached Nashville during the day in the shape of a report that he actually died at that time, but he rallied for several hours and did not expire till the hour mentioned. The venerable man took an affectionate leave of his friends, his family, and domestics, and remained clear and unclouded in his senses to the last moment. dying in the utmost calmness, and expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a

divine Redeemer. General Houston (from Texas) landed at Nashville on Sunday afternoon, and proceeded at once, and in great haste, to the Hermitage; but he was met on the way by the family physician with the melancholy information that the General was no more. The death of this eminent and distinguished man will produce a deep and wide-spread sensation among his countrymen. As soon as the

news of the death of General Jackson was received in this city the colours on the City-hall, and at shopkeeping classes in the manufacturing districts, many of the public houses, were hoisted half-mast and the quiet agricultural towns are far from being

General Andrew Jackson was born March 15, 1767, and died June 8, 1845, in his 79th year.

## SIGNS OF "RE-ACTION." "PREPARE FOR THE COMING STORM."

Ox two former occasions, during the course-of our present "prosperity." we have deemed it our duty to sound the warning-note of caution against a too-confident feeling of security, leading those most concerned to neglect the "signs and appearances of the times," which, in our opinion, but too plainly indicated that "prosperity" was on the wane, and that prisonment in the House of Correction, with hard dark and gloomy "adversity" was certain to follow.

The Post-office has increase uarter is £739,847. £47,000 on the year, while the quarter's return is identical with that of 1844, exhibiting neither increase nor decrease. In the account of the Consolidated Fund there appear the satisfactory item of an application of £1,585,609 to the Sinking Fund, against £523,857 in the corresponding quarter of 1844; and the probable amount of Exchequerbills required to meet the charge on that fund for the quarter just ended is only £2,254,433. The RE-ACTION IN THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, HOWEVER, MORE THAN OUTweighs ALL THE FAVOURABLE FFATURES OF THE PRESENT | are surely some twenty now. But when the crash of RETURN

If "the country generally" has but recovered from into thin air ; when nine-tenths of the bubble projects the stupifaction and delirium caused by the "great proved to be but

prosperity" of "mad speculation," it will regard the facts thus brought home to their bosoms and their businesses with "some degree of disquiet." It will in such case, not be unobservant of the lesson her taught-nor inattentive to the wARNING thus plainly given. But of this there is but little hope. "The country generally" seems to care for nothing. but how it can "improve the present opportunity." "Mad speculation" is the order of the day. Consult any of those engaged in it, even the most active, and you will find their individual opinion to be, that the present state of things CANNOT LAST: "but then," say they, "there is an opportunity for something to be made by watching the turn of the market; and if I don't get it, somebody else will; so I'll take care and look out for my share." Thus each are employed in adding to the intensity of that gambling which they know must surely have an end, regardless of the ultimate consequences both to themselves and the people at large; and thus are all the evils both of present speculation and future re-action considerably aggravated. The time of the new class of 'stock"-jobbers and "share"-traders is far too much taken up in looking after the oscillations of the numerous "schemes" on which they hope to fatten; they are too much engaged in watching the rising

and falling of the numerous "shares" now trafficked in, by the difference in price of which they hope to 'bag" their thousands, through "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest ;" they are too exclusively occupied in a keen observance of " the turn of the market" to have a moment to spend on a consideration of what is to pollow-er to at tend to the significant "sign of the times" afforded in the Revenue Returns. They will continue, absorbed in their gambling pursuits, until the crash comes, and sweeps the "shares" and "premiums' away altogether. And, unfortunately, for the country at large, the traders generally are thus involved. The extent to which the mania for "speculating" has spread, is frightful in the extreme. It has seized hold of by far the major portion of the free from the curse. It is in Yorkshire where we now write. Here we have been for the last ten days, mixing among the traders of the main towns of the West-Riding. Business has brought us in contact with several who have full opportunities of witnessing the extent to which the mania has spread, and THE EFFECT it has on character and ordinary pursuits. Men without means, men who could not honors the "calls" of ten "shares," were they to be made on them to-morrow--men thus situate, are applying for their fifty and their hundred "shares" 'in the numerous bubbles that daily spring up: and in many instances obtain them, having to borrow the money reouired for the deposit. There is scarcely a shopkcener in the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax. Dewsbury; or Barneley, that is not dabbling in the

ush to subscribe to all sorts of moonshine schemes was SOBERNESS itself, compared with the MAD doings now. They the "traffic" was comparatively confined to the Jews and changers of the Devil's own locality-the meeting-place of the "City" Bulls tion has fairly outrun the power and control of the Legisand Bears : now, however, as we have before said, it lature ; and a far more interesting document would have is ramified all over the land ; and for one that engaged in the bubble-transactions of that period there 1837 came; when the moonshine schemes vanished

" Baseless fabrics of a vision, Leaving not a wreck behind,'

excepting THE LOSS to the holders of "shares;" when the whole money-market was deranged, trade suspended, factories closed, the work-houses filled, and the marks of ruination and poverty observable over all the land ; when this was the case, we were again unable to pick out THE PARTIES whose insane conduct had been the main cause of such a horrible state of things, that they and their "property" might be made in some degree answerable for what they had brought on others. This time, however, we shall be better prepared ! This time the precaution has been taken to have "THE LIST" beforehand ! This time we have name, residence. and full description, with the AMOUNTS that each have made themselves answerable for! This time we shall be able to get at them !

Let the worker that toils in the mines of Northumberland and Durham for 15s, a-week, exposed to all the dangers of a "best-regulated" HABWELL BX-PLOSION; let the operative spinner of the Manchester factories, sweating his life's juices away, in a heat of some ninety-eight degrees, during an entire factory-day, including the "last two hours"-(all for propit to the owner of the machines) - for some 20s. a-week ; let the fork grinder of Sheffield, who grinds his life away in thirty-five years, for a yearly income less than the ordinary interest of £2,000 ; let the wool-combers of Bradford who have to sleep in their COAL HOLES, and on bundles of shavings on the floor-who have to make workshops of their bed chambers, and have their wives, when lying-in, exposed to the gaze of the toilers, and the dead bodies of their children laid-out in the same apartment; let all these, and every one who lives bu labour, or rather every one who labours that he may live ; let all such look at the following list : and having looked at it, and examined it, let them ask. IF IT BE RIGHT that they should be "reduced to live on a coarser sort of food" that some seventy-one gentlemen may be enabled to subscribe some Afteen-and-ahalf MILLIONS of money to Railway "schemes," nine-tenths of which are as purely of the bubble class as ever was the South-Sea one of notorious fame ! Let them ask IF IT BE RIGHT that the labourer in the Agricultural Districts should be starving on seven shillings a-week. that these leviathans of wealth may be enabled to "subscribe" out of their means their three quarters of a MILLION each ! Here is the selected list : look it well over :---

# BAILWAY SPECULATION. The following are extracts from a raturn to the House of Commons of the names, &c., of persons subscribing

62,000 and upwards to railway schemes. 1. Mills, Francis, Esq, New-street, Spring-£ gardens .. 2. Thomas, William Henry, merchant, Moor-670.300 gato-street S. Smale, Henry Lewis, proctor, Doctors'-com-. 624,320 mons 4. Tyndalo, Charles William, Esq. Brompton

plicity. Two thousand pounds, forsooth ! Two millions would have more nearly approximated the amount of individual subscriptions which now-n-days would be deemed at all remarkable. The pace of railway speculi been a return of every man in London, above the condi tion of a streetsweeper, who has not speculated in railways to the nominal amount of £2,000 and upwards. Dull and benighted wretches, so far behind the age in which they live!

We think it probable that such a list might have been as select as that of the seventy gentlemen whose names, with the amount of their subscription, we lately published. Strange to say, these millionaires are somewhat shy of the compliment, and, terrified at visions of Income Tax, besiege us with letters and advertisements to REPUDIATE their alleged wealth and energy.

In the meantime their names have been the guarantee. and the only guarantee to the Legislature, that it is not giving sanction to a bubble, or wasting the time of its committees in abetting a fraud upon the public. Surely the whole system is most objectionable. The House of Commons has confessedly been imposed on, yet it is improbable that it will take any step to vindicate its eluded orders, for its members boast no exemption from the universal mania for gambling which appears now to have seized the nation. In vain did the efforts of the Home Secretary and the truncheons of a hundred policemen eradicate the vice from the downs of Epsom and Ascot, to give it refuge in the galleries and lobbies of our Houses of Parliament and public offices. Peers and officials alike, far from opposing themselves to the current, are found as applicants with the lowest shop-boys for the coveted possession of scrip. It will be well if they escape with honour from the position in which they have chosen to place them. selves; for they must be prepared to bear the brunt of the reaction, and, when the day of reckoning shall come, the na-tion will justly look to THEM to give a satisfactory answer to the question-" whence all the money is to come from !!

A most pertinent question indeed ! " Where is all the money to come from ?" When the time comes for putting that question, "THE LIST" we have given above will not be mere waste paper : not unless the following picture of the age we live in be true to the very letter. It is indeed so in part-and particularly as to this transaction : but the parties whose names are recorded HAVE SOMETHING which must go as far as it will ! On the whole. we agree with our new rival to Punch-" Joe Miller the Younger;" for the characteristic of the time is Humbug-and a better proof of it was never yet exhibited than in "THE LIST" above given. Still. as the "Responsibility" of the parties is pledged to their respective amounts, we must get from them all we can. When they have paid in their "uttermost farthing" they will then be in a condition to commence a new race of Humbug. "Till they have so paid in, we are inclined to let them know what the true meaning of " responsibility" is.

### Joe Miller says :--

We live in an age of Humbug-and not the rough dia. mond of quackery, dug out of the credulity of the timebut smooth, brightened, polished Humbug-Humbug that has a sleek appearance and decent clothes to his back! Much the same vulgarity of heart, which prompts some men to cut a friend in rags, and invite him to dinner if he wear a court suit, decoys us to have this finely-togged Humbug at our table, and to take off our hat to him if we meet him in the street. The public horse is too fat and well-conditioned for the public dog to bark at him. Humbug is no longer a beggar he is a mock millionaire ... Just at the present moment he is ender. vouring to cheat the Baglish language out of the meaning of the word Responsibility-and he is achieving the cajo. lerv by the language of figures. Lately there was mind how they play it out. published a return to the House of Commons of the names, &c., of persons subscribing £2,000 and upwards to Railway Companies. Now following this heading there was a comet's tail of capital-a blaze of Grosus. light that illuminated the whole firmamont of finance The little item of two thousand pounds, which was to have been the last limit of the money-parade, could not find itself-it was lost in some of the back slume of apeculation-its tiny spirit had shrunk back into spawn, and the 'ocean became suddonly full of Laviathans, with blebber to represent cash ! Yes, doar public, there were seventy-one field marchala on the their " Responsibility" in consideration of their sitles and their gold lace ! The lowest gentleman on the list was Henry George Ward, who having once tied Horace in a knot with Ovid in Parliament, by saying in ignorance or "In medias ves tutissimus ibis," got the sobriquet of "Ibis" from the country gentlemen, until that zoological appellative fairly drove him out of St. Alban's into Sheffield, whose knives and forks he now represents in St. Stephen's. Well, he is down for own HUNDERD THOUSAND FOUNDS! Frank Mills, a Tory, with a Tory newspaper (as Ward is a Whig, with a Whig journal), a star at the Garrick Club, and a geatlemonly think. they were no more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and, probably, intended principally to answer the kottle's purpose of making a noise ! Now are these sums bond fide, or are they notes of hand in favour of Gammon, which it is perfectly under-160,580 stood that Gammon is never to present ! Can public companies, at the voice of the sharoholders, call in these giant issues of Responsibility, and demand payment for the service of the State ? And then would our friends

Commending the consideration of the important matters brought before their attention by the Provisional Central Committee in the spirit we have spoken of, to the several Trades of the country. we take leave of the subject for the present.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

WILLIAM CARPENTER,-I have one question to asl you. Did the following conversation pass between you and a respectable tradesman, or did it not !- Trades man : Now, Mr. Carponter, I ask you if you would have opposed the Land plan if any other person than Mr. O'Connor had proposed it !--Mr. Carpenter : Well, no, I would not .-- Now I pledge my honour that the above is what did pass, and you are a pretty follow to guide any portion of the public mind. I dare venture to say, that a more profligate, mean, low, contemptible admission never yet was made, and so the public will .-The bonefit society may advance on loan to one of its members, taking the precaution to have a promissory note for the amount to the president of the society as an individual, and signed by one or two other parties who may be deemed sufficient, as security for the repayment of the amount at stated periods. ENEBAL OBSUBVATIONS .- It would be impossible for Mr. O'Connor, if engaged the whole of his time, to answer one half of the questions propounded to him upon the subject of the Land. Mr. O'C. requests those numerous correspondents who are so indignant at Mr. Carpenter's conduct, not to give themselves any furgher trouble upon that point, as he is fully capable of menting his own babhles ; and, as to the National Reformer, I never way with the dead .-- F. O'C.

And LIT LITTLE MORE "COLOUR" FOR MR, WM. CARPENTEL RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. AND ME. JOHN WATEINS, BY THEIR "FRIEND" AND 1877 Stratuer, "J. B. O'B."-As we expected, the "black-Marylebone iog jog brush " has been again in requisition. The thin-White Horse skin skinned "J. B. O'B." could not quietly take the epi-Oldham ... the thets, "IDLENESS, ill temper, and OVER-REACH-Rochdale IN( ING." He has, therefore, returned to his old avocation. Heywood ... and and mended his former portraits of his "friends" in the Bolton . full fullowing fashion. How he "touches" poor Watkins Bath, per E. Cottle up, up, as a "poor anonymous THING, decoured with bile and jaloury:" Poor Watkins! He was "all in all," when Westminster ... he he was serving "J. B. O'B. ," and now to come off with Bilston .. .. suc such sorry "pay!" "The tale of the till" is not, how Derby, A. Holmes .. 2 6 Derby, W. C. P. S. .. 1 0 erc ercr, yet cleared up ; and we suspect we have not yet Do., A. B. he: heard the last about OVER-REACHING. The revelations of the partnership have yet to come out. Mean-A Republican .. tin time, we must take what is afforded us, and be content. An Out-and-out Char-He Here, then, is the last "daub:"-Let not P. S., of Leeds tist .. .. .. 1 0 (if there be such a person), be deceived. There is not at a sentence of truth or fair dealing in Carpenter's stu-RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. di died notice of last week. If he will look over it again he him mark how dexterously the writer avoids repeatin ing the facis stated by Mr. O'Brien, or mentioning them in in such a way as to bring them before the public. Had Selby he done this, his impudent denial of our statements Dewsbury district w would have been apparent at once. P. S. will see, for Birmingham Mr. Waring .. in instance, that he makes no allusion to the Arundel a address. Had he done so he could not have so easily Mrs. Livesay lauchester li lied without etection. And mark the fellow's low Todmorden c cunning two. He says :-- " We had no desire to speak Norwich o on the subject, but it was forced on us"-as if Mr. O'B .. Cockermonth 8 and not Mr. C., was the aggressor. Now, let P. S. look Carlisle t to the insolent, ruffiauly letter which Carpenter in-Tiverton s serted in his paper a few weeks ago, signed "An Inde-South London Mr. Corduroy pendent English Chartist:" a letter in which Mr. Greenwich ... O'Brien is spoken of as preying upon the public and Boulogne Ashton-under-Lyne \$ 7 humburging the working classes from week to week, when both Carpenter and the miserable atrabilious Mr. Frankham creature who wrote it know very well that Mr. O'Brien is every week spending the money of his friends. Dewsbury district Westminster and sacrificing his health, time, and labour, to pro-Mrs. Waring mote the political and social liberty of these same D. Gover, sen. working classes, and that, while such fellows as D. Gover, jun Carpenter are sacking their six and ten guineas a Mr. Livesay .. week for bolstering up the Leaguers, and soaping Leeds .. Carlisle the usurious oppressors of the poor. With the Lambeth exception of his exposure of O'Connor's Land hum-Mr.Corduroy(White bug (and we would venture a bet those articles Horse) .. were not written by Carpenter himself) there has not Boulogne (France) 1 15 appeared an original article in his paper for three months Rouen, ditto that is worth an old ballad. Mr. O'Brien was never the Rilston originator of a quarrel in his life. He never attacks any Birmingham one, nor wars with any one, except in self-defence-no. Merthyr Tydvil even then unless the provocation be great, and involve lanchester ... character. When a man like Carpenter, whose whole Do., per Doyle political life has been one career of time-serving Oldham Cheltenham postasy and mercenary phrase-making, and whos private life is even more disreputable than his public Lambeth Bath .. life ; when a man of this stamp-a man who never joins the people but in periods of excitement, when radical In answer to numerous inquiries relative to the advan politics pay, but who invariably skulks off to pander to tages of taking two or more shares, and the possibility of those obtaining four acres of ground who deem two insuffithe people's enemies the moment the excitement is over. cient, I offer the following explanation :- A person taking two shares will be eligible to obtain two allotments, but and that middle-class patronagebecomes again necessary

to his subsistence; when a man of this stamp-A LOW BORN low bred, yet AEBOGANT FELLOW, employs a poor anonymous Thing, DEVOURED WITH BILE AND JEALOUSY. to do for him a dirty job which he has not the moral courage to do himself, he ought, and he must, and he shall be made responsible. There is one expression in Carpenter's notice which did not a little amaze us. Of a prize, when he could have a four-acre allotment, and the additional £15 16s. 8d. a verity, the man must have what D'Israeli calls a most "coura ycous conscience" to venture upon such an expression as the word "over-reaching." Where was his fear of God and of his creditors, when he used that word ?his fear of God for wickedly shifting its application from the rightful owner, himself, to another and an honest party ; and his fcar of the triple list of his unfor tanate creditors, who will never be able to persuada themselves that they were not thrice "over-reached

and victimized when their benefactor did whitewash himself at their expense, by the grace of God and a certain act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Verily, the effrontery of some men passeth all understanding A man like this to throw 'poverty' and 'starvation' in the teeth of another who might have been rich enough must be made up to Monday, July 14th, and forwarded to to buy him from the gallows, had he prostituted his me in the same week, in order that I may be possessed of talents after his fashion, is one of the moral phenomena of the strange times we live in. Heaven knows we make no pretension to the world's favours. We know

d unable to pay

Supposed DEATH BY DROWSISG OF THE MAYOR OF was all over, Serva came up to me and said, "Well, was a narrow gap. There he was met by the leader | Callaghan, John Desmond, Maurice Corkoran, Chas. WALSALL.—ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.—At five captain, what do you think of it now? Don't you of the Neills, a man maned Walsh. He grappled M'Carthy, Jerentiah Coughlan, Curly Ford. Timothy o'clock on Wednesday morning, as two boys were going to work, they saw lying on a bank, near a pool, Leeds .. .. .. 10 0 call the Lakes, situated on the Lichfield-road, some clothes, but not seeing any one in or about the water, journed. they became alarmed, and ran to a man named THURSDAY .- The Court sat at eleven, and the pri-Mallan, whom they met at the top of the lane soners having been placed in the dock, the examinagoing to his work. This man fetched three potion of a second approver, Emanuel Francois Roselice constables, who on examining the clothes found gres, servant of Serva, was proceeded with. This them to belong to John Hyatt Harvey, the Mayor man gave his testimony in the French language. His of the town (Walsall), and on inquiry at that evidence was confirmatory of that of Cuquirebio's, gentleman's house, it was ascertained that he had but contained nothing additional of any importance. been missing since nine o'clock the preceding even-Cuquirebio, through the interpreter, desired to add ing. In Mr. Harvey's hat was found his gloves and something to the testimony he had given yesterday. gold watch, and in his pocket £21 in money, and a This was to the effect that when the prisoner Alvas brick end ; a towel was also found near to his clothes, returned on board the schooner, after having been and everything would indicate that he had plunged thrown overboard by the quartermaster, he ran forinto the water to bathe, as he had often done before, ward, and, stooping down, he scooped up some of the in the same place. The watch had stopped at five blood that was on the deck with both his hands and minutes to four o'clock. Mr. Rolf, superintendent of police, started off for Birmingham, to procure horror throughout the court.) drags, and on his return, a number of men were em-FIRE IN WOOD-STREET, CITY .- This morning, Saturployed to find the body of the unfortunate gentle-

day, July 12, at two o'clock, a fire, attended with a man, but all their efforts were in vain. A boat was considerable loss of valuabl\*property, broke out upon the premises occupied conjointly by V. Giary and Co., then procured, and Mr. Rolf, Mr. Thomas Staunton. Mr. James Oakley, a saddler, and Mr. G. Dutton entered it, and commenced dragging, when unhappily French, glove importers ; J. Bennett, wholesale their endeavours were attended with the melancholy milliner; and Banbury and Peters, ribbon manudeath of one of the party. It appears that the drag became entangled with weeds, or was caught facturers, situate in Wood-street, Cheapside, two doors north of Lad- lane. The fire was got under by three o'clock, but the damage to the premises by a piece of rock. The whole of the party immediately began to pull the drag, in order to extricate and the stock is considerable. Suicides .-- Mr. Clements, late a partner in the exit, when unfortunately it suddenly became disentangled, and the four men being at the moment upon tensive and respectable firm of Messrs. G. Bousfield their utmost stretch, they fell back, the boat turned

and Co., woollen warehousemen, 60, Gracechurchon its side, the water rushed in, and all four were street, committed suicide during the night of Monthrown into the water; Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Staunton, day last. He was found lying in a field at Dartford, and Mr. Dutton swam to shore, but poor Oakley was Kent, where he had taken up a temporary residence. drowned, despite the efforts of a police-constable to When found, his throat was cut nearly from ear to save him. It is really impossible to convey a notion ear .- On Thursday evening, a few minutes before of the gloom which this second tragical event caused eight o'clock, a respectably attired elderly indivithroughout the borough. The dragging was for a time discontinued, but was resumed this morning by The fatal act was witnessed by many persons, and Mr. Rolf and others, but up to this time (Thursday, one o'clock) with no better success. Mr. Harvey hody had not Leen found up to nine o'clock on was about thirty-five years of age, by profession an Thursday evening. HORRIBLE MURDER.-Johann Hiller was charged

attorney, in partnership with Mr. Cottrill, and in extensive practice in Walsall. MURDER OF MR. PALMER, MIDSHIPMAN, AND NINE

OF THE CHEW OF H. M. SLOOP WASP, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.-PLYMOUTH. JULY 8.-We have stated the arrival at this port, in her Majesty's brig Rapid, of the slave prize crew who are charged with the murder of Mr. Palmer, midshipman, and nine men belonging to the Wasp, whilst navigating the slaver to Sierra Leone. The prisoners, with the approvers, who came home in her Majesty's brig Heroine, were removed to the guard-ship Caledonia, and from that ship were landed under the Hoe this morning, and in custody of a serjeant and a guard of Royal Marines were brought up at the Guildhall for examination before the Mayor, P. E. Lyne, Esq., and several other magistrates. The atrocity of the act with which the prisoners are charged excited the strongest feelings of execration, and a very large crowd of persons assembled at the Guildball both inside and out ubtain a four-acre farm, he must not take possession of to catch a glimpse of the savage perpetrators. The his first prize, but must be put on a reserved list until his prisoners are ten in number, of ferocious appearance. und, according to their own statement, eight are Portuguese and two Spaniards. The names were could either be expended in erecting a larger cottage and outbuildings, or could be received in cash by the shareviven as follows :--Francisco Periera de Santo Servia, older. The rent paid for a four-acre farm would be £10, James Majoural, Manuel Joze Alves, Florence Ribeor at the meeting of shareholders (which will speedily take place) it may be decided that persons having paid up for two shares shall be (on drawing a priz-) entitled to a four-acre farm and the additional cash; but it would not on any account be advisable to extend the size of the farm rerro, Joze Maria Martuino, Antonio Joaquim Sebastin de Santi, Manuel Antonio, Joze Antonio Mr. Eastlake appeared for the prosecution, and stated the facts of the case. It appeared that the locus in guo vas on the coast of Africa, at a place called Lagos, near the Bight of Benin, and the time February last. The details of the entire case were of the most dreadful description. It appeared that on the 27th February the boats of the Wasp boarded a suspicious Brazilian vessel, called the Felicitade, which, being found fitted for slaves, was taken as a prize. Very soon after, another very suspicious vessel was descried, which proved to be the Echo, having a cargo of 434 (who had been 48 hours without food) on board. Lieutenant Stupart, who was in command, took charge of the Echo. and directed Mr. Palmer and nine men to take

into whi

with the murder of his five shildren, at Oberjettingen, on the 5th of March. Late in the evening of that day the prisoner's wife returned home, and on entering the house found the children in bed; she spoke to them, but not being able to prouse them, put her hand on one of them-it was quite cold and motionless. Suspecting something wrong, she screamed for help, and on the neighbours entering with a light, to their horror the children were all found murdered, with a deep gash in their throats. Seepicion immediately fell upon their father, who had not been seen since the preceding evening. He was sought out and arrested. On being interrogated, he confessed that, being driven to despair by the state of misery he had long been in from want of work, he had first determined on suicide; but reflecting that that would expose his wife and children to greater distress, he had resolved to send them to Heaven first. On the evening of the 4th of March he had sold a steel chain for a few pence, and bought some bread and brandy, and partaken of them with his children (his wife being absent at a distance); they soon after fell asleep, and when they were in a profound slumber he cut their throats with his razor. They made not the least struggling r noise, he said, except a slight rattling in the throat After the perpetration of the horrid deed he fled to Holzlock, a neighbouring village, where he was arrested. His advocate endeavoured to show he was partly insane, and the jury found him guilty of simple murder (todtschlag). He was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in a fortress. His wife went

> Tribunaux. DR. WOLFF.-We mentioned in a recent paragraph that Sir Benjamin Brodie had commenced the process of extracting the Bokhara worm, termed rishes, from other side of the road, and went into the house of a

think we have done the thing that is just, in him, and when dragging him into the green, Conkilling these Englishmen ?" At the conclusion of stables Pigott and Hannan dashed through the mob, Cuquirebio's evidence the inquiry was again ad- and laid hold of Ranter, who had his coat off at the o'clock. I came from Cork to see the wounded peo-

time. Ile struggled for his release, and called upon his faction to rescue him, but the other policemen having come up at the moment, he was lodged in the dispensary. The crowd then surrounded the house, Kelly, who told them that it was his duty to convey be quiet. There was then a ery of buoileidh, which stones were thrown. The police then got the order them so fast that they were forced to retreat into the house. When inside, Ranter told them that if they did not release him, every one of them would be drank it. (This statement occasioned a thrill of killed. To this Mr. Kelly replied, that he must do wounds. He found he laboured under two gun-shot while the police were in the act of doing so an atbayonet into the desperado's breast, and he fell back. Three others of the crowd then seized the door and dragged it into the road. The doorway was now de-Constable Dawson, while the number of stones thrown the mob, and they were exhorted to tear down the house and kill the police. A body of the people then rushed to the back of the house, and with tent sticks began to strip off the roof. The police now, perceiving that their lives were in imminent danger, dual threw himself off London Bridge into the river, called upon Mr. Kelly to permit them to defend themselves ; but he answered by saying 'No firing, attempts were made to save him, but in vain. The and came to the door to implore the people to desist but before he had uttered many words he received : blow of a large stone on the right side of his face, which drove him back. The roof was now opened and large stones were thrown into the house, and the at the Criminal Tribunal of Tubingen (where for the police again called upon Mr. Kelly to give them the first time the proceedings were open to the public) order to fire, and he then said, 'Fire, but fire steadily.' Instantly a fellow rushed at the door, and threw a arge stick at Constable Pigett, which struck him on the head : but the stick had no sooner left his hand than he was shot from the window on the right ; and, reeling for a short distance, he fell. The mob now became more violent, and dashed forward, yelling hideously, and as they closed in at either side the ringleaders were shot. The police saw that retreat was their only safety, the stones fell so quickly upon them through the aperture in the roof, and even Ranter's courage left nim, for he ran to the windows and implored of his 'friends' not to murder them, and, while doing so, received several wounds from the stones. The police then determined on retreating, and acting constable Dawson led ; but no sooner had he left the threshold than he received the blow of a stone on the mouth, which split his upper and He fell, and his carbine was wrested from him by a he lay : but this fellow paid dearly for his barbarity, for a shot from the window at the same moment got up, and being separated from his comrades by the crowd which surrounded him, and which had prevented them from leaving the house, staggered along was overtaken, and beaten into the ditch. Dr. Stewart J. Tresilian at that moment came up and cried out, 'Run, run, here come the Dragoons, which caused the fellows to fly from their victim. mad on the discovery of the murder of her children, Dawson then got up, and staggered to the house of and has not yet recovered her reason.-Gazette des Mrs. Oakes, but her son drove him off, and he reeled to the house of a man named Barratt, but the door was shut against him. Ile stood there for a moment. but, seeing his assailants returning, he got to the Dr. Wolff's wrist, by winding it round a piece of paper. man named Lacy. Lacy closed the door, and pushed day in company with Dr. Tresilian on the inspection Great skill was displayed in this operation. After no Dawson into a pigsty, at the other end of the house, less than eight visits, Sir Benjamin succeeded in and concealed the aperture. The mob coming to the entered at the left side of the backbone, and took an extracting the worm entire, and it measured more door, demanded to have it opened, but there being a than three feet in length. The names of Prince moment's delay they drove it in, and searched for lung and escaped through the right collar hone. Albert and Lord Palmerston have been added to the Dawson. During the search Dawson contrived to force himself through a small hole from the pigsty into Mr. Keller's meadow, and crawled through the Wolff has got no church in England, he intends, at high grass up to the house, where he was secreted by least for the present, to reside abroad, and will leave Mr. Keller's man in a loft. The mob, finding that Dawson had escaped, wreaked their vengeance upon Lacy, by breaking his windows and door, and beating a woman with stones until they left her apparently lifeless. But to return to the scene at the dispensary. At the moment Dawson was separated from his party, Constables Pigott and Hannan followed to try to ing himself into the street, and out of a window it is supposed three stories high. During the last week and immediately after the entire body were compelled to leave the house, it was so dilapidated, and stones were poured into it with such murderous determina-The police then left the house, and, forming tion. in a body, charged up the hill, in the hope of gaining the police station, which was about a mile off. In the confusion attending this movement, their prisoner (Sullivan) escaped. In the course of their retreat they were met at all points by dense masses of people. yelling and throwing stones, but were fortunate enough to gain the top of the hill alive, though very much bruised. Having got into the station-house they made preparations to defend themselves against any renewed attack, and were shortly after joined by the magistrates. Mr. Meade, fearing an assault upon the station-house, sent off a special messenger to Cork for a reinforcement. Within two hours from of Sub-Inspectors Walker and Green, and head con- of the people, deposed that the police fired upon the stables Condon and Moylan, accompanied by Dr. | crowd without sufficient cause ; while, on the other Harris, physician to the constabulary.

Kerrucane. Saw Julia Callaghan, Maurice Corkoran and Desmord on Tuesday morning, about three ple. I saw a man named Coughlan in a small house in the village. I saw Julia Callaghan on Tuesday morning dead, at her house, and examined her body. Her death was caused by a gun-shot wound received yelling in a hideous manner, and demanding the re- through her body. The ball entered close to the lease of Sullivan, which was of course refused by Mr. spinal canal near the backhone through the left side and through the chest, obliquely escaping in front him before a magistrate. He implored the people to immediately univer the collar-bone at the right side. That wound occasioned her death. She appeared to means 'Strike them.' The attack commenced, and be a few hours dead when 1 saw her. She appeared to be twenty-six years old. I saw John Desmond on to fix bayonets. They did so, but stones fell upon that morning alive in his own house, in bed. Was at Desmond's house yesterday. When I saw Desmond he was wounded in two parts. Saw him yesterday, and can say that his Jeath was caused by one of the his duty, and that was to keep his prisoner. The wounds. The first ball appeared to have entered his windows were now dashed in, and the order was given | right loin, in the neighb nurhood of the kidney. It to prime and load. This was quickly obeyed, but appeared to have passed forward and upwards towards the front of the body, where it was lodged, and tempt was made to force the door, with a ery of from which he extracted it. It passed from right to 'Drag them out.' The police attempted to keep the | left, for it was lodged in the castilages of the ribs in door closed, but it was forced, and one fellow -a very front. I extracted the ball ou that morning. The able man-caught the top of it, and tried to drag it second wound was on the same side of the body, into the road, so as to expose the inmates to the fary the ball having entered in the back part of the hips, of the mob; but one of the constables drove his two inches lower than the upper portion of the hip bone, and passed through the hig and thigh, and made its escape in front, traversing T space of about live inches. The first wound was the cause of death. fended by Constables Pigest and Hannan and acting the second not being a mortal wound! He was not dving when I attended him on Tuesday morning. increased every moment. A cry was raised amongst He had no symptoms of immediate death. Saw Maurice Corkoran alive on Tuesday merning before visiting Desmond. I saw him in bed at his own house. He was suffering under a gun-shot wound, the ball entering about the middle of the left side. When he received it he could not be standing facing but rather sideways to the person firing. Upassed out in front near the pit of the stomach, and must have been a mortal wound. That wound was the cause of death. Examined the body of Tharles M'Carthy yesterday. The cause of his death was a gun-shot wound, producing extensive injuries, the ball having entered through the left blade bone behind the shoulder and fractured that bone and/the ribs beneath, fracturing two, and passing through the spinal collar, which it fractured also, and continued its course through the right side of the chest, and appeared to have been lodged in the shoulder of that side. That wound was the occasion of his death. The next body examined was that of Jeremiah Coughlan. He was the man I saw in the village between two and three o'clock in the morning of the occurrence-on Tuesday morning. He was lying on a heap of potatoes, his head supported by a female, and appeared to have breathed his last as I entered the house. I examined the body then and again yesterday. The ball in this case entered the right side a little behind the back of the side, and passed forwards and upwards, and escaped at the nipple of the same side, destroying the nipple in its escape. It caused death. The sixth body was Cornelius Ford, which I saw yesterday and examined the body. lower lips, and knocked out two of his front teeth. He died of a gun-shot wound, the ball entering at the left side between the ninth and tenth ribs, and fellow, who struck Dawson with it on the head while | passed through the body, escaping at the off side. It then passed through the fleshy part of the arm near the elbow. It took a course round the bone, and was stretched him alongside his victim. Dawson again extracted by his friends above the elbow joint. That caused his death. Forde must have been standing sideways to the party who fired from the situation of the wounds. The last body examined was Timothy the road in the direction of Mr. Keller's house. He | Kerrncane, whose death was caused by gun-shot wounds. He was struck directly in front, left of the middle line of the body, close to the chest bone. That wound occasioned his death. The ball passed through the body and escaped behind. I was with Drs. Wall and Tresilian at the examination of all the bodies except that of Julia Callaghan.

Dr. Wall examined by Mr. J. F. Maguire .- I am a medical gentleman and surgeon. I saw the body of Julia Callaghan and examined it. The cause of her She must have stood with her back to the person that fired. I saw Jeremiah Coughlan before death. 1 am not sure as to the name of the person, there was such confusion. It happened that I was at the fair on ' day of the occurrence, and before any disturbance took place. The police were there all day. I observed a man in the fair who I heard was called Sullivan, but I did not see a man named Walsh there ; I saw a man on horseback, with a pillion behind, who I was told was Sullivan, and who was tipsy, and very much inclined to excite persons to fight with him ; this was about eight o'clock in the evening, in the fair field. He had his hat in his hand, and striking the horse violently on the head with the hat and was shouting. He was taken off his horse by some of his friends, but did not like to be dismounted. The next olaco I saw him was next Connor's house, withou**t** his bat. That is about fifty yards from where he war lismounted, and it adjoins the Dispensary. I did net see him in contact with another man. A crowo rushed through the fair field and lined the ditches, and there was a crowd about him which he seemed to head, huzzaing, and going back. JULY 5 .- This inquest will not, it is supposed, be brought to a close for several days. A great deal of evidence has been already adduced, and speeches made, and points of practice discussed, from all of which it would be difficult to make selections calcuthe time the messenger was despatched, forty police lated to throw any new light upon the painful occurhad arrived from the city, in jingles, under the care rence. The witnesses brought forward on the part hand, we have the doctors swearing that the roof of the dispensary, in which the police were posted, was torn away by the peasintry, who wanted to get at them-that they saw several large stones in the room which had I een flung at the police, and from their size were calculated to do "grievous bodily harm if they came in contact with the human body." Nearly the entire of this day was consumed in the examina tion of two of the country people-Denis Delany and Patrick Hurley-whose testimony was to the same effect as that given by the witnesses on the previous day. Delany swore most positively that no injury was done to the back of his Dispensary until there were three corpses on the rond outside ; but subsec uently. on his depositions being read over by the corciner, he corrected himself by saying that he had not, at the time he saw the bodies, a view of the bar k of the Dispensary. The inquiry was then adjourned Monday morning.

But whatever may be the fate of our creditors or our Accidents, Offences, & Huquests. own, they shall never, at any rate, have to charge us with 'orcr-reaching' them through the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

HE LAND SOCIETY AND THE LEEDS MERCURY. - It affords us sincere pleasure in being able to record the fact that the Leeds Mercury has not joined with those portions of the press who have, " without rhyme or reason," condemned the Land scheme of the Chartists. On the contrary, the Morcury of the 25th ult. had the following paragraph from the pen of a correspondent, setting forth the nature of the scheme itself and the benefits likely to result from it :-- " Our attention has been directed to meetings in several towns in Yorkshire to carry out the plan of a society, under the above title, which has been propounded to the public by the Chartist Association of Great Britain, having for its object the purchasing of land on which to locate such of its members as may be selected for that purpose, in order to demonstrate to the working classes of the kingdom the value of the land as a means of subsistence, and to make them in a measure independent of the capitalist. The plan proposed is this: to raise a certain sum of money, say £5,000, in 2,000 shares of £2 10s., by weekly instalments of 3d., 6d., 1s., or upwards, which is to be applied to the purchase of land. Good arable land may be rented in some of the most fertile parts of the country at the rate of 15s. per acre, and may be bought st twenty-five years' purchase, that is at £18 15s. per acre, and supposing £5,000 raised in shares of £2 10s. each; this sum would purchase 120 acres, and locate 6) persons with two acres each, besides leaving a balance of £2,750, which would give to each occupant £45 16s. 8d, for the purpose of building a comfortable and commodious cottage on each allotment, and the surplus, if any, towards stock, implements, &c. These allotments might be leased for ever to the members of the society, at an annual rental of £5 each, which would be far below the real value ; the gross rental would thus amount to £300. This property, if sold at twenty years' purchase, would yield to the funds of the society £6,000, which sum, if expended in a similar manner to the first, would locate other seventy-two persons, and so on, continuing to increase in the same proportion until the tenth sale, which would realise £37,324, and locate 3721 persons. Thus the total number that could be located in ten sales, should the project be taken up with spirit, might he easily effected in four years, would be 1,923 persons, in addition to leaving in the possession of the society an estate worth, in the wholesale market, £37,524, which estate could either be re-sold or formed into a fund towards purchasing back the estates previously disposed of, thereby rendering them freehold, and serve the double purpose of ensuring a vote for the county and also of relieving the tenant from the necessity of paying the yearly rent of £5. District com mittees of this society have been formed at Leeds, Hudderstield, Bradford, Barnsley, and many other places in Vorkshire and Lancashire, and a great number of working men in each of these towns have already taken shares; and if the plan is properly carried out, there is no doubt it will be an improvement on the allotment system, inasmuch as it will place the occupant of the land independent of the caprice of his laudlord, and whatever improvement he makes on his estate by his industry and perseverance will be for his own benefit, and not subject to any increase of rent for increased value of his land, the fruits of his labour, besides being an honourable and profitable occupation to himself and family in times of de-

pression of trade." Ic. GATHARD, the Lambeth District Secretary of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, writes to us as follows :- In the copy of my letter which Carpenter refused to insert I said our average weekly income was £3, and not £5, as the compositor has made it. If any of Lloyd's "liners" will call either at my residence on a week day or at the South London Chartist Hall on ang Sunday evening, I will show them my books, which

will prove that since the 26th of May 110 shares have been taken out in my district, and that £26 has been peid off those shares.-

TMAS ROBERTS, Alexandria, Vale of Leven-" Mat kintoel's Electrical Theory of the Universe" is published by Heywood, Manchester ; and may be had in London of Messrs. Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, Holywell. street ; and Watson, Paul's Alley. The five shilling edition of "Paine's Complete Works" is published by Dugdale, 57, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Mr Love, the Glasgow bookseller, can, if he likes, get both these works by ordering them from his London pub-

tions swait his return.

"The party at the fair consisted of three Mr. Fitzsimons .- It would not be fair that attention of the Trad door fell shot. " He fell alor gside the counter, into carried amongst breakers of the above place, throughout the kingdom in particular, to the case of her destruction and that of her crew seemed inevit-Joaquim cut him over his head and arms, and cut stables, two acting constables, and thirteen sub-conshould bring men forward who have been charged by my house. The man was doi ng nothing when ho reable. The casualty being observed by the inkabi-tants of Port Madoc, hundreds crowded the sands off where the unfortunate ship laid bumping amongst the cut he cried out, "Oh, Portuguese, don't kill me !" Kelly, first class sub-inspector of Kinsale, who has rocks. The life-boat from Studwell roads was imthese men, now engaged in a just struggle for the means able. The casualty being observed by the inkabi-of subsistence. After all we have said on this subject, tants of Port Madoc, hundreds crowded the sands off a portion of the public press with murder. ceived the shot. The man was lying shot in my Mr. O'Connell.-'The less you say about the press house, when a polioeman come in, whose name was and the appeals which have appeared in this paper Kelly, first class sub-inspector of Kinsale, who has the better. We did not charge them with shooting Dawson. When he came i's he did not say or do any. from the turnouts-(one of these appeals will be found the villains down. rocks. The life-boat from Studwell roads was imbeen but two months in the district. The business While this was going on, all the prisoners now prething, but went inside u: idor the counter. He had Mr. Fitzsimons.-I think it right that we should his carbine with him at the time. There were a in this day's Star, in our "Trades Intelligence")--it is mediately conveyed to the spot, and after several dot necessary we should say more than that, unless attempts gained the wreck, and saved every one sent were on deck, taking part in killing the sailors. of the fair proceeded as usual up to four o'clock, when Serva continued aft, and called out "Kill them, symptoms of hostile significance began to be exhibited give the names of the whole body of police under arms | great many in my house at the time. He was lying effective and immediate aid is rendered to the Knaresbelonging to the vessel, which appears a complete kill them !" The prisoners used knives eight or amongst the country people. \* \* \* \* The wreck. She was nearly 600 tons burden, and her loss pine inches long, with sharp points and white leader of one faction, a man named Sullivan, who is \* \* \* /The that night. down under the counter when in the house. When borough men, they must succumb. Let the Weavers After a few remarks from Mr. Walsh, who con nine inches long, with sharp points and white handles; and these were concealed inside the waisthe went out there were persons outside, who said wreck. She was nearly 600 tons burden, and her loss better known by the cognomen of 'Ranter,' threw up curred in such a line of proceeding, throughout the country look to this at once, delay will be nothing to him, but he asked moroy from them, is about £7.000. his hat in the green, and, whirling his stick, gave the fatal. All communications or monies must be ad bands of their trousers. I saw the prisoner Ma-Mr. Inspector Percy said he was there to do his which they granted, and he went up the road. A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- MANCHESTER, MONDAY. dressed to "Samuel Buck, secretary, Committee-room joural run after the young officer (Mr. Palmer), and run his knife into his side; the officer fell faction whoop, when his friends and adherents imduty, and he was prepared to do everything in a fair | long time after that, the same evening I saw other -On Saturday morning an accident occurred on the Old Elephant and Castle Inn, Market-place, Knares. meniately gathered about him tumultuously. The and impartial manner, as everything, in his opinion, persons dead, besides the man in my house, one a Manchester and Bolton Railway, by which one man borough, Torkshire." against the bulwarks and Majoural took him up by should be done fully and satisfactonily. He therecousin of my own. About fifteen minutes after the police, however, interfered, and the men of the oppowas killed, and several others severely injured. It site party, the 'Neills,' retired from the green. | fore begged to hand in to the coroner a list of the | policenian left they house I saw the persons dying. I his feet and threw him overboard. All this time I appears that one line of the rails have been taken up Ranter and his party then left the green, and took a names of the constabul ary under sems on the occasion. for repairs, and that the engines at this particular had hold of the helm, but did not interfere for fear saw a person hamed M'Carthy lying opposite the MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. for repairs, and that the engines at this particular had hold of the heim, but did net interfere for lear in LAND. £ s. d. Brauford Ditto \_ 2 0 rails are taken up, came into collision with a down swam round to the boat, and was picked up. The train with fearful violence. The engineer, on per-ceiving the other train coming down, threw off his and knocked several of them down. I believe he Plymouth, 1er Robinson a moment after Ranter appeared on horseback, and Patrick Sullivai, Carrigaline; Anthony Ryan, An-rode furiously down the hill, followed by above three drew Douglas; John Daly, Wilton; John Ryan, hundred mea. When he got to the middle of the Robert Agar, Douglas; Timothy Fogarty, Daniel cross he palled up, and, addressing his own party in Willis, Jar ies Donaldson, Kenduff; Denis Dawson, Irish, broke a new hat which he wore, upon his Ballinbas ig.; Richard Hickson, Kinsale, horse's head. This was the signal for aback; a yell Dr. M. Evers, examined by Mr. Walsh.—I am a failweed from these are the cross which was appeared med. - 1 .. 2 0 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 10 2 4 •• Stockport rond wounded. It was half way between the mill and -Barnaley... the bridge." On his cross-examination, this witness admitted that the people who were round the house when Dawson took refuge therein were not quite so \*\* ----Ashton steam and jumped off the engine. The fireman, who was on the tender, also jumped off, but by some means missed his leap, and was thrown back under the train and was killed. In the afternoon an in-.. 200 Norwich ... Inddersfield peaceable as he had at first represented them to be. Dodsworth, near Barnaley Freston, per James Brown Ditto, ditto . .... Indeed, stones were thrown into the house, the mob 1 17 quest was held on the body of the deceased, when except Serva, were concerned in this. The English followed from those on the cross, which was answered med ic al doctor and surgeon, and have been connected also entered it, and he had experienced some loss by ... 3 19 quest was need on the pody of the deceased, when except Set a, where asleep, were stabled and thrown by another from their opponents on the graan. for a length of time with the South Infirmary. 1 EXECUTIVE. . 0 10 0 None of the others injured are in a dangerous overboard. The two Kroomen belonging to the lleaving this valies defiance, Rantes heaped from his state. money being stolen, and goods trampled on, whilst From Edinburgh, per M'Intyre.. Par H. Holland, Burnley .. .. the mob were in possession of the premises, for which 4 deaths are to be inquired into. The names are Julia loss he had claimed compensation of the barony. Marwich, per Goat .. ..

voured to suppress it, but, alas ! I find it increasing. ]

had induced him to commit this rash act.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY. - OI

tunate lady Mrs. Round, wife of Mr. Round, M.P.

and losing his balance tell backward on the unfortu

that no bones are fractured.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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above four acres.

Shareholdors.

CARDS AND BUILES

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as the decision will be by lot it is probable that one allot.

ment might be in Lancashire and the other in Middlesex

the only advantage would then be, that he could place a

tenant on one of the allotments, but if he was anxious to

N.B.-Sub-secretarics sending money must not on any

account deduct for money-orders or other expenditure

but must send an account thereof to me, when it shall b

settled. All sub-secretaries are requested to immediately send to me the names of each shareholder in their dis-

trict, and the total amount each has paid; stating, also

the number of shares held by each person. Such returns

accurate information to lay before the General Meeting of

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

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CARDS.

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Mr. Tobin ..

Liverpool ..

Seth Travers

J. Morgan ...

J. Walsh ..

and Cat

Darleston

Ashton

Macclesfield

Nottingham..

Mr. Cleave ..

Todmorden ..

Bacup.. .. H•bden-bridge

Secretary

Tower Hamlets,

Whittington

Warley

Bacup

Birmingham

Worsborough Com-

Mr. H. Smalley,

Tower Hamlets,

Whittington and

0 Derby. A. Holmes

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THOMAS MARTIN WHEELEB.

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Echo were removed. The next thing that Lieute-nantS tupart heard of her was, that she had been recaptured by those on board, but he little deemed that th awful tragedy which would be detailed in evidence had SUICIDE AT SEA BY CAPTAIN FOX OF THE SHIP RELIbeen committed. The Felicitade hove in sight of the ANCE.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning a desperate act of suicide was committed by Captain Echo, and communicated the intelligence just stated ; but, being a faster sailer, made off. Fortunately, how-Charles James Fox, aged about thirty-two years, of ever, the Star within a very short time recaptured the ship Reliance, on her voyage to London from Buenos Ayres. Shortly before eight o'clock Captain the Felicitade, then sailing under an assumed name, and the appearance of her decks were such as left no Fox had been conversing with Charles Brene, the doubt that a horrible conflict had recently taken steward of the ship, in his usual way, and subseplace. About four-and-twenty hours after the prize quently descended into his state cabin. The ship had been taken, three mon voluntoered a statement was at this time beating up Sea Reach, several miles below Gravesend. In less than a quarter of an hour to the effect that the slaver was really called the Fe afterwards the steward was alarmed by hearing the licitade, and had been previously taken by a midshipman and party of nino men, who had all been report of fire-arms which proceeded from the cabin. murdered by the crew of the slaver. A book was On descending with the chief mate he was horrorfound on board bearing the name of Lieutenant Stustruck at finding Captain Fox stretched on the floor part, of the Wasp, and this left no doubt of the corof the cabin quite dead. A large ship pistol was rectness of the evidence offered by the approvers. tightly grasped in his right hand, and upon examina-As if the tragedy which had taken place was not tion it was found that he had placed the muzzle of the sufficiently complete, the gallant officer who was pistol just above the right hip, and had then discharged it. On the left side were two orifices eviplaced in command of the slaver the second time, Lieutenant Wilson, had endured the utmost degree dently made by that number of balls, which, upon of suffering. The Felicitade, during a most terrific search being made, wore found in the adjoining storm, was overset, and Lieutenant Wilson, with cabin, having passed clear through his body and afterwards perforated the state cabin door. From greatest danger, and momentarily expecting death. documents found on board, it would appear that Cap-He saw no less than five of his men fall off the raft, tain Fox, whilst at Buenos Ayres, had suspected that but was at length providentially picked up by the another captain of a ship had been spreading some cygnet. The gallant officer, though he had been ex-ceedingly ill, was happily sufficiently recovered to be present that day. Lieutenant Stupart and Thomas malicious reports respecting his character to a Mr. Charles Horne, of Buenos Ayres, who acted in the capacity of the ship's broker, and that he had written Lethbridge were then examined, and detailed at great to that effect to a Mr. Thompson, of Wapping, the length the facts of this shocking case. The inquiry owner. He was the bearer of a letter to the latter was adjourned to the next day. gentleman, from Mr. Horne, and often expressed a WEDNESDAY .- The excitement occasioned by the fear to the chief mate of his own ship (the Reliance) examination of the alleged murderers of Mr. Palmer that he was the conveyer of his own downfall. In his and the boat's crew of the Wasp, has not in the least writing-desk was found a letter in his own handwriting (not addressed), in which he stated as follows :-

abated. The vicinity of the Guildhall is crowded, as also the hall itself. Licutenant Wilson (late of the "I have long suffered in health, so much so as to Star) and Lieutenant Hodgkinson (of the Calcdonia) impair my reason at times. In vain I have endeawere examined, after which the captain of the Felici tade, named Cuquirebio, was next sworn and exshall be but little more use in this world, and hope, amined through the interpreter. We extract from therefore, the Almighty will forgive my sinful act. his evidence that portion wherein he describes the butchery of the unfortunate Englishmen. He was a Take care of my few effects for the sake of my poor wife. I trust the Almighty will bless and protect prisoner in his own ship when the Echo slaver, being her and all my family, and forgive me. The ship's boarded by the English, part of her crew was transpapers you will find in the middle drawer. God bless you all.-Charles James Fox." Although no perferred to the Felicitade. The next morning Serva, captain of the Echo, proposed to the witness that the ceptible alteration was observable in his conduct slave crews should rise against and murder the during the voyage home, it is imagined that the cir-English. Here is Cuquirebio's statement :- The pricumstances above alluded to had preyed upon his soner Serva also said to me, " The Englishmen are mind, and upon his near approach to his own country not armed ; I have four men I can put confidence in ; we'll kill all the Englishmen, and then we'll go and take the brigantine." I replied, "Don't you recol Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a serious lect there are the British cruisers around us? The accident occurred to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, second brigs and the steamer are outside, and if we do it we daughter of Mr. J. Green Wilkinson, of No. 39, Wimmay be taken in the night, and then we shall be put pole-street, Cavendish-square, and niece of the unforto death." Serva told me I had no sense, and I replied, "I will go and tell the officer if you are that who was lately burned to death at the dreadful fire way inclined and are so vicious." Serva's brother-inwhich occurred at Ragget's Hotel, in Dover-street, law, who was present, then said to me, "Don't say Ficcadilly. It appears that the young lady had just anything to the officer, and I will say no more about before the accident mounted her horse for the purpose " Some exchanges took place, and ultimately Mr. of taking an airing in the Regent's park, when the animal became restive and reared up; thinking no Palmer and some English sailors were left on board the Felicitade. The officer having washed himself, doubt to check him, ishe suddenly pulled the reins, sat down on the quarter deck, talking with the quaron which he again reared much higher than before, termaster. I went to the head of the vessel and presently, on looking, round I saw Serva looking down nate lady, and rolled upon her for several yards. Her the hatchway and calling to the prisoners to come up on deck. He, Serva, said, "Now is our time to commit the murder, for the sentry is asleep; there groom promptly ran to her aid, and with the assistance of the butler and several persons who were passing at the moment, conveyed her into the house. are three asleep and two of them are drunk, and now is our time, for there are but two men awake aft." On hearing this I ran over to Serva and said "No." Medical assistance was immediately procured, and on

examination it was declared that she had received ery severe internal injuries, although it is believed By this time the men were coming up the hatchway and, finding Serva was determined, I ran to the Loss of THE GLENDOWER .--- We regret to state officer and the quartermaster, and told them by signs what was going on. The quartermaster rose and ran towards the hatchway. He then took up a handthat this fine ship, which, for several years, formed one of the fast packet fleet trading between Liverpool spike and struck the men on the heads as they came and New York, was lost during the heavy gale of wind on Wednesday morning week, off a place called up, with a view to prevent their reaching the deck. I Morfa on the coast of Carnaryon. At the commencethen ran to the English sailor who was at the helm, ment of the storm, the ship was lying at anchor, off and told him by signs what was going on. He left Port Madoc, having a few days previously come round the helm, and I took charge of it. This man went | the previous accounts. forward, and, taking up a handspike, assisted tho quartermaster. The prisoner Serva then came aft, and called to some men who were in a boat at the stern to come on board, but only one did so. Serva then remained aft, and called out to the prisoners, "Kill them ! kill them ! kill them ! heave them into

TARESBOROUGH WEAVERS .- We once more request the Repeal journals :----I would put you out. (Increased sensation.) house, and immediately the man at his (M'Carthy's) effect, but the storm becoming more fierce, she was thrown overboard. He did not fall into the water,

list of subscribers for the rev. doctor's work on Bokhara, which was published yesterday. As Dr. London on the 15th instant for Bruges.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE, -- OXFORD, JULY 5.-About twelve o'clock this morning the inhabitants of this city were engrossed in lamenting to each other the melancholy death of Mr. Thomas Sheard, grocer, in the High-street, who had committed suicide by throwsupposed three stories high. During the last week or ten days it has been understood that Mr. Sheard was in pecuniary difficulties, and the fact being mentioned, it caused fresh expressions of surprise from each person that heard it, for no man was more looked up to, nor did any possess the confidence of his fellow-citizens to a greater extent than Mr. Sheard. His difficulties were no sooner known than many friends rallied round him, and on examination of his affairs found he would, with time to arrange matters be able to pay 20s. in the pound, and were prepared his men, were twenty days on a raft, exposed to the to guarantee the same to his creditors. But the shock had been too much for his over anxious temperament, and it was soon apparent that his situation had had such an effect on his mind as to make it necessary he should be constantly watched. How he eluded the vigilance of his attendants, or whether he threw himself from the window or from the top of his own house, is a matter of uncertainty even to those who witnessed his fall into the street. He died lmost before he could be lifted from the ground. He has, we regret to add, left a widow and seven young children.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY THE FALLING IN OF A CHURCH ROOF .- The commune of Albe (Rhone) has been thrown into the utmost distress by the following frightful event. Sunday, June 8th, being the fete of St. Medard, the parish church was filled with the inhabitants of the village, and the curè had just begun his sermon, when the roof of the church suddenly fell, covering the people as with an iron mantle. The scene was terrible, upwards of one hundred people being hidden beneath the ruins. Fortunately the cure and two other persons at the end of the church had escaped, and they immediately ran to a timber yard close by, and seizing axes, succeeded, by the aid of some other persons, in extricating a number of the victims to this deplorable calamity ; many, however, had perished, crushed by the weight, or suffocated by the pressure, and but few were without some injury. The cause of the accident is unknown.—Gazette de France.

Mr. SEPTIMUS DAVIS lectured at the following places last week ;---Monday, June 30, at Pendlebury ; Wednesday, July 2nd, Fleece Inn, Bolton ; Thursday, 3rd at Dean Church ; Friday, 4th, at the house of Mr Shame. Little Hulton; Saturday, 5th, the men of No. 2 Lodge at Ringley, had a dinner at the Horse Shoe Inn, Bridge-end, when upwards of sixty of the sons of the Mine, with their wives, sat down, at four o'clock, to a good dinner. After the dinner an outdoor meeting was held, when Mr. Wm. Cheetham. one of the travelling committee, was called to the chair. Mr. Davis addressed the meeting on the benefits of union ; after which the meeting adjourned into the house, where Mr. Cheetham gave some cheering accounts of the progress of union in Lancashire.

# Freland.

THE SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT BALLIN-HASSIG.

PURTHER PARTICULARS .- TWO MORE DEATHS. It appears from the Cork Constitution that the number of lives lost now amounts to ten; two more of

the country people having died of their wounds since ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CONFLICT.

have submitted to the very utmost provocation before resorting to the last dreadful alternative for the pro-

#### INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.

BALLINHASSIG. JULY 4 .- The court sat this day a ten o'clock. The magistrates present were—Colonel Burke, J.P., Captain Atkins, J.P., Lyttleton Leices-ter, J.P., Daniel Connor, J.P., J. Moloney, J.P., Carey O'Grady, J.P., J. Biggs, J.P., W. Meade, J.P., Captain Roberts, J.P., M. Roberts, J.P., and R. Knaresborough, R.M. Mr. Moloney, J.P., addressed the bench and said,

as the magistrates were implicated in the transaction, owing to certain publications that had appeared, ie should request that the court examine him, in order that all impressions might be removed. The Coroner said he would, of course, examine

him.

Doctors Wall, Tresilian, and M'Evers, were then sworn, and the evidence was about being proceeded with, when

Mr. Walsh said, that before going into evidence it might be well if he stated the main facts of the case. He thought it unnecessary before so intelligent a jury as the present, with so experienced a coroner, to go into the full details of the case.

After some discussion as to his right.

Mr. Walsh addressed the jury. It was not his intention to go into a minute history of the painful occurrence from the commencement to the fatal termination, or to occupy the time of the court and the jury with the details of the case as they separately arose. It was clear that the deaths of all, according to his instructions, arose from gun-shot wounds which had been inflicted by a body of the constabulary and he then asked the gentlemen on the other side and the officer of constabulary present (Mr. Inspector Percy), whether he was to be furnished with the names and number of the police on duty that night, and he (Mr. Scannell) appeared for the constabulary? Mr. Scannell replied that he could not adopt a course so singular. If the police were impeached or included in the inculpation, they were ready to meet the charge; and according to his instructions they would be able to show that what had been done was inevitable and indispensable. They would proceed in the ordinary way, and would produce for identification the constabulary, if required, but they should decline pointing out single individuals.

Mr. Walsh .- Mr. Fitzimons, are you with Mr. Scannell?

Mr. Fitzsimons.-I am not : I am for a different body of persons altogether.

Mr. Walsh .- Then I object to your being heard, as every man in the crowd could demand a right to be heard as representing a number of unknown persons. Mr. Fitzsimons .- I will be put out of court by main

whom he did not know, was standing at the door sow two policemen lutel their pieces towards his the water !" I saw one of the English sailors receive seeing her imminent danger, ordered the masts to be widely different indeed from that furnished by the | mark to make in this court, and if I were the coroner cut away, which for a short time had the desired a cut from one of the prisoners; he fell, and was

JULY 7th.—This inquiry is likely to be protracted to an interminable period. Witness after witness is produced to prove that they saw a crowd around the police previous to the firing-that they he ard a noise -saw a few boys throw stones, and then the general discharge of fire-arms. The morning w as occupied with hearing the evidence of Wm. Ref an, who deposed that he saw the police take Sulli van into cus-. tody-saw the people rush towards the police, who-then screwed on their bayonets and b egan to load. He got frightened, and made his way to a potatoegarden behind the dispensary. He than heard seve-ral shots fired. The people then threw stones towards the police. He then mad e his way to. M Carthy's house; whilst standing at M'Carthy's. door a policeman took deliberate ain , at himself and another man named Forde. He es aped, Forde was shot. He then took refuge in M'C arthy's house, remained at M'Carthy's house some time ; then cameout, and heard the people say the opolice were gone home. Walked about where the people were dead and wounded. Saw Kerrueant ; dond. Saw the woman dead near the wall. Saw Forde. Saw M'Carthy wounded, lying on the south side of the forge on the old Cork road. H o since diad and was, buried. Saw Coghlan lying w ounded, enst of. Connor's house; on the five-mile by idge-road. Saw Desmond lying alongside the por ting pillar before Gallaghan's door. He was not d ad. He was wounded: He since was buried. Would not know any of the police who fired the shots. At the conclusion of Regan's examination, the in quest was adjourned;

from Liverpool, and was advertised to take her de-July 8th .- The coroner and jury sat this morning parture for New York on the 10th instant. During In strict justice to the police, who are stated to shortly before ten o'clock .- 'Timoshy M'Carthy exathe first few hours, she bore against the fury of the gale admirably, but ultimately the heavy sea from -Is a tailor by trafte, and abookceps an eating minedthe main ocean drove the ship from her anchors tohouse. When in his own house h cand the shots fired ; lishen. To pretend the contrary is fudge. tection of their own lives, it is but fair to give the force, or I will be heard. (Sensation.) went to the door to see what was the matter; a man, wards the shore. Her commander, Captain Parson, Er. Honson being absent from town, several communica Constitution's version of the transaction, which is | Mr. P. O'Connell .-... That is a very improper re-

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FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, July 15th, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the late Mrs. D. Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model service, that it was at his suggestion to the mer-Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. when the cognomen of Don Guano. And when the This cream of intervator may be decanted off. Water Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of the manufa his become immense, and the value of markable, boiling water only dissolves balt as RADE. Papest market." save their money, will pur-DUNN'S MANUFACTORY, where there is only one Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of the manure has become immense, and the value of the manure has become immense, and the value of the manure has become appreciated, even yet many people regard it as a mineral substance, while it is in reality nothing more or less than birds' dung, but superior in strength to the dung of the domestic fowl, where there is only one Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at y, where there is only one worked by basic lips, in other basic lips, in other by basic lips, in other same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of invariably weighed on de-'s, Stewart's, or Lambton's, responded agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diany is aided by "Notes and Obser-vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"It is a very pleasant sight to see children engaged in twelve miles for 2s. extra useful and healthy labour upon a spot of ground which so that the supply cannot remain permanent, and we water. mptly despatched. Metro- they can call their own ; they shall be kept apart from sh Holborn, nearly opposite | the vice and folly of the young men of the city." ought to turn our attention to the preparing of it at

m return for three hours teaching in the morning, mane of, we may nereatter be enabled to prepare t sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be eight or ten substances with which we are well ac- millions of minute particles of chalk, yet to form assigned to the boys, and ons-seventh to the master, who | quaintedwill receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to avid, potass, lime, ammonia. The Uric acid is found in urine.

reading, writing, dc., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-mas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and The Phosphorie acid is found in bones. Oxalic acid is found in vegetables. be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way sulphur. the most grateful to their feelings.]

The Potass from vegetables.

potatoe blossom, gathering weeds for the pigs. decay of animal substances. It is the chief substance Piper. Planting cabbages, watering them well. that plants require for food. We never behold it, Dumbrell, Hoeing potatoes, digging up rye grass. and yet it exists. It is given off from grave-yards, Dumbrell. Hocing potatoes, digging up rye grass. TUESDAY-Willingdon School. The same as yesterday. and from all kinds of putrid matter. It must be pre-sent in manures, or their efficacy will be small. The Peruvians have a saying that "Guano, although no Eastdean School. Boys digging, planting cabbages, watering them with tank liquid, sowing white tursaint, works miracles"; and truly it is a miracle in piece of limestone might be weighed, heated in a liquid before they get rooting. Dumbrell. Hocing itself, containing as it does such a large quantity of furnace for some time, and weighed again, if a pernips. Piper. Planting cabbages; dont use tank that ammonia so necessary to vegetable growth. But, without doubt, we have at home, ready prepared a given piece of marble. But the march of intellect WEDNESDAY-Willingdon School. The same as before. Eastdean School. Boys planting cabbages, and ma-nuring them. Piper. Hocing potatoes; always hoe twice. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, digging up made up of the same substances, and possessing the Thursbar-Willingdon School. Boys hoeing swede turnips, earthing potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys hoeing parsnips and carrots, thinning out the lat-ter, bearing rejected plants and weeds to the cows and pigs. *Piper*. Hoeing turnips, bringing mould and the quintessence of beef, and bread, and cheese ? to the mixen. *Dumbrell*. Hoeing turnips, and These are the best of all possible manures : and why ? Because they restore to the land that which the corn and the ox have taken away; because they restore part of the afternoon wet. Eastdean School. Wet things which the atmosphere cannot restore. That weather, boys in school all day, or platting straw, clement can furnish charcoal and ammonia in part, spearing potatoes, or beehive making. Piper. to growing plants, it is true : but more is still want-Hocing turnips. Dumbrell. Hocing turnips, trans-planting mangel wurzel, digging ground.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. (Continued from our last.) CARBONIC ACID.

commodities of which our food is composed."

40. "In all plants," says Sir II. Davy, "there of calcareous matter in the soil, at least it will enable exists a system of tubes or vessels, which in one ex-tremity terminates in roots, and at the other in specimens subjected to the same experiment. But,

acquainted for nearly a quarter of a century with the 50.5 of calcium. The equivalent number of lim existence of immense masses of birds' dung upon the therefore, is 28 5.

existence of immense masses of orrus using upon the shores of the South Sea, such is the difficulty of in-troducing the suggestions of science into the practice the becomes very hot, and falls into a fine powder. In troducing the suggestions of science into the practice becomes the it is slaked lime, or hydrate of lime, so of agriculture, that this very useful substance had this state it is slaked lime, or hydrate of lime, so of agriculture, that this very useful substance had this state it is stated third, or ngarate of line, so been altogether neglected, till a very few years ago a called because water seems to combine with it che acros was imported into Liverpool, and disposed of, I understand, with considerable difficulty; and I have understand, with considerable difficulty; and I have understand, with considerable difficulty. been informed by a Lieut. Colonel in her Majesty's hydrate of lime 37'5.

49. If more water is added to the lime a milky service, that it was at his suggestion to the merchants that the mist cargo was sent to England; and, like all who suggest new things, he was ridiculed, for a longer time than he wished, and was rewarded with the cognomen of *Don Guano*. And when the with the cognomen of *Don Guano*. And when the

not void urine, and therefore its component parts very apparent by passing through it a few bubbles of must assume the solid form, and pass away with the carbonic acid gas. Quicklime and carbonic acid other focal matters. Since the value of Guano has have a great attraction the one for the other-a become established, we send to gather it from the powerful chemical affinity ; they find each other out rocks, not only to the shores of the South Sea, but to in a very surprising way. The chemist avails himthe coast of Africa; but our supply will be always confined to a few places in the tropical climates, lime in a fluid, he shakes it up with some carbonic where rain seldom falls to wash away its soluble parts, | acid gas ; to detect carbonic acid gas, he uses lime.

51. Fill a phial or a gob'et with clear lime-water Nore.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who home. As chemistry has revealed to us what it is is perfectly limpid, and would remain so for in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, made of, we may hereafter be enabled to prepare it years if the air were excluded. Hold the end of a every one of these almost invisible particles of chalk Uric acid, Oxalic acid, Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric | there goes exactly one chemical atom of lime with one atom of carbonic acid, neither more nor less, There is no such thing as strong carbonic acid, or weak lime. When lime combines with an acid, as carbonie acid, to form chalk or marble, sulphurie Line is found in bones and in vegetables. The Sulphurie acid, or oil of vitriol, is derived from phosphorie acid to form phosphate of lime (or the earth of bones)-in all these cases a definite quantity or equivalent, a chemical atom of the lime, unites MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys hoeing swede tur-nips, and weeding potatoes. Eastlean School. Boys digging, hoeing potatoes and turnips, nipping ought to say, of doub, for it is always produced in the net the product of life, if I may so call it, or rather, I and weeding potatoes and turnips, nipping ought to say, of doub, for it is always produced in the net the one takes neither more nor less than its equithe same in every the minutest portion.

52. Limestone, chalk, carbonate of lime, free from son wanted to know the quantity of carbonic acid in upon that system of chemical equivalents which has

been so repeateally noticed. 53. When we drop some strong acid upon a limestone, the stronger acid takes possession of the lime, and the carbonic acid gas flies off. This is often found by the agriculturist to be a sufficient guide, when his object is merely to ascertain whether a sand or a clay contains calcarcous matter (par. 47), or not. lle pours a few drops of aquafortis or of spirit of salt (nitrie or mariatic acid) upon it, and if it effervesce. he knows it to be calcarcous. Many salts in a chemist's laboratory would effervesce with acids; but the soil-the laboratory of the great chemist-affords, at least in this country, very rarely any thing of the kind except calcareous matter, in the form of carbonate of lime. The existence of barytes and strontian, in the form of carbonates, needs not to be more than mentioned here; magnesia is more frequent. but effervesces very feebly with acids, and dissolves slowly, as it exists in rocks. The degree of effervescence will show to a practised eve the proportion

mangel wurzel, digging up rye grass. Faidar-Willingdon School. Boys wheeling manure, tuses of any other undertaking, nor have the labours of will find their instructions faithfully attended to. Bluck Teas. SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys earthing up potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys hoeing and trans-

benefit by every reduction of distance between itself an leases, ejectments, &c., &c.

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LOND ON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT INDEPEN-DENT RAILWAY (Remington's Line),

## With a branch through the Potteries to Crewe.

THE Provisional Committee beg to inform the public, progression of railway communication in Ireland, new L that in consequence of the determination to extend and immense sources of traffic will be necessarily poured the line from the main line through the Potteries to in on lines indirect and inadequate to general accommo-Crews, so as to make this Railway the best communica- dation ; there can be no objection on public grounds to EDITION OF THIERS' HISTORY OF THE FRENCH tion, not only between London and Manchester, but also the construction of a direct line between London and Man- REVOLUTION," forming together four handsome

between London and Liverpool; they have determined to chester. On the contrary, every reason for its energetic increase the capital to £5,000.050; and, also that they support. have secured the co-operation of Sir John Rennic, F.R.S., with Mr. Remington.

HENET MATTHEWS, Secretary.

THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT INDEPENDENT RAILWAY,

With a Branch to the Staffordshire Potteries, Remington's Line.

A T a Meeting of the Provisional Committee, held at the G offices of the Company, 29, Moorgate-street, London, this 2nd day of July, 1815, Colonel the Honourable Leicester Stanhope having been

called to the chair ;

unanimously:---

London to the manufacturing districts, appears to be ad- tion to the wants of this great industrial population. mitted by the Government authorities, the Board of Trade, Committees of Parliament, and the commercial world, it would not bear the comparison for one moment in point generally, not only as regards public convenience, but ' of real soundness, utility, and public benefit to the Pottealso on the broad ground of public safety, and that this ries with the present undertaking. requirement will shortly be greatly increased by the completion of the Irish, Scotch, and Northern lines now in the greater part expressed their unqualified support of the progress.

It was moved by Daniel Turton Johnson, Esq. ; se- ence, the expense of formation will be rendered comparaconded by John Burgess, Esq., the boroughreeve of Man- tively light. chester; and carried unanimously ;---

That therefore it is desirable to establish this indenorthern lines already in existence, would supply the great | line will, as far as possible, be respected. industrial population of the north with a shorter, speedier, and more economical mode of transit, and would at the in about three and a half hours, and no exertion will be same time furnish the country towns and agricultural spared to complete the journey in the shortest possible districts in its course with means of communication, in time. wlach, as compared with other localities possessing railway facilities, they are now lamentably deficient, to their

manifest injury. It was mored by George Peter Livins, Esq., of Caldwell Priory, Bediord; seconded by Henry Wardle, Esq., of Mucclesfield; and carried unanimously :---

That this meeting cordially approve of the Branch Railway through the Potteries to Crewe, by way of Laneend, Stoke, Hanley, Newcastle, Burlem, and Tunstall, so | this original line of an able engineer will be a railway of ze to form a junction with the Grand Junction Railway. It was moved by Henry Arnold, Esq., of Uttoxeter;

seconded by Major Croft ; and carried unanimously : That the following gentlemen be the acting provisional committee, with power to add to their number :---

Colonel the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, Ashburnham House, Londor.

London.

the metropolis, and requires a direct communication, not a route made up of circuitous segments of various under-

the Staffordshire Potteries to Crewe,

Public opinion, the sentiments of eminent statesmen and engineers, and the wants of the commercial world, have for some time pointed out the necessity of a Direct Clark's Abstract of the New Poor Law Act, price six- Independent Line. The circumstance alone of other lines in this direction being now advertised, which have been announced since this undertaking originated, is a convincing proof of the feeling so generally entertained. This is not all. Looking to the map of England, it will be perceived that the nearest route to Edinburgh is fluences which sprang from the union of Mr. and Mrs. | through the very centre of the kingdom, by Manchester ;

> and Tay, Carlisle and Manchester must necessarily be points in the intercommunication between Longon and Glasgow, and the north and north-east of Scotland. Whenever the northern rilways are complete, a very great passenger traffic, as well as the goods at present brought by sea to Liverpool from Glasgow, will be added dition, certainty, and accommodation, will be felt to be more pressing. Already, from the vast increase of busi-

afety.

If, then, from various causes, such as the continuous increasing traffic on the old lines-the junction of many

new railways projected and in formation-the approach-

ing completion of the Scottish and northern lines-the

tions of Derbyshire and Staffordshire will be immediately

available for the population along the whole line. From a point in the Tean Valley, near Cheadle, it is intended to carry a branch through Lane End, Fenton,

Stoke-upon-Trent, and Newcastle, to Crewe; and the

expedient to increase the capital for that purpose. have urged this step as the only one that will enable them to get directly and speedily to London and Liverpool.

That the necessity of another great trunk railway from , a mere article of speculation without the remotest adap-

Had any one of the many projected schemes succeeded,

The noblemen and gentlemen on the route have for line, by means of which, and the advance of railway sci-

It is the intention of the promoters, without absolutely binding themselves, to adopt the atmospheric principle pendent trank railway from London to Manchester, which, and broad guage, should such be approved, or to take any by passing more directly through the central parts of the guage or means that will be economical in working, and kingdom, and nearly equi-distant from the two great give high speed. And any ornamental property on the

The distance, under 177 miles, will be accomplished

This line will, therefore, be completely independent of other lines, making, made, or to be made, and the delay and inconvenience attendant on stoppages-the caprices of rival companies, &c., will be thus avoided. It will be the most direct ; the speediest ; the most eco-

iomical. And the promoters feel convinced that a calm consideration of the matter on its merits will satisfy all, that

unequalled public utility, and that, if it will necessarily be an undertaking of magnitude, it is, at the same time, one of large promise, and likely to afford very great remuneration to shareholders. at the Offices of the Company; or to the Solicitors, and and William Tapscott, as above.

to the following Sharebrokers :- Messrs. Preece and General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, Bart., Harley-street, Evans, 8, Cornhill, London ; Messrs. Houghland and Leese, Mr. Locke, and Messrs. A Birchall and Co., Mancliester; Mr. Morris Reynolds, Liverpool; Messrs. T. N. Bardwell and Sons, Sheffield; Messrs. Wellbeloved and Oastler, Leeds; Mr. E. A. Armitage, Wakefield; Messrs. Grayson and Earle, York ; Mr. Thomas Boardman, Blackburn ; Mr. W. H. Collis, Birmingham ; Mr. Francis Stamp, Hull; Mr. L. Weatherburn, Huddersfield; Mr. Wm. Cronheim, Halifax ; Mr. Charles Spencer, Nottingham ; Mr. Samuel Eyre, Derby ; Mr. James Stokes, Cheltenham; Mr. Joseph Clark, jun., Southampton; Mr. John Thomas Holland, Coventry; Mr. William Mason, Bradford ; Messrs. Tate and Nash, Bristol ; Mr. William Miles, Worcester; and Messrs. Reed and Nicholson, Edinburgh.

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to the present amount, and the necessity of greater expe- Now Publishing, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d., and in Parts, price 6d.,

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND more pressing. Already, from the vast increase of busi-ness, the Midland lines have obtained an amount of goods and passenger carriage that has reached the limits of THERS, Author of the "History of the French Revolu-tion" has a mount of the limits of the second and the limits of the second and the limits of the limits o tion," late President of the Council, and Member of the facts relative to its natural history; and in the

Chamber of Deputies. on fine paper.

Privy Councillors, Prefects, Marshals, and others. Of "Guano," according to M. de Humboldt, "is found in the success of his undertaking, the rapid sale of the three ( the South Sca, in the Chinche Islands, near Pisco, and For seven years this large and influential district has first volumes, which were issued at Paris on the 15th of on the more southern coasts and islets of Ilo, Iza, and It was mored by Majer Waller, K.N; seconded by been endeavouring to get a route to London; every pro- March, amounting to 16,000 in one day, and the numerous Arica. The inhabitants of Chancay, who make General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, Bart., and carried posed scheme has been rendered abortive, either by its editions which have been published at Brussels, Leipsic, internal in-ignificance or had management, and become and other places, affords the most splendid testimony. London : G. VICKERS, Holywell-street, Strand.



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planting turnips, watering cabbages, cleaning out piggery, portable pails, and school room, and turn-

ing dung mixen. Piper. Gathering dung under

trocs where the cows stand to inhale the fresh

breezes. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, applying tank

YORKSHIRE.

turnips, digging up tare ground.

tare ground.

liquid.

nips.

COW-FEEDING. of clover. Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with clover and tares for four days; for two days upon rye grass and tares.

C. Varley's. Cows stall-fed on tares, and small tur-GUANA.

[A rustic harangue among a number of Allotnicht Tenants assembled at dinner, in an old Baronial Hall,]

Sir, as the introduction of a new manure must at all times add to the physical comforts of mankind, I seem to be justified," says the Professor, "in attritrust it may not be deemed improper to bring before buting the carbon which plants contains exclusively aid of agriculture ; a manure, of whose nature and

43, "Carbon," says Dumas, "is procured Guano an object of their commerce, go to and return from the Chinche Islands once in twenty days, air that plants most frequently derive their carbon. Each vessel contains from 1500 to 2000 cubic fcot. How can it be otherwise, when we observe the enor-Avanega sells at Chancay for fourteen livres, and at mous quantity of carbon appropriated by ancient Avancga sens at Unancay for fourteen lives, and a Arica for fifteen livres (Tournois)." Guano is dug from beds fifty to sixty feet thick; there it is worked like the bog-iron ore. The islets are frequented by a sprouted, which a hundred years ago produced the number of birds, particularly of the species of Ardea onk we now behold with admiration, the soil into will be considered hereafter. and Phoenicopterus, who roost there every night; which it dropped did not contain one-thousandth but the excrements of these birds have hardly art of the firewood which the tree now affords. It formed (says M. de Humboldt) in three centuries a is the carbonic acid of the air which has supplied the formed (says M. de Humboldt) in three contaites a is the carbonic acid of the air which has supplied the layer of four or five lines (half-an-inch) in depth, and he goes on to inquire—" is, then, Guano the effect of some convulsion of the globe, like pit-coal and fossil- some convulsion of the globe, like pit-coal and fossil- ment of M. Boussingault, in which peas planted in wood ?" But on this point he was evidently misinformed, as further experience tells us, for the remains air alone, found in that air all the carbon requisite of human beings, and parts of the wreck from an for them to grow, to flower, and bear seeds." of human beings, and parts of the wreck from an English ship have been covered and embedded to a considerable depth in less than a quarter of a century the Mark and the charceal of the oak tree will be found, as has been stated (par. 31); two per cent. of on the same morning. in the Guano beds on the African coast. M. de ashes, earthy and saline materials, the whole of In the Guano beas on the Arrian const. In a asnes, earthy and same materials, the whole of Humboldt further informs us, that the fertility of the naturally sterile soil of Peru is derived from when the acorn, was planted, than could the carbon the naturally sterile solit of fear is derived from when the acorn, was planted, than could the carbon and the solit of the course of the excava-Guano, which has become an article of commerce, itself. These ashes could not be derived from the Fifty little vessels called guaneras, are constantly air; how did they come to be part and parcel of this in progress on the Furness Railway, a lit-the space to which the roots of the splendid ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, where a cave was found neatly covered at the the cosst. Its effluvium may be smelled at the dis-tance of a quarter of a league. The sailors accus-in search of food ; the food must be supplied to the tance of a quarter of a league. The sailors accus-in search of food ; the food must be supplied to the that it may have been a hiding place when this noble

Guano forms an excellent manure. The Spaniards in Peru learned the use of it from the Indians. If

vacancies on the sown ridges. C. Varley, hoeing in passing upwards, becomes denser, and more fitted to deposit solid matter; it is modified by exposure to heat, light, and air in the leaves; descends through Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on the second cut the bark, in its progress produces new organised matter, and it is thus, in its vernal and autumnal flow, the cause of the formation of new parts, and of the more perfect evolution of parts already formed."

41. This clear and simple view of the economy of vegetation seems to be founded upon the facts most plainly established, and to lead to those practices in husbandry which at once envich the soil, and afford the best returns to the agriculturist-practices which equally promote the interest of the landlord and the an old one has been revived, by a distinguished philosopher abroad, and has been rather hastily adopted

your attention a few remarks on Guano, one of the most valuable manures which has been brought in the leaves are developed, is introduced, together with the sap, by the roots, but afterwards is obtained directly from the air itself," "On a well-managed farm," he says in another place, "even where (being situated at a distance from a town) it consumes no second place I shall advert to its chemical properties, the end of a century, the live stock may be increased, more manure than is obtained on the premises; at CONDITIONS.—The work will be neatly printed in two and show that it contains the food of plants in abun- the crops more abandant than they were at the becolumns, royal octavo, from a new and beautiful type, and dance, or at least that substance termed ammonia, from ginning, and yet every year a large quantity of carbon Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price

Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price and immense sources of traffic will be necessarily poured in on lines indirect and inadquate to general accommo-dation; there can be no objection on public grounds to the construction of a direct line between London and Man-chester. On the completion of the Work, a general preface, in-support. From Leicester to Edeford and London, it will intersect radiwar communication to London; while northwards of classical book of general reference, and interesting pervsal. Of the vast interest connected with the important na-tional events which took place during the consular and imperial rule of Napoleon there can be no question. In undertaking to record the events of this momentous period, M. THERS, from his high position in the state, and the excrements of birds, thought that this substance might possibly be of the same nature, and the excrement of a multiplic. had the good fortune to obtain possession of a multipli- and transmitted it to Europe for analysis, with a the same author says, "The carbon of plants must Stoke-upon-Trent, and Newcastle, to Grewe; and the good fortune to obtain possession of the antistic and several of the same author says, Inc carbon of plants must provisional committee will consider whether it would be city of original and official documents, which embrace the note giving an interesting account of various particu- be derived exclusively from the atmosphere—carbon xpedient to increase the capital for that purpose." mi jutest details of all the instructions, orders, &c., lars relative to it, which note was published and may exists in the atmosphere only in the form of carbonic dictated by Napoleon himself to his Ministers of State, be found in the 50th Vol. of the Annales de Chinic. acid."

vegetables from carbonic acid exclusively, either directly from the air, or from that other portion which the decomposition of manures constantly affords, in contact with the roots. But it is especially from the sand, moistened with distilled water, and fed upon tomed to the smell of ammonia feel no inconvenience, but M. Humboldt says that his party could not ap-Dumas's estimate of the quantity of carbonic acid in the ster in the st proach it without continual fits of sneezing. "Maize, or Indian corn, is the particular vegetable for which water can dissolve five thousand times as much, and

can dissolve other materials, by means of carbonic too much be thrown upon the maize, the root is burned and destroyed." Thus far M. de Humboldt, writing in 1844-5. The chemical description of this substance by MM. Foureroy and Vauquelin is as follows :---"Guano is of a dirty yellow colour, rather

commit an individual appearing before him in the character of a juror in a state of intoxication, was on follows:-- Guano is of a dirty yenow colour, rather insipid to the taste, but possessing a powerful odour, partaking of castor and valerian. It turns black in the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammonia-riching and improving the soil, than calcarcous the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammonia-the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammonia-the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammoniacustody some days, awaiting the result of the inquiry. s powder, Guano, is composed of— 'I—Uric acid, amounting to one-fourth of the a clearer light, we will now advert to some properties after waiting more them appointed, and id after waiting more than a quarter of an hour, he en-n-40. Marble, limestone, chalk, &c., are largely and tered the court in a state of evident intoxication, and id took his scat among his brother jurozs. The coroner er-inamediately observed the disgraceful condition in in which he appeared; and, addressing him, inquired edi-if he thought himself in a fit state to decide on the hesliberty of a follow subject. The defendant, with the her dignity of manner so peculiar to parties in a state of off "6-Sand partly quartzese and partly feruginous." of myrnads of the tribes of invertebratad animals, half obliviousness, muttered out "Yes, Sir, perfectly thy muthers of birds, and the identity of its nature world's history. From the densest and hardest lime. clusive had been required, were sufficient of the softest chalk, the entire manner is an and been required. numbers of birds, and the identity of its nature stone to the softest chalk, the entire mass resolves coroner, after addressing him at some length in terms mas condermatory of his conduct, which he described as as sarily throw considerable light on the origin of this and honce the great supply of lime in a mineral state a gross insult to the court, committed him forthwith ith to the Giltspur-street Compter, to which prison he hee 47. Chalk, marble, or limestone, exposed to a full red heat in an open fire, losses nearly half its weight, and becomes quicklime. Until a recent period, lime returned. Before the close of the inquiry the core-orec

laithwaite Tenants. John Dampone, cartning case leaves. It is by the capitaly acted of any this not the quantity of careneous matter, bages, hoeing turnips, transplanting swedes to the that fluid matter is taken up from the soil. The sap, or indeed of any thing else, which renders a soil valuable. More depends upon the state of division, and the presence of many other ingredients. In fact, an individual agriculturist is not well employed in mere chemical experiments. Agricultural experiments, guided by chemical knowledge (or rather guarded by chemical principles from gross and randon blunder-ing), and faithfully recorded, will most profit the individual and the community.

54. The following are some of the processes employed by the practised chemist to ascertain correctly the proportion of carbonate of lime in a given piece of stone, &c.:-Having weighed the mineral to be examined, he again balances it, along with a small tenant. A new theory has been advanced, or rather bottle of acid; then he drops it slowly into the bottle, and waits until it is dissolved. He weighs the whole again, after the carbonic acid has been allowed to escape ; the loss of weight shows how much has gone off, and from this the quantity of calcarcous matter can be calculated, every 22 grains of loss in weight indicating 50 grains of carbonate of lime. 2. Sometimes a dilute neid, the strength of which has been previously ascertained, is added by slow degrees so long as the gas continues to be given off. The quantity of acid required gives a good approximation to the quantity of calcareous matter. 3. The most satisfactory mode of all, is to pour weak acid upon the marl, &c., to collect and filtrate the solution, then to throw down the dissolved carbonate of lime by an alkaline carbonate, to collect and weigh it.

rolled out from a cart upon an open field, and exposed to the weather, it begins to undergo changes visible to the eve, such as have just been described. It is slaked by the first rain ; hydrate of lime passes towards the state of earbonate; every subsequent shower washes it away, partly suspended, partly dis-solved in water; every blast of air that passes by serves to advance the change from caustic line to its carbonate. This change may be finally desirable, and in some degree inevitable ; the slaked, battered, debilitated stuff may answer some purpose, but care-ful management would accomplish much more good by a smaller expenditure. Lime undergoes very litthe change so long as it is kept dry; one lesson to be learned from chemistry is, to keep line under cover until it is required for use. How it is to be used,

(To be continued.)

QUICE COMMUNICATION. - What would folks fifty years ago have said (asks the Pittsburgh Age) had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire

ANCIENT RELICS .- Some relics of ancient days have lately been discovered in the course of the excavathe air as one part in five thousand (par. 34); but | of the line. Several picess of ancient coin have also been found, and among the number one of the reign of King John ; also a bettle-axe, both of which are acid, as we have stated (par. 36), and shall prove in a very good state of preservation.-Lancaster Guardian. A DRUNKEN JURON.-The power of a coroner to

Henry Arnold, Esq., Uttoxeter. Jahr Burgess, Esq., boroughreeve of Manchester. Jezemiah Clark, Esq., Macclesfield. Major John T. Croft, Regent-street, London. James Esdale, Esq., Upper Bedford-place, London. S. Hamer, Esq., the General Post-office, and Southamptonrew, Russell-square, London. Sir John Hare, Langham-place, London. Richard Hine, Esq., Macclesfield. John Holford, Esq., Manchester. Levet. Col. Hutchinson, B.E., F.R.S., director of the College of Civil Engineers, D. T. Johnson, Esq., Aldermary-churchyard, London. Richard Johnson, Jun., Esq., Moorgate, London. Int Joseph Keene, Esq., St. John's-wood, London, William King, Esq., director of the Freemasons' Life Assurance Company.

Energe Peter Livius, Esq., the Grove House, St Cutebert's sad Calwell Priory, Bedford. Jaues Reade, Esq., Lower Berkeley-street, London. Major James Waller, X.H., St. James's square.

Ecary Wardle; Esq., Macclesfield. It was moved, seconded, and carried :--

That this meeting do adjourn till Wednesday, the 9th by of July instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The chairman having left the chair, It was mored by Major Croft ; seconded by James Reade,

Es: ; and carried unanimously :---

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his attention to the business of this understing.

HENRY WILLIAMES MATTHEWS, Secretary.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a reference to the solicitors of the company, the sharebrokers, or some other responsible person.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES,

To the Provisional Committee of the London and Manchester Direct Independent Railway.

Gentlemen,-I request you to allot me shares of £59 in the above railway, and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may appropriate to me, subject to the regulations of the Company, and to sign the necessary deeds, and to pay, when required, the deposit thereon of £2 15s, per share.

Dated this day of 1845. Name in full .....



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North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool

HOLLOWAR'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- St. George's Hospital.-Mrs. Sullivan, residing at No. 2, Thompson's-buildings, Hammersmith-cross, Hammersmith, had an ulcer on the instep, one on the shin, and another on the ankle, for which she was admitted inhabitants of Peru. It confirms the important dis- substance, one that could not be decomposed. Sir ner addressed a letter to Mr. Whithair, the governormot as out-door patient, for three months, at the above covery made by the researches of these eminent II. Davy, however, showed lime to be the oxide of a of Gillspur-street Compter, requesting that officerficer hospital, but obtained no relief. She also consulted French chemists. In a word, this analysis, corrabo- metal which he called calcium-cale being the Latin to inform the defendant, when sufficiently sober, that that several eminent surgeons, but to no pr. rpose : at times rated as it has been in a great degree by the adalysis name of Lime, whence the epithet calearcous has upon his writing a letter of apology he would be per per her soft to the ground for several days together. She well known maxim—"That the sciences mutually marks containing lime. Calcium is described by Profession and professional residence in full ...... her foot to the ground for several days together. Sho wer's known maxim— (and the sciences methaning these, containing these with the light they be containing the containing these, containing the containin

the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ananonia-cal smell. One half its weight and upwards is disso-huble in a large quantity of boiling water." The and is the essential jugredient of chalk and lime-number of chalk and lime-mental in causing the death of deceased had been in n learned authors conclude from their experiments that stones. Keeping carbon and corbonic acid still in this powder, Guano, is composed of-

whole compound, partly saturated with ammonia and of lime.

lime. "2-Oxalic acid (the sour acid in wood sorrel), widely distributed over the face of the globe, and constitute many geological formations, interesting in constitute many geological formations, interesting in their origin, and highly valuable in their application "3-Phosphoric acid, combined with the same bases and lime.

to the arts. Now it is remarkable, that all the great "4-Small quantities of sulphate and muriate of geological formations, which contain carbonate of lime, potass and ammonia.

with that of the excrements of aquatic birds, necesthe ingenious comparison of that learned naturalist,

are found to consist of the aggregated skeletons (shells), of myriads of the tribes of invertebrated animals,

itself ultimately into a congeries of aramal remains, matter. The analysis proves how well founded was arises from the destruction of its animal sources, M. de Humboldt, to whom we are indebted for our red heat in an open fire; loses nearly half its weight, knowledge of this substance, no less useful and inter- and becomes quicklime. Until a recent period, lime esting now to us than it was then, and is now to the (i. e. quickline) was considered to be an elementary

\* Later writers estimate the proportion of carbonihona

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# THE LAND!

Within that land was many a maleontert, Who curs'd the tyranny to which he bent; The soil full many a wringing despot saw. Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.

" "A people among whom equality reigned, would pes-sesses ererthing they wanted where they possessed the mechanis of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional mechanism or territory? No man can cultivate more than a representation of land."-Godicia. ""No one is able to produce a charter from heaven. on

bhashas any better title to a particular possession than his nuesnas any contraction of a particular prostocold than in nuesneighbour."-Paley. " "There could be no such thing as landed propert

"There could be no such thing as landed property portprisinally. Man did not make the carth, and, though he hhadhad a natural right to compy it, he had no right to boote as khishis property in perfectily any part of it; neither did the CCreCreator of the earth open a land office, from whence the fifts first title deeds should issue."—Thomas Peine. I The land shall not be sold for ever.—Mass. " "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law here should cover the

which a set of words upon parchment should convey the

" "The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood. ruiwith everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belbelongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said concountry or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For concernity or negation from in an equat manner. For strategiere is no living but on land and its productions; conse-equiquently, what we cannot live without, we have the same Hardroperty in as in our lives."—Thomas Spence, Hardroperty in as in our lives."—Thomas Spence,

prepers, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it fryfrom them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance, irarather than upon any right, human or divine."-Feargus O O Connor.

"My reason teaches me that land caunot be sold. The G Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cultivavate, as far as is necessary for their substate.ce; and so lo long as they eccupy and cultivate it, they have the right to it the soil-but if they voluntarily heave it, then any other the soil-but if they voluntary feater it, then any other propeople have a right to settle uponit. Nothing can be sold, b but such things as can be carried away."-Black Haws. "Every individual possesses, legitimately, the thing w which his labour, his intelligence (or more generally),

F which his acticity has created.

"This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark t that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right o of all to the soil. For as the soil has not been created by n man, it follows from the fundamental principle of pron man, it follows from the fundamental principle of pro-p perty, that it cannot belong to any small partion of the h human race, who have created it by their activity. Let us t then conclude that the true theory of property is founded o on the 'creation of the thing processed.'".-Fourier. "If man has a right to fight, air, and water, which no c one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the l land, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of h is minimum of the theory upper had on our shistory of

I his subsistence. If every person had an equal share of t the soil, poverty would be unknown in the world, and

 crime would disappear with want,"-Mile Weish.
 "As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the wants of all must be equal; and as human existence dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all wealth, the earth, is the common property of all its inha

bitants."-John Frencis Bray. bitasts."-John Frencis Bray. "What monopoly inflicts evils of such magnitude as that of land i It is the sole barrier to metional prosperity. The people, the only creaters of wealth, possess know-kdge; they possess industry; and if they possessed land, they could set all other monopolies at defiance; they would then be enabled to employ machinery for their own benefit, and the world would behold with delight and astonishment the beneficial effects of this mighty engine, when preperly directed."-Arthor of the "Reproof of Bentas?

# EFFECTS OF LANDLORDISM IN IRELAND.

"MOLLY MAGUIRE." Our readers will remember the awful murder committed two or three weeks since, on the person of a Mr. Boorn, a magistrate of the county Cavan, Ireland. In announcing the murder, the Irish Protestant papers asserted that the victim was slain because he was a Protestant, thas imputing the crime to the Roman Catholic body. On the other hand the Catholic papers-or at least one paper-the Deblin Freeman's Journal, insinuated that the blood

spiller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of horror had been perpetrated to cast odium on the Catholic party, and excite the vengeance of their openents. The assertion of the Protestant papers. imputing the crime to the Catholics, we believe to be faise, and the assertion of the Freeman's Journal

tributes the fever that prevails to a frightful extent in the country.

Buron, 20 to 25 per cent. above the government valuation. To make up this rent compelled to have recourse to biils, loan funds, or local usurers-the first charging 6 per cent., the second 13 per cent., and the third 20 to 25 per cent. If unable to procure this ruinous accommodation di-traint and seizure follows, and the poor tenant is driven to irretrievable destruction. Sometimes-indeed very often-the case forms the rule rather than the exception-the tenant is allowed to hold his land until such time as he has made an

unprofitable waste profitable, and then, to enable the landlord or middleman to get a higher and exorbitant ent, he (the tenant), whose skill and labour has made the ground valuable, is ruthlessly weeded out, to die on the road-side of starvation. Is there any wonder

there should be " Molly Maguires ?" And how hopelessly wretched is the lot of the labourer-Sd. a-day, 4s. a-week when fully employed, to maintain himself and family ! He would fain hold a little bit of earth to grow potatoes, which is often altogether denied him, or if granted him the infamous amount of rent he is compelled to pay leaves him well nigh as bad off as if he had not the land. The consequence is the wretchedness described by Mr. DCKE, living and lying in a state of nakedness, without decent clothing, without bedstead, without bedcovering, pigging on straw, and vegetating on the "accursed potatoes." Is there any wonder, we ask again, that there should be "Molly Maguires ?" And despite county meetings and the fraternisations of Protestant and Catholic oppressors against

the oppressed-despite the gathering of troops, the increase of the police-force, and appointment of extra magistrates, the system of agrarian terror of which the magistrate Boorn became the victim continues. This is sufficiently shown in the following extract from the Times of Wednesday, contained in the communication of that puper's Irish correspondent, and dated Dublin, Monday :--

#### STATE OF CAVAN.

Although there are no further accounts of any actual outrages upon life or property in the disturbed districts, still a state of terrorism is represented to prevail to a most alarming and hitherto unknown extent. Several of the leading gentry having received private and friendly intimation that they would best consult their safety by abandoning (for a time at least) their residences in the country, have promptly taken the hint, and are now liteally seeking refuge in and about the neighbourhood of Dublin. It is greatly to be feared that all the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy will prove quite unavailing to remedy this dreadful state of society, more than one of

these reverend gentlemen who had rendered themselves omewiat conspicuous by their denunciations of the preading disaffection, having been duly cautioned by the elf-elected legislators to keep within the strict sphere of their spiritual duties, as they (the conspirators) were the best judges of matters temporal. Under such circumstances it is hard to conceive what course Government can devise, or what legislative nostrum can come at the root of a disease which seems thus far to defy all reason-

able hope of cure by the old and legitimate methods. Accompanying the above there is a curious docu-

ment, copied from the Framen's Journal, purporting to be a proclamation from "Molly Maguire," from which we give the following extracts :-Addressing

her children," she says, there are A set of men called landlords, having less regard for you than for their dogs, not caring if you had not enough of dry potatoes to eat, or a bag to cover you by night; that a heap of manure and a pig was your only property, and a drink of water your only beverage. I have lived to sce you so reduced; and it is now too plain there is no redress, for even after all the fuss about the Land Commission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to see Lord Stanley's humbug bill about old ditches; it now lies with yourselves, my dear little oves, not to starve in the midst of plenty, and to obtain we believe to be not less false, and still more disgrace- that end, and to obtain your fond mother's blessing, may we believe to be not less false, and still more disgrace-ful, because the writer could not have had the least faith in the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the truth of the t

two acres or thereabouts are better off-there is gene- own limited object of affording a resource to the really boasted seat of enlightenment and "heddikashun;" received a very severe blow of a stone on the leg, and rally a bedstead reserved for the old couple, the rest destitute, and of encouraging at the same time, by the same tis the same time, by the same time, by t

What a mass of misery is detailed in the above few particularly when other causes may be assigned for the ROBERTSON give their approval of the system, affirm Orangemen were induced quietly to make the best of extracts. The farmers subjected to a rent of from evil, which, by such alteration, it is proposed to remedy. It is, we apprehend, to the removal of those other causes. in as far as it may be attainable, more especially since their removal, even if not effectual for the particular object in view, must yet be regarded as an unmixed good, that the attention of the legislature ought in the first instance to be directed. On these grounds, then, we have come to the conclusion that, with reference at least to an ordinary state of trade and manufactures, the present Poor Laws of Scotland, if amended as we have ventured to propose, will be found sufficient for their purpose, and, therefore, that relief to able-bodied persons from funds raised by assessment is neither necessary nor expedient.

Our readers may wish to know the names of the pious gentry who cant so beautifully on the scriptural injunction-"If a man will not work, neither should he eut." Their names are Lords MELVILLE and BEL-HAVEN, Mr. HOME DRUMMOND, and Mr. CAMPBELL (of cuss when considering that measure. One, however, Craigie), the Rev. Mr. PATRICK MACFARLANE (of the of the commissioners' "amendments," to which prac-West Kirk of Greenock), and the Rev. Mr. Robentwest Kirk of Greenock, and the Rev. Mr. Robert-sos (minister of Ellon). That is, two Scotch peers, two Scotch landed proprietors, and two Scotch priests. There was another "commissioner," an Englishman, EDWARD TWISTLETON, Esq., barrister, but he (thank God !) had nothing to do with this disgraceful report, except protesting against it as being opposed to the evidence on which it is professedly founded. It is, then, the six Scotchmen, the two peers, the two landholders, and the two priests, who | ignorant of the real situation of the pauper, can with difhave the exclusive honour of this disgraceful docu- ficulty obtain accurate information, that it is, of all ment. We are sorry we don't know the history of others, the point on which the parochial board alone are these six Scotch worthics, as we doubt not the his- | competent to come to a correct decision. tory of each would form a rich commentary on the text they have so approvingly quoted. The name of as to the amount of allowances, that, instead of investing MELVILLE-connected historically as that name is any new tribunal or board with jurisdiction in such matwith the conservation of State abuses and political ters, we are inclined to suggest that the appeal to the corruption-is sufficiently ominous to stand at the Court of Session, the competency of which has been de-

head of a body appointed to inquire into the neces- clared only by a very recent decision of that Court, should sity of reforming a rotten system. We need not be taken away. comment on the "work" p rformed by landlords, and as to the "work" performed by the Rev. Par hesitate to avow their objections to the Court of Session

MACFARLANE, and the Rev. JAMIE ROBERTSON, if the value of their work was measured by its utility, the to deprive the Court of Session of its jurisdiction in such Lord pity their hungry wames; for precious little cases would be rather desirable than otherwise; and it would the science of gastronomy be indebted to their must be obvious that most of the objections to the judge labours in the art of mastication. How true to their ordinary or local magistrates apply with greater force craft are these ministers in labouring to "make the worse appear the better reason." With what deve-tion they apply themselves to prolong the war of ation of the party seeking relief, and in ascertaining the classes, and perpetuate the wron's of the poor. How they prate of "God" and "religion," the "social system," and "man's independence"— That it is not desirable that there should be

" Oh for a forty parson power To sing thy praise, hypocrisy !"

We are quite willing, on behalf of the poor, to bide by the law of the bible, that " he that will not pass for the present without comment. When we work neither should be eat;" we only require that that law shall be fully and fairly carried out, in done the nature and details of the Lord Advocate's have a chance of distinging her parden. After an which case there would be but little need for Poor bill, we shall shew the "artful dodging" means the interval of half an hour, which was a painful respite Laws, and few would be those who would need Poor Scotch lawyer has employed to give practical effect Law relief. If the text is binding upon any one sec- in his bill to the shameless suggestion of the comtion of the sons of Adam it is equally binding upon every other section. "In the sweat of thy brow It is some consolation for us Southerners, that the shalt then cat bread" was the doom passed upon only Englishman amongst the commissioners refused Adam, but it was not said " one portion only of your his signature to the report, and protested against all children shall bear this ' curse' and all the rest be its leading features. The report, therefore, is not a free from it, living upon the substance of the report of the commissioners, but of six Scotchmen, workers." This was not said; the doom was passed all interested in upholding the existing system, or in upon all alike without distinction. Is the "curse" then so fulfilled ? It is not. It has followed, therefore, that those who have worked have never been able to cat the "bread" promised them as the re-ward of their "sweat;"-or, at least, if enabled to carn a miserable subsistence by their labour, that Scotland be content to be the dupes and victims of labour is so dependent upon the avaricious and the accursed doctrine that the poor have not a right scheming caprices of the privileged classes, that the to subsistence in the land of their birth ?' If they working men are never for long together certain of are really the intelligent people they assume to be, employment, and when employed, the produce of let them shew that they too-as well as lords and their labour is so taxed and filehed from them by priests-know how to read the text, "He that will

political, clerical, and profit-mongering non-pro- not work, neither should he eat."

his own resources," there would-as a general

it is practicable; and it does seem to us to be unwise to casts from society, and left to perish on twopence alter them in accordance with theoretical speculations, a-week; and such men as priests MACFARLANE and ness of innovation !"

Undoubtedly a system which would enable the poor to lift themselves from the abyss of "auperism the neighbourhood of the docks, the mob were overby the "profitable application of their own capabilities" would be the best sort of Poor Law; but the moment at an end. Besides the injuries already commissioners propose nothing of the sort, they simply content themselves with coming to the conclusion that "relief to able-bodied persons from funds raised by assessment is neither necessary nor expedient.

The contemptible "amendments" suggested by the commissioners it is not necessary we should examine, as most of them are embodied in the bill at present under the consideration of the legislature; these secalled "amendments" we can therefore better distical effect will be given by the Lord Advocate's bill, the taking from the poor the right of appeal from the decision of the parochial managers as to the amount of allowances, is so daring and infamous an act of advised wrong, that we feel called upon to make special reference to it. The report says :--

The fixing the amount of allowances is a matter which requires the knowledge of so many local details, so many petty circumstances, upon which a person at a distance, Our own views are so opposed to any court of appeal

ation of the party seeking relief, and in ascertaining the

On these grounds, we have come to be of opinion, That it is not desirable that there should be any appeal from the decision of the parochial managers as to the amount of allowances.

We are compelled, by want of room, to let the above done the nature and details of the Lord Advocate's missioners.

It is some consolation for us Southerners, that the making bad worse. The cold-blooded doctrines put forth in this report, sanctioned by Scotch lords, Scotch landholders, and Scotch priests, are, we

were wounded slightly in the upper part of the head. it "works well," and declare that to make any their way home through some of the by-streets leading change (except for the worse) would be the "wantonshortly after Superintendent Leverett, having come

up with strong detachments of the police force from awed, and all active disturbance was from this mentioned, several ganes of glass were broken, and part of a shop sign was carried away by the force from the home counties; of barley, beans, and peas with which the stones were thrown. Mr. Dowling the display of samples was trilling, and there were continued until about half-past eight in the evening not many oats fresh up. The weather has been hot te perambulate a large section of the constabulary force in the streets in the vicinity, which were densely crowded by the lower classes : but about that hour a heavy shower of rain fell which dispersed them to their homes without much trouble or delay. We should not omit to mention that three Roman Catholic elergymen also remained in the neighbourhood during the evening, and used their exertions to allay the excited feelings of the people .- Liverpool Albion, Monday.

A GERMAN EXECUTION .- STUTTGARD, JUNE 29.-During the last ten years there has not been any capital execution in our city. The day before yesterday the scaffold was crected for the decapitation of a young woman named Margaret Rudhardt, who was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband with arsenic. This act of supreme justice was marked by a strange incident :- The execution here takes place with a sword. The culprit is placed on his knees, with a white handkerchief over his eyes; one of the executioner's assistants then lies down before the culprit, seizes him with his two hands by the thighs, and keeps him immovably fixed to the ground, whilst anotherholds him by the hair, and draws his head back, so that the muscles of the neck be extended, when the executioner, with his sword, which he

grasps with both hands, cuts off the head. At the moment when the latter was about to inflict the fatal blow on Margaret Rudhardt, a man rushed through the compact crowd that surrounded the scaffold, crying out in a stentorian voice, "Stop! Barley slop!" and waving at the same time over his head a Malt white handkerchief. The executioner instinctively dropped his arm, his aids loosened the victim, removed the bandage from her eyes, and Margaret Rudhardt, who during those awful preparations had exhibited a good deal of calmness, rose smiling, for the unhappy woman, as well as the executioner and everybody,including the recorder of the Royal Court of Stutt-

gard, who was on the platform drawing up the minutes of the execution,-believed that she had been pardoned. This, however, was not the case. The author of the incident was arrested, and it was soon discovered that he had been an old scrvant of Margaret Rudhardt's father, who imagined that, by interrupting the execution, it would be retarded, and have a chance of obtaining her pardon. After an for Margaret Rudhardt, she was again obliged to kneel, and justice had its course. The crowd, although much moved by the spectacle, observed the greatest order, and shortly afterwards silently dispersed.

DREADFUL THUNDER STORMS.

TERRIFIC STORM IN BIRMINGHAM .- On Sunday night this town and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most terrific tempests which have occurred in the | from Hamburg ; 110 oxen and cows per the Gitterie, recollection of the oldest man living. Nothing like Batavia, and Ocean steamers, from Rotterdam; it has happened since the memorable night preceding the death of George IV. About half-past eight o'clock distant thunder was heard in the west, and in the course of half an hour the tempest set in in right good earnest. The lightning, followed by crashes of thunder, was of the most awful description ; while the rain, which fell in torrents, threatened to deluge the whole town and neighbourhood. In Smallbrook-street, Dudley-street, Barford-street, Rea street, Digbeth, the lower parts of Deritend, and other parts of the borough, the effects of the storm were most serious to the occupiers and owners of property Some of the streets in consequence of country would be enormously increased, the working session, is the Scotch Poor Law Bill. The people of height of the flood, were rendered altogether impass-classes would not have to support the idiers and pluin- Scotland, therefore, have no time to lose, if they able. In many of them the water was middle deep, and in more than one instance life was endangered has been truly described as "an artful contrivance that some of the tradesmen, in the lower parts of the town (in particular grocers) must have lost to the amount of hundreds of pounds by the sudden and generally speaking, were in no way deficient in their destructive inundation. The devastation occasioned handling points; while not a few of them were heavy by this awful tempest was not confined to Birming- weighers. In consequence of the prevailing warm ham. It extended miles around the town. At Moseley, Harbone, King's-heath, Saltley, Handsworth, and other handets in the vicinity, the like in the rates obtained on Menday last of quite 2d per The commissioners aftirm that the best system of cable than it is, this opposition would have been the profitable application of the capabilities of the profit the industricus same. The truth of the matter is, the Irish landlords and profitable application of the capabilities of the profit the industricus set of the profit the insinuate that the Scotch process the set of vassalage they very naturally consider, and call, an "invasion of the rights of property;" they being the but it is satisfactory to know that at Birmingham, truth of this statement I cannot at present ascertain ; | and short-horns ; from the north of England, 300 although much property is destroyed, no life has been districts, 400 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from lost. This fortunate result is so far a matter of AWFUL STORM AT NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday night shire is not an exceptionary instance, the state of its it embodies in a ministerial bill, for the first time, a last Nottingham and its vicinity was visited by one shire, the receipts of sheep were on the increase, and poor is-more or less modified-that of the poor of great principle. In itself, as a practical measure, of the most extraordinary storms which have happened for a considerable number of years past. The A law to render rent not recoverable, except under weather during the day had been, on the whole, sluggish state, and last week's prices were with a lease of a long date, would have been infinitely bet- very fine; and there was a total absence of that op- difficulty supported. The number of lambs was not pressive closeness which is usually the precursor of | large; while the lamb trade ruled brisk at fully, but his outlay, and need no machinery. But as embody-thunder. At a little before sunset there was searcely at nothing quotable beyond the currencies obtained ing a great principle, this bill, we affirm, is a highly a cloud to be seen, but shortly afterwards a dense on this day se'nnight. Calves were in good supply, but in plain terms, that the "monster evil" of Ireland was "oven percentions." This he distinctly stated at setting out. He is right—it is so; and this bill discharges followed each other still more rapidly, at setting out. He is right—it is so; and this bill he described as being one means to cure that evil of until at length the heavens from the north to th 'over population," inasmuch as it would go to "bet- south were completely illumin das with frewerks. At ter the condition and means of living" of every holder about ten o'clock it commenced raining; and the of land in Ireland, from the large farmer to the poor shower, which lasted till nearly eleven, was one of holder of an acre or two. Here, then, we have this truth at last admitted and enunciated in Parliament, that the way to check "surplus population" is not to plats, and other similar situations, were completely starve a people, but to feed them : to turn poor living | deluged, and the damage done will amount to several into better living; to change a potatoe and water hundred pounds at the least. A double brick wall at dict into one of bacon and of beer. Here we have Messrs. Fisher's factory was washed down, and other tossed overboard, for the first time, in open Parlia- | similar injuries are quite common in various parts of ment, the absurd, blasphemeus, and most ignorant the surrounding country. At the Milton's Head lun, assertion of Malthus, that the more food a people have, on the Derby-road, a man named Alfred Greenwood, the faster they will increase ; and that the only check of Radford, was struck blind. A surgeon was into this terrible state of things are vice, misery, ab- stantly fetched, who bled him and administered other solute starvation, or the forbidding of marriage, and remedies. He was soon after removed home, and the denial of relief to all poor persons, who may have since then to the General Hospital, where he has married, and had children, and ultimately come to | received the unremitting attention of the first mediwant. Having the opposite principle as a basis (for, ) cal practitioners in the town. We understand that upon this foundation, this bill was put when brought he has since been enabled to see a little, and that had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, and before the Legislature), we hail it as a great step to- hopes are entertained that his sight will be ultimately (the sale only dull. Wheat sold from 6s. to 7s. Cd. ; TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM IN WORCESTERSHIRE, -An | 48, 6d, to 48, 9d, per bushel. we fear it is a mere nullity; and we do not believe it awful thunder-storm visited the county of Worcester can ever became law, or, if it did, be anything better on Sunday last (July 6), and did a great deal of dathan a more dead letter. In so far, however, as it has mage to the agricultural produce. The storm apbeen the eccasion for the acknowledgment in Parlia- peared to come from the south-west, whence dark masses of clouds floated, hurried over the land, deluging the earth with rain and hail. The lightning flashed continuously, and peals of thunder succeeded in terrific rapidity. The storm was most severe about the castern boundary of the county; and at Evesham and Pershoro great damage was done to the garden crops, the corn, grass, &c., by the hail, which fell very heavily. A great number of trees were levelled to the ground by the sweeping hurricane which accompanied the storm, and there has been very considerable destruction of glass in the hot-

# Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 7 .- Tice arrivals of wheat coastwise were small last week, and those of English barley and oats very scanty. Firma Scotland the receipts of all articles were trifling, but from Ireland a fair quantity of oats came to hand. Of beans and peas the supplies were of the same imited character as has been the case for some time back. From the Continent only a moderate quantity of wheat, barley, and oats was received, and from Canada 3804 barrels flour. At this morning's maricel there was a scanty show of wheat by land carriage the display of samples was trifling, and there were and forcing since Friday, which has some influence on business at Mark-lane to-day. Wheat was taken of with caution, and notwithstanding the shortness of the quantity on sale, factors were unable to obtain higher prices than on Monday last, the trilling improvement of Wednesday being barely maintained. In free foreign wheat there was scarcely anything doing, and quotations remained nominally unaltered. Bonded parcels were also neglected. Flour hung rather reavily on hand, but sellers remained firm, and dis sales made were at previous prices. The inquiry for barley was of a strictly retail character, and though the tendency was upwards, prices were and actually higher than on this day se'nnight. Malt was taken to a moderate extent at former rates. The principal dealers bought oats very cautiously, expecting to do better when the lay days of some of the cargoes lately received from Ireland and abroad simil have expired. The trade was consequently dull at prices quite 6d. per qr. below those current on Monday ast. Beans and peas, though not much sought after, commanded fully former rates. Canaryseed was held with more firmness. In other kinds of seed there was very little passing.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

QUARTER.-British. 5 8 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 44 50 White Essex, & Kent, new & old red 44 50 White 43 56 - Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 45 50 Ditto 47 3 - Northum, and Scotch white 44 48 Fine 49 3 Irish red old 0 0 Red 44 45 White 48 49 Grey . . . . . 25 38 Maple 37 38 White 32 40 Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 38 l'eas Oats Scotch ..... Angus 28 25 Potate 26 29 Free. Borndo Foreign. 8 8 Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c . . . . 54 60 Marks, Mecklenburg . . . . . . 52 54 Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 44 46 · 33) 43 28 8**5** 26 89 29 3**8** 28 3**9** 20 31

14 16 14 17 10 21 Flour, per barrel .... 25 27 LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MUDUAT, JULY 7 .- In the past week the imports of live stock from abroad for our market have been again extensive, they having amounted to 20 oxen per the John Bull, while 20 oxen have arrived at Southan plan from Spain, and 200 oxen from Hamburg and Korterdam, at Hull. The fact of fresh importations taking place from Spain has naturally attracted much of the curiosity of the graziers and others to ascertain in what condition they have come to hand ; we have to observe, therefore, that the Spanish beasts on offer this morning, in number 13, were of very middling quality, and as such, were disposed of at comparatively low figures. As to the stock from Hamburg, it was by no means first-rate, but the oxen and cows from Rotterdam were very good and useful animals, and ound buyers at, we should imagine, remunctative quotations. The bullock droves, fresh up from our various grazing districts, were somewhat on the increase, though by no means seasonably large. In quality-as we some time since stated would be the case about this period-there was a decided improvement; indeed, we may observe that the beasts, generally speaking, were in no way deficient in their weather, and the thin attendance of the trade, the demand for all kinds of beef was heavy, at a decline short-horns, de.; from the western and midland other parts of England, 450 of various breeds ; and from Scotland 310 horned and polled Scots. From Norfolk and the north of England, including Leicesterof somewhat improved quality. From the causes before mentioned the mutten trade was in a very

truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the murder. For some time past there has existed in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Roscommon, a secret combination, known as the "Molly Maguire" system ; that is, landlords and other persons who render themselves obnoxious to the neasantry are intimidated, or assassinated, in the paid.

name of a mysterious personage whose fatal missives are signed "Moliy Linguire;" just as during the turnpike disturbances in Wales, toll-houses were destroyed

and obnoxious personages punished, by a secret com-My dear children,-I have laid down the above rules bination assuming the name of "Rebecca and her for your guidance, and by strictly observing them you dauchters." The name of "Molly Maguire" is as ridiculous as that of "Rebecca ;" both sound absurd will have the well wishes of every good man except the hearthess landlord, and by it you will be known to be true enough, but both are the symbols of the miscrable sons of mine; but the wretch that will violate this, my and discontented, illegally confederated to punish parental command, inflict on him a salutary chastisewrong-doers. From all that has appeared in the ment; but, above all, my dear little ones, the landlord Irish papers, we infer that Mr. Boorn was no worse that will treat those rules of mine with contempt, it than his neighbours in his character of a landlord. grieves me to the heart to bid you commit mortal sin, but indeed he is represented to have been much better my patience is nearly worn out; but, before you do so, than many of them; but as a magistrate, he was for God's sake, and my sake, take no life or limb withzealons in his endeavours to put down the " Molly Magnires," two of whom, it is said, he had only reout giving your victim three written warnings; should they not be regarded, let lim that loves the danger perish in it; but I hope none will be found so obstinate, for all cently committed to prison-hence a feeling of vengeame, in all prebability, prompted the fatal act which in a moment deprived him of life, and branded the military and police under her Majesty will not save the tip of the w.e.ch that will have no feeling for my his destroyer as a murderer. starving children. Attend, my dear little ones, to those

Of course there is a cause for the illegal combinarules of mine, and the Lord will prosper your cause, tions which, under some name or other, maintain a which is the prayer of your affectionate mother, ceaseless existence in Ircland. In rain dres the MOLLY MAGUIRE.

law's vengeance smite the discovered members of Maguire's Grove, Parish of Cloone. these combinations-in vain do even priests and

After this we think there can be no mistake as to what the "Molly Maguires" want, and why magis-Repealers denounce their existence-these combinations never cease. In vain the gallows and the trate Boorn was assassinated.

halks are satiated with victims-in vain O'CONNELL We shall return to this subject at the first opporbeliews and Ton STEELE "pacificates"-the cause of these combinations remains unameliorated, and the combinations therefore continue. That cause is, the concione, the tyranny, and the crueity perpetrated by Irish Londlords upon the hapless people over whom never been in Ireland-was not to be found even when In proof of this, we call attention to the state of sought for by a deputation sent to England for that starving outright before their eyes, this dreadful process they rule.

these districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the lord's moral law-"property has its duties as well as often forced to go far beyond what their means will war-

In the evidence taken at Virginia, county Cavan, his tenants, but in return the tenants can obtain no in July, 1844, we find it sworn by Henry M'Quade, a sort of protection from their landlord. Is this just? 29-acre farmer, residing in Killinkere, that he, with Does it even accord with the first principles of that fily-six or fifty-seven other tenants, without reckonsystem on which the landlords have their pretended ing enters, were served with ejectments from their 'rights ?" Nothing of the sort. Major Nonru, whotenenerus at the expiration of their leases, in May, ever he may be, is a land-robber and people-plunderer, 1543. They had each made considerable improvehaving no claim to soil or rent, save the claim of ments a short time before the ejectment, on the unusurpation, the law of fraud and force.

derstanding that they were to get renewal leases; It ailords some ground for hope that a better state of things will yet be established in Ireland when we yet their lands were set over their heads to a middleman, although they had sent in proposals, and find it acknowledged that even the spiritual humbrig offered to pay any reasonable reat that might be laid of the Catholic priests is beginning to be powerless on the lands. They were anxious to hold, at any to shield the oppressors from the vengeance of the rent, under the head landlord, whom they had accer seen. They understeed his name was Major North, oppressed; and when we find the Irish mouth-piece of the "leading journal" compelled to admit that the "old and legitimate methods" of treating the disand they applied to the agent to learn his address, that they might us he their proposals to him direct, but the information was rejused. They then wrote to a club in London, of which they supposed him a callows, aided by the threats of a plentiful allownember; they wrote to the War-office, and to the gallows, aided by the threats of a plentiful allow-loard of Ordnance, but they could get no account of any such person as Major North. They then by sub-the next world, which the Catholic priests are ever any such person as Major Aorth. They then by sub- the next work, which the Certains prices diverted scription employed a deputation to go to England to ready to beleh forth to serve the cause of despotism. endeavour to find him out, if he was in existence; There good old methods, it appears, are at a discount. but all to no effect. The matter was not finally debut all to no effect. The matter was not finally degitimate," something just, something in accordance cided at the date of the witness's examination.-See with the laws of God and nature-restore the lend to the Echace, Icr. 11, No.816. progle and drive the pluidering dronce to honest labour.

Mr. Pinner Smith, of Artina, near Stradone. de-It this "method" was tried, "legitimate" or "illeposed that but few leases are now granted. The uitimate" there would soon be an end to the reign terruls depend much on loan funds and local usurers, of " Molly Maguire ;" King Dax would no longer be both of which are bad, the latter charging from is. to able to trade on the misery of his countrymen, and PLLZ would get over his "great difficulty !" 58. 1 or pound interest.

I similar state of things is described as existing in Fermanach. In the county of Resconnion. Mr. James Metianu, of Sheep-walk, grazier and landareat, says. There is a system of paying rent by U.I.s in this district. The bill is passed for three, Scottish Peer Law Inquiry. Passing by a deal of "feelosofical" rubbish, we months, adding from 6 to 10 per cent. interest. The Sunder tenants depend upon lean funds and local usurers. The fermer are ruinous, charging an commissioners say-

interest of nearly 20 per cent., and causing an im-nearly close of time. The local usarers charge 25 per tent.; reat is recovered from defaulters by driving and by electment. In many cases arrears of long Stateding are held over the tenant. There has been much rouse idation of farms in order to make £10 sightly understood and applied, is no less conclusive in inclusion-allen a townland happened to be out political economy than in religion, and the disregard of of lease, five or six who were monied mon were which in any relation of human life, cannot fail to be

"1. Keep strictly to the land question, by allowing no landlord more than fair value for his ' tenour. "2. No rent to be paid until harvest. derers who impudently call themselves the "better "3. Not even then without an abatement, where the classes," and each man enjoying the full fruits of

land is too high. "4. No undermining of tenants, nor bailiff's fees to be

" 5 No turning out of tenants, unless two years' rent due before ejectment served."

rule-be no need of l'oor Laws. These apologists of wrong should be careful how they quote scripture ; scriptural texts are often like two-edged sword; they cut both ways, and the Reverends PAT MAC-PARLANE and JAMIE ROBERTSON should know that those who use the sword shall perish by the sword." Poor Law system does this, is glaringly false. The wretched state of the Sutherlandshire poor is proof of this. All the relief they get amoants at the best to the means of getting a pair of shoes in which to go begging. Do the commissioners consider begging one of the "enpabilities" of the poor ? But Sutherland-

Scotland generally; as a further illustration take the following :-

OBAN .- The following remarks are made by the minister, and Andrew Aldcorn, M.D., elder :- The legal assessment for Kilmore and Kilbride, including Oban, was begun in October, 1811, and discontinued in January, 18:2, by the heritors, notwithstanding the most pressing destitution amongst the impotent poor; a great many of them were very aged, and several of them bedridden, &c. The average sum actually distributed annually to each pauper by the kirk session for some years, excepttunity ; in the meantime let us ask by what right ing 1841-2, was a fraction less than 6s. 6d. "The ordidoes Major Norru claim the ownership of the land nary poor are at all times, but particularly at present, safat Killinkere? It appears this Major Norrn had fering a kind of slow starvation; and were it not for the never been seen by the fenants-had in all probability charitable aid of a comparatively small number of persons, who cannot bear the sight of fellow-creatures

rights." The landlord exacts enormous rents from | rant by this system of throwing the poor upon the poor for support." Mr. Duncan Macarther.-He farms to some extent in the neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so near the town, that the poor he is in the habit of seeing chiefly belong to it. He does not think the allowance they get from the session is at all sufficient to keep them in life.

They are chiefly supported by begging-if they were not supported in that way they must starre, as far as he can u'ge; and he is acquainted with the expense of every article which the poor can require. What they get from the session would not keep them in coals during winter. There are, as it were, three classes of the poor-those who cannot go about at all, those who can go about, but cannot do any work, and those who can do a little. The first class are kept from actual starvation chiefly by the second class, who beg for them. \* \* \* The assessment that was tried fell to the ground, from some of the heritors refusing to pay their proportions, so that it had not a fair

arial. Andrew Aldcorn, Esq. - Practised medicine abaut eighteen years in Oban, but gave up practice some years ago. He very frequently visited the poor upon the roll when he practised in the parish, and now visits them more than ever. Not being in general practice, he has more leisure to bestow upon them when at home.

The bed-ridden poor are in \* ÷ a very destitute state in point of diet. The allowance they get from the session cannot be intended to maintain them, it is so perfectly inadequate ; and there are very few people in Oban who are able to give in charity, and still fewer who do give. The poor who are able to go about i have lickets to authorize them to beg ; the bed-ridden have also tickets, and they send their tickets round with some of their neighboure, who bring these back what they receive on their account. The witness has taken great pains to ascertain We return to the report of the Commissioners of ant question of relief to the able-bodied poor. The rised to beg by their tickets, when they get halfpeure. There was an assessment in the parish for the year

1841-42. The assessment was laid on in 1841. So far as er even Christian philanthropy requires to be done, is that he saw, that measure improved the condition of the prof we furnish them with the means of developing their own in the town, at least, for they received an additional resources. We learn, upon an authority, which, if allowance from the poor's funds; and, as they were not stopped from begging within the town, they had the same allowance from that source as before, or nearly so.

would procure the amendment of a measure which for giving power to the powerful, and throwing additional burdens on the oppressed poor."

IRISH TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL. Our readers will perceive that this bill meets with great opposition in the House of Lords, who are also a house of landlords, many of them being also Irish landlords. Had the bill been better, and more practionly authorities as to what these rights really are. We, for our parts, consider the introduction of this bill into Parliament an important point ; not because | congratulation.

we deem the bill a good one practically, but because the bill will fail. It cannot be worked, if passed .-- ] ter, because it would secure the tenant the benefit of wards better and wiser ways of thinking on this im- restored to him. portant subject. As a practical measure, we repeat,

ment, that the way to cure "surplus population" is to better the living of the people, and not to starve them, it has already done good service, and as such we notice it. - Type Mercury.

Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY BY FIRE NEAR CROYDON.—Shorily before nine o'clock on Saturday night, the herb distillery of Mr. J. Arthur, situate on night, the herb distiliery of Mr. J. Arthur, situate on Waddon Marsh, near Croydon, was destroyed by fire. It appears that almost simultaneously flames were discovered by several persons bursting from the body of the building, a considerable wood erection with an of the building, a considerable wood erection with an of the building, a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building a considerable wood erection with an of the building of the previous day's storm. We have not noted. admeasurement of 60 feet by 30, and in a very few heard of the loss of any lives. that it will reach £2000. How the fire originated is

not known. SERIOUS AFFRAY IN LIVERPOOL,-Yesterday after-"|Byrom-street, Great Crosshall-street, Lace street, of ±000 panes of glass broken, and the frait damaged \* As a proof that the poor were Foutenoy-street, and the various other streets which selected, they got the land and the poor people had attended with injurious results, that if a new will act where the assessment than what they were intersect that densely-pepulated locality, were kept

minutes the whole place was in a blaze. There being Thuxben Stony, About twenty minutes to four Livenpool Cors Marker, MoxDay, July 7.-at the time upon the premises several hundred gal- o'clock on Monday morning the town of Erith was The arrivals of grain, meal, and hour this week comlons of spirit and a considerable quantity of essential visited by a rain and hail storm, accompanied by paratively are small. On Foreign beans the duty is what a person may make by begging in the week, and he has oil, &c. (amounting in value to not less than £1500), thunder, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. At reduced to 4s. Go. per quarter, which forms the only never tound any one make 7d. Their receipts are gene- the fury of the fire was considerably enhanced ; and the time mentioned the thunder was beard at a alteration since our last report. The weather during come to the commissioners' views on the all-import- rally about 5d. It is only on Saturdays they are autho-before any assistance could be procured the whole distance, and as it approached was accompanied with the week has been of a variable character. We have of the contents and the building were destroyed, or large drops of rain. In the course of a few seconds had frequent heavy showers with strong winds, and rendered useless. The total damage is not precisely a shower of hailstones descended, which continued two or three days fine and warm. Our wheat trade known ; but at a moderate calculation it is estimated from five to ten minutes, and was immediately fol- has consequently derived more firmness, and, having lowed by torrents of rain. The hallstones in some some buyers from a distance, the business in both

deal of damage amongst the hot and green houses, eing prices. Several samples have been withdrawn noon the inhabitauts of the lower end of Dale-street, In Lord Saye and Sele's grounds there were upwards from present sale. Sack flour has also had a better which will cost from £200 to £300 to repair. THUNDER AND HAIL-STORM IN DORSETSHIRE. - On

selected, they get the hand and the poor people had attended with injurious results, that if c new tell after the distribution in a state of great commotion by a mob which had the poor people had attended with injurious results, that if c new tell after the distribution in a state of great commotion by a mob which had for outs and oatmeal has been quite limited; but in a state of great commotion by a mob which had attended with a for outs and oatmeal has been quite limited; but in a state of great commotion by a mob which had for outs and oatmeal has been quite limited; but inder the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three distribution in the provisions of statutes appointed to bolders of either article do not lower their preten-many of them med of a broken heart. The witness regulate the administration of charitable funds—s without it were the incomporentible equip of which it were the state of great commotion in value has occurred. As knew instances of h-port of a broken heart, but these makes, on the incomporentible equip of which it were

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

					Š.	d.	s.	đ,
Inferior coarse b	easts				3	0	3	6
Second quality					3	8	6	10
Prime large oxen					4	õ	đ	2
Prime Scots, &c.					4	ě.	à.	6
Coarse inferior s	heev				3	3	ŝ	6
Second quality		2		:	š	ŝ	4	4
Primo coarre wo	oiled		:		4	ē	4	8
Prime Southdom	11			:	4	10	5	ă
Lambs	•	:	:		5	0	ē	ŏ
Large coarse cal	res .				3	8	4	4
Prime small .					4	Ğ	Å	10
Suckling calves,	sach		:		18	ő	20	Ĩ.
Large hogs .					3	ŏ	2	8
Neat small pork	er5			:	3	10	4	ž
Quarter-old stor	e pigs,	each	:		16	ŏ	2 11	5

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE (From the looks of the Cierk of the Market.) Beasts, 9,500-Sheep and Lambs, 29,510-Calves, 240-Pigs, 280.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 5 .--- WC oats 2s. Od. to 3s. 4d. ; barley 3s. Od. to 4s. ; beans

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY D.-The weather throughout the week has been exceedingly showery and unsettled, which circumstance caused some apprehensions of injury to the crops. There was, in consequence, more disposition shown to purchase flour, and a fair amount of business was transacted in that article, at an improvement on the previous currency. Oats and oatmeal were but is moderate request, without change in value. The weathere proving fine during our market this morning, there was not much activity in the inquiry for wheat, holders, nevertheless, firmly demanded an advance of 3d, to 4d, per 70 lbs, on the rates of this day se'unight, and we raise our quotations accordingly.

places were the size of marbles, and did an immense | British and bonded has been of importance, at advandemand, and at improved rates. About 1060 barrels United States sweet flour, in bond, have changed hands at 19s. 6d. per barrel of 186 lbs. The demand

instances of m-not of a breken heart, but they marks, on the incontroverable equity of which it were within three or four months of that time. died in his inflication with the processor is in the county of Dorset. The parish authorities did not take care that the poor their warm exists on increase series in the county of Dorset. The parish authorities did not take care that the poor their warm exists on increase series in the county of Dorset. The parish authorities did not take care that the poor their warm exists on increase series in the county of Dorset. The parish authorities did not take care that the poor their warm exists on increase series in the county of Dorset. The parish authorities did not take care that the poor there was a proceeded from New the proceeded from New tended to. They never inquired after them to see what there were many of a much larger size; and one was there were many of a much larger size; and one was Cavan it is swern that their ways are but Si, a day without food. In Fermanach from Si, to Si, a day by. In Rescommen from 51, to Si, a day, and one without food. In Fermanach from Si, to 16d, a might at first sight be supposed to favour. A correct without hay were in. \* \* \* A poor maker, seventy years of oge, almost as peor as herself. She was so noter that the bar men the hour men the hour of the literation above but hours. It is so noter that the bar men the hour men the hour of a different strain the supposed to favour. A correct witness, Capt. Kinesten Lorg, a magistrate, deposed apprehension of the distinction above laid down, discovers that in some of the rand districts the wages were as low as 4d, to 5d, a day! We next come to Leitenn, where deaxleting, Even, M.D., of Medill, deposed that he had had charge of the dispensary and here hos-pital for twenty years. The small tenantry are 10 per cent, worse in their condition them the administration of relief to this class.

per cent, worse in their condition than they were hept in view in the administration of relief to this class twenty years and. Nothing can be more wroughed of poor is the industrious and profiteble application of than the condition of the infomers. The value of their own capabilities. The more any system of relief their labour is so reduced in price that they are not locks to this object, the better the provisions made by it alle to pay their rents, and they are lying maked and for the concervation of the poor man's feelings of self-in such a state that it would hardly be believed. As respect, the higher the stimulus which it applies to every about two-pance a-work, with the privilege of berging. a medical man, he is obliged to visit their houses, and nother sympathy of his nature-in a word, the more that thus sees what ether gentlemen cannot-they have it calls forth in him the intellectual, morel, religious, and no bedsitads, they are lying on a small quantity of therefore, under God, self-dependent man, by so snuch and, as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow sinaw, or rushes, without bed covering-not one the nearer will it approach to perfection.

family generally take it. Latterly Lord Leitrin has At all events, while such marked contrasts subsist, and little straw, for *ikiteen weeks* on her doubledd, during got in a fever hospital—and though it does much while the common view, which ascribes to them im-got in a fever hospital—and though it does much while the common view, which ascribes to them im-gut, it is insufficient. This he deposes to be the pertant bearings on sanatory matters, has not been proved particulation of all the bed-ridden and very destitute pappers" were killed off by starvation general condition of the labouring classes. Their to be without foundation, we cannot hold that the greater within three or four mon ths! Is it in Scotland or is -in winter no mills, but they sometimes get a non-set Section makes of a case for the radical sub-it in Hell where these multicles re per-herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring acount whole one have the strain system of Poor Laws. These have herring, or stirabout they consider wholesome, but version of the present system of Poor Laws. These have herring acount whole of the affray. Herring acount system of Poor Laws. These have cieris never Letter than polatees and milk in summer prevalence of epidemical diseases in the manufacturing

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW SYSTEM.

In the case of the alde-bodied poor, all that humanity

The parish authorities did not take care that the poor ceased brother. The funeral proceeded from New Nicholas, in the county of Dorset. The lumps of ice been done in them, and last week's quotations are

ceased had been interred, the procession was returning measured, which was upwards of two inches across in to the Park by Scotland-road, Byrom-street, and, we the lozgest part. They were very irregular in shape, believe, Dale-street. The Orangemen, composing it generally resembling the fantastic forms which glass wore black sastes, tied, in some instances at the ends is apt to assume when run through a fire, some of mutton, 61d to 61d; lamb, 61d to 61d per 15. Cattle with orange ribbons. When they had reached the end them presenting a surface of jagged spikes, and others imported into Liverpool, from the 30th June to the of Great Cresshall-street, the crowd which had been of small clobules, like common hailstones partially 7th July :- Cows 1807, calves 42, sheep 6513, lands accompanying them down Scotland-road was consider-{ melted and then frezen together again. The force 1957, pigs 3577, horses 59. ably reinforced by the trishmen resident in Lace-street with which they fell did not appear to be very great; Yong Conv Manuar 9. and other low streets in that neighbourhood. The and as their fall only continued for a few minutes,

Here is shewn the working of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, and other low streets in that heighbourhood. The and as their harding continue of the system which, according to the commissioners, "appears to be well like according to harding the system with a state of the system state of the syst and encourage, at the same time, industrious appli-cation wherever practicable?" In the above evidence stones followed. The Orangemen, who were walking violent thunder storm, accompanied by very heavy two deep, and were only accompanied by about six rains. An ash tree was struck by lightning at Sand teen policemen, immediately halted and made an Hutton, and a cow, which was sheltering under it, attempt to repel their assailants. In this they were, was killed on the spot. A considerable quantity of The heritors "repudiated" the miserable assessment of sevenpence in the pound on "the real rental," to a certain extent successful, for they drove them up bark was stripped off the tree.

of sevenpence in the pound on "the real rental." The activation some of the adjacent successful, for they drove them up bark was strapped of the tree. and, as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow some of the adjacent streets, with the assistance of startation;" the bed-ridden left to beg by proxy; the police. The uproxe, however, drew large bodies of other irishmen to the spot, and the mob, having in his way regained strength and courage, made the which time she had the sum of 2s. 6d. from the police a vigorous resistance, fly before parts ; and "three-frametics of all the bed-ridden and them of three bed-ridden and them of the strength and "three-frametics of all the bed-ridden and them of the strength and "three-frametics of all the bed-ridden and them of the strength and "three-frametics of all the bed-ridden and them of the strength the strength of the terminaothers who witnessed the melee, that stones and brick- a hundred and twenty coumbs of wheat in straw were | tion of the shipping season ; and prices remain bats were flying about as thick as hail during the greater | consumed. The Brent, Eleigh, and Bildestone en-Wednesday,

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 7 .---We have had a larger supply of catile at market 10day than of late, with a brisk demand for mutton and Lamb. Beef met with dall sale. Beef, 51d to 61d ;

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 5 .- We have had a great deal of rain during the week, and the advance of 2s to 3s at Wakefield vesterday has caused our farmers to bring fresh samples to market this morning ; but they are asking such high prices, that nothing but needy customers have been purchasers, consequently but very little cone. The advance obtained on wheat will be about 1s per load. All other articles without alteration.

exceedingly firm. In goods there is rather more business doing, and manufacturers, in some cases, we asking a slight advance.-Manchester Guardian,

## TO THE TRADES UNIONS' AND WORKING | working classes that subscribe to its funds and con-CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND form to its laws.

GOVERNMENT.

tion of the business brought before it.

delegates.

before it.

ciation.

next general election.

Conference.-The legislative power shall be vested

Special Sessions .- The Central Committee shall

have the power of convening a special session of Con-

is necessary, or upon a requisition of at least one-

third of the members of Conference. Bight clean

days' notice of such meeting shall be given to the

Business Paper.-One month previous to the as

sembly of the annual Conference, the Central Com-

#### IRELAND.

8

The Central Committee, appointed at the late in an annual Conference of delegates from the "National Trades Conference," held in London on Easter Monday, have to the best of their power several Trades in the Association, in the following proportion :- Trades having not less than 30 nor more performed the duties imposed upon them, and now than 150 paying members shall return one delegate. submit the result of their labours to the working Trades with 150 and not more than 300 members. men of Great Britain, in order that the plans protwo delegates ; and one additional delegate for every posed may undergo full consideration, previous to the 200 members above that number. seabling of the ensuing Conference

The Central Committee were instructed to prepare measures having the two-fold object of usiting the place as may be determined upon by the Conference Wrades in one vast confederation for mutual support or Central Committee, and such Conference shall conand assistance, in all matters involving Trades regutinne its sittings so long as is requisite for the transaclations, disputes, and strikes, and of concentrating and rightly directing their surplus funds, so that they should be reproductively empleyed, and reduce the amount of that superabandant is bour which forms a principal cause of the reduction of wages.

In the discharge of these duties the Central Con mittee have spared no pains to obtain from the Trades themselves accurate information on all points necessary to the production of measures calculated to be of practical service, because framed in zecordance with the actual condition of the Trades, and not upon mere individual hypotheses, which, however correct in the abstract, might have proved inapplicable to the real state of affairs.

At the same time, while thus collecting informa tion of the practical and useful character alluded to, the Committee had to keep in view certain great grinciples, without the adoption of which, no form of association can produce successful results, and by cluded in the said paper, if agreed upon by three which every organization, contemplating the aggregation and direction of large bodies of men, must be controlled

The plans finally agreed upon after the fullest consideration of the matter, aided by such information as the Central Committee could collect, are now pec- to the following regulations :- No fundamental or sented, not as being perfect, but simply as containing, in the opinion of the Committee, the germs of two organisations, which, when fully developed and perfected in their details, and wisely directed, may realise all that in the present condition of the Trades is attainable, and lay the foundation of more comprehensive and perfect measures.

It will be observed that in the "Draft of a Plan for a General Union of Trades" the power of objecting to or approving of strikes, has been assigned to the Central Committee of the proposed Association. It is important to explain, that such objection will only be binding upon the General Association, and will not interfere with the power of individual trades to strike without such consent, should they deem it necessary to do so. The only difference between such a strike and one sanctioned by the Central Committee will be, that, in the first case, the assistance given by the Association will be voluntary and intermittent, while in the second it will be compulsory and steady. Perhaps, even with this explanation, it may be thought that this is too great a power to entrust to the Committee, although, in the opinion of its proposers, some such power is absolutely necessary for the proper regulation of the proposed General Union. It was, however, the duty of the Central Committee to place the question before the Trades in order that their deliberate and fairly-expressed opinion might be ascertained respecting it.

With reference to the second plan, or Land Scheme all that the Contral Committee have to observe is, that it is the result of considerable practical experience in the working of such measures, and that it has been purposely framed to afford the greatest variety of action, and diversity in the application of its lead ing principle. The Central Committee request particular atten

tion to the fact that they do not dogmatically propound these measures as the only plans worthy of the attention of the forthcoming Conference. Their sole object is to promote the well-being of the industrious classes, and they will gladly see their own suggestions superseded by any measures which may seem better calcu lated to secure that object. They request, therefore that the measures they now propose may be considered rather in the light of suggestions, than of perfect plans issued for adoption.

With these preliminary observations, and commending the subjoined plans to the calm and dispassionate cousideration of the Working Millions, the Central Committee subscribe themselves, The Friends and Well-wishers of Labour, T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., President. W. P. ROBERTS, Solicitor. GEO. A. FLEMING, Editor. JOHN SKELTON, Ladies' Shoe Maker. JONAS WARTNART, Carpenter. CHARLES FIRTH, Plasterer. Josuta Honson, Editor. JAMES RATTRAN, Block Printer. R. THOMPSON, Letter-press Frinter. THOS. BARRETT, Cork Cutter, Secretary.

to Lady-Day, and laid before Conference at its annual session.

And such quarterly accounts shall be made up to Lady-Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, and shall include the accounts of the Trades for the preceding quarter.

Authentication. - Every such periodical account shall be attested by two auditors, counter-signed by Annual Sessions .- An annual session of Conference the General Secretary. shall be held on Whit-Monday, in such town and

Such are the leading provisions which have sugregul: tio of the proposed Association, and in the may require, belief that they will fully explain the plan and machinery, the committee refrain from further comment or explanation than to remark, as respects the proposed subscription of one penny per month, that ference when it shall appear to a majority of at least if 10,000 persons join the Association, it will yield three-fourths of the Committee that such a session more than £600 per year, which the committee estimate as sufficient for all office expenses.

> UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE EM. PLOYMENT OF SURPLUS LABOUR IN AGRICUL-TURE AND MANUFACTURES.

#### PREAMBLE.

mittee shall cause to be prepared and issued a business paper, or programme of the matters intended to The inefficacy of the methods heretofore adopted by the industrious classes for the protection and be brought under the consideration of the Conference. Such programme shall be laid before the various maintenance of their interests, and the improvement trides, to enable them to give instructions to their of their condition, has induced deep and wide-spread lelegates thereupon. But the Central Committee inquiry into the causes of the failure of the plans hitherto tried. It would, perhaps, be assuming too shall have the power of introducing subjects not inmuch at this stage of progress to assert, that these inquiries have detected all the latent causes of evil fourths of the Committee, and such as appear to them require the immediate attention of the Conferwhich operate on the producers of wealth, and ren-

der them helplessly dependent on the possessors of capital for wages and subsistence ; but the conviction Powers.-The Conference shall have power to make and revise the laws of the Association, subject has taken strong hold of the working classes that the sufferings of their class are aggravated, if not caused, by the intense competition among capitalists-the important law shall be repealed or altered, without at least six months' notice having been given of such selfishness thereby generated-the increase of mechaintended repeal or alteration, and it shall be connical ond other scientific productive powers, and the curred in by at least two-thirds of the Conference consequent gradual displacement of skilled and other Similar notice shall be given of all intended additions abour by automaton workers.

For this state of things many of the most intellito the laws, and such additions be similarly approved gent working men perceive no other efficient remedy of. To elect the Central Committee, to fix the than the institution of measures, which shall relieve salaries of the officers of the Association, and genethe labour market of the surplus labour produced by rally to transact all such business as may come the causes enumerated above ; and which, by setting Ex-officio Members .- Members of the Central Com the unemployed members of the various trades to nittee may sit and speak in Conference, though not work, by means of funds contributed by the trades in elected as delegates, but in such case they shall not heir corporate capacity, would use reproductively the money heretofore squandered in useless strikes Tenure of Office .- The Delegates shall be elected to and, at the same time, by keeping the supply and serve in Conference for twelve months, or until the demand of the labour market more on a par with each other, maintain a higher average rate of wages Elections .- Within one month previous to Whit than can be the case when the workers are subjected to Monday, in each year, the Central Committee shall the unrestricted operation of the principle of compeissue their precept to those Trades entitled to send titive selfishness, and the rivalry of constantly indelegates, requiring them to proceed, within fourcreasing and improved labour-saving machinery.

teen days after the receipt of the same. to the election Within the last few years many hundreds of thouof a delegate or delegates to represent them in Conference for the ensuing year. And such precept shall be signed by the peesident and secretary of the Assobenefitted by these strikes as a whole, presents but too many palpable evidences of deterioration ; of sub-Returns .- Each of the said Trades shall, seven jection to evils - increased - increasing, and which days previous to Whit-Monday, cause a return to be ought to be diminished. Past experience emphatically proves the futility of the methods previously forwarded to the office of the Central Committee, certifying the delegate or delegates elected to repreemployed to ward off these evils; and it is at least say, that the capital hitherto expended ineffectively, employed in the purchase of land, the crection o Removals.—If any delegate, by absence or other cause, should become, in the opinion of the trade, dwellings and workshops, the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing and handicraft, purposes, and unfit to continue its representatives, the said trade the employment of the unemployed members of the trades in these establishments, would remove, if not Vacancies .-- On the death, resignation, or removal by the trade, of any delegate, the president and secretary of the trade by which such delegate was labour.

elected shall certify the same to the Central Committee, which shail forthwith issue their precept for Fully to achieve the objects here indicated would equire union and organisation among the various be appointed, in whose hands all funds shall be deposited the election of another to supply the vacancy. Votes of Officers.--No salaried officer of the Assoclasses and sections of producers which, it is to be with the exception of those required for current expenses. ciation elected as delegate to Conference by any feared, is not attainable at the present moment. trade shall vote on questions personally affecting Time must be given for new opinions to ripen, and of the Association, and shall not be withdrawn but by

Association, conformable to the reports re- the shareholders. Special meetings may be called by the Directors whenever necessary, upon fourteen clear ceived from the Trades. A first the made up days notice being given of such meetings, and the busi-

ness for which such meetings are called being clearly the remainder of the evening. specified in such notice. No other business than that announced shall be transacted at special meetings.

Directors, on the nomination of the shareholders in any district, to collect the instalments on shares, make remittances to the Board, in such manner and at such times as may be directed, and generally to act for the Directors in their respective localities, in all matters that may be

#### APPLICATION OF FUNDS.

The funds of the Association shall be applied as recited in the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have power to lead trades or individuals located on any estates purchased and leased or resold by them, such amounts or good and sufficient security as may seem to them needful, and for the promotion of the objects of the Association but the Directors shall retain at least one-third of all monies invested with them by Trades Unions or other societies in the hands of their banker, in order to meet contingent demands on the part of the investors. Expenses of management shall be defrayed out of such profits as may arise from the operations of the Association, or, these failing, by equal contributions from the shareholders in proportion to their respective investments. Leases .- When the Directors have purchased lands. divided them into farms, and erected suitable buildings thereon, they may lease them in perpetuity, at such reut

as will give a fair return for the capital so expended, to individuals either chosen according to priority and amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of the largest number of shareholders at the annual meetings of the Association. The Directors shall also be empowered to advance to the said leaseholders such implements, furniture, seeds, and pecuniary assistance as they may require, on payment of interest, and the repayment of the principal by instalments to be mutually agreed upon. Such rent and advances on loan to be secured on the property and other requisite security, and failure to meet the obligations thus contracted to be followed by forfeiture of such property and securities.

Sales .- The Directors may sell such property so im proved and let on lease, and re-invest the proceeds of such sales in fresh purchases of land to be dealt with in the house adjourned at two o'clock.

like manner. Permanent Investments .- The Directors may institute from time to time, such agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial establishments as may be in accordance wit the means at their disposal, and seem to them called for by the necessities of the members of the Association Such establishments shall be freehold, and the title thereof vested in the trustees on behalf of the Associa tion. The parties appointed to manage and work in them shall be the servants of the Trustees and Directors, and responsible to them.

Sales and Leases to Trades .- The Directors shall hav powers to sell or lease to Trades Unions such plots of land sands of pounds have been spent on strikes. The and appropriate buildings as they may require for the emcondition of the producing classes, so far from being ploy ment of their surplus labourers on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Commercial Establishments and Agents .- Warehouses an depots for manufactured or agricultral produce from any of the establishments of the Association, and for the convenience of the lessees or trades, may be established in such places as may be thought best. Or the Directors sent such Trades, and such return shall be signed by no very fanciful deduction from that experience to may appoint such agents for the sale of such commodities the chairman of the meeting at which such election say, that the capital hitherto expended ineffectively. as they may see proper—the profits derived from these as they may see proper-the profits derived from these establishments to be applied in aid of the objects of the Association.

Law Agent .-- A solicitor shall be appointed at the firs general meeting of the Association, by whose advice the Directors shall be guided in all matters affecting the purall, some of the evils universally complained of, and chase, sale, or leasing of lands, houses, and workshopsbe a more rational as well as reproductive method of and generally in all matters having reference to the using the funds collected for improving the position of acquisition, sale, or transference of real or personal pro perty,

Banker .- At the first general meeting a Banker shal Such deposit shall be made in the name of the Trustees their order or that of a majority of them, at the rea

2. Ha'f-yearly statistical tables of the state of the tors may require instructions upon or confirmation by app ared to be uncontradicted), were discharged from

The house then went into committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, and the discussion of its clauses occupied | bill was postponed to Tuesday i e t.

TUESDAY, JULY 8. The house met at twelve o'clock; an ! in the course of Local Agents .-- Local agents shall be appointed by the the afternoon made considerable progress in the com-

mittee on the Commons Enclosure Bill. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition signed by 2,700 of the inhabitants (f Mausfield, in Nottinghaushire, cont plaining of the paupers who sought refuge in the workhouses for one night being obliged to work at the wheel. entrusted to them. Such agents shall give good and He gave notice of his intention to put a question to the gested themselves to the Central Committee for the sufficient security, on bond, in such sum as the Directors right hon. haronet (Sir J. Graham) upon the subject. The hon, member also presented a petition from Captain

Asylum at Hillingdon,

SLAVE TRADE. Lord PALMERSTON then moved for a return of the names and description of the witnesses examined before the mixed British and French commission appointed to inmixed British and French commission appendix a provide ; do so. The object of this bill was to quash certain at your quire into the best means for suppressing the slave trade ; and also for a copy or extracts of the evidence given by peals which went to obtain rights which the poor ba those witnesses. The noble lord spoke at great length in support of his motion, which was opposed by Sir R. Peel. Majesty's Ministers would postpone the bill. After a lengthy discussion the house divided, when the motion was negatived by 94 to 51.

COLLEGES (INELAND) BILL. On the order of the day for bringing up the report on

this bill, Mr. WYSE moved. " That it is the opinion of this house, that whereas the Act of Settlement enacts that a college be annexed to the University of Dublin in addition to the College of the Holy Trinity, under the name and title of King's College, and the act of 1793 provides that all future colleges that may be annexed to said university, after the passing of that act, be open to Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters equally with Protestants in all their honours and emoluments, as wel' as studies, the colleges proposed to be founded under the present bill be annexed to the said university under the conditions which

the act of 1793 prescribes." Sir J. GRAHAM objected to the amendment, which, after a few words from Mr. Shaw, was negatived, The report was then received.

The Field Gardens Bill was read a third fime and

passed.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied intil nearly six in discussing the clauses of the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill. The bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday.

Mr. MACAULAY subsequently moved, in the absence of Mr. Rutherfurd, the second reading of the Scotch Universities Bill. He regretted much to find that the bill was to be opposed by the Government, for it was a bill founded upon sound principle, the application of which was called for by the peculiar circumstances of Scotland. This principle was precisely the same as that upon which the Irish Colleges Bill was grounded, and he could not understand how the Government could have introduced the latter, and yet oppose, as he believed it was their intention to do, the former. In Ireland, as in Scotland, the Established Gaurch was composed of the minority of the possible expedition the parish engines were draw people, and yet in Ireland the Government opposed the application of anything like a test-they would not even have the test of a belief in revelation, and still, by their opposition to this bill, they showed that they were prepared to maintain tests in Scotland. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the recent occurrences in the Church of Scotland, and contended that by the enforcement of tests they would shut out from the universities more than one half of the Presbyterian people of Scotland. By throwing out this bill, in fact, they would cause a rival establishment to be founded, which would diminish the number of the pupils and the resources of the universities; and the result would be that Scotland would be blessed with a race of the shallowest "dominics," filling the chairs of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart Reid, Black, and Ferguson. The right hon, gentleman then challenged the Government with not knowing its own mind

After some further discussion the house divided up After some further discussion which was negatived by majority of 66 to 1. The further consideration of a

POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL. Sir J. CRAHAM moved the order of the day for the hory resolving itself into committee on the Poor Law Amena ment (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and oth hon, members urged upon the right hon, bart, the nece sity of postponing the bill until next session. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, although he was not connected Mr. T. DUNCOMPLE Start, had presented several pelicity to this house emanating from large bodies. He had pr

to this house emanating a set of persons from Aberden also some from Paisley, Glasgow, Duncee, and Edinburg The hon, member also presented a period to be a period of the period of at which Dr. Brewster presided, and was signed by abo at which Dr. Brewser, presented in the area of this measure could or 7000 persons. They all complained of this measure The question was, whether this bill would not place the The question was, when the position than they been the people of Scotland in a worse position than they been a at present. The poor generally considered that it would only lately discovered to exist. He hoped that he

Sir J. GRAMAM said that the inquiry into the mate had been extensive, and he never had proposed a measure had been extensive, and principle of which he felt  $m_{th}$ satisfied than he did upon the one before the hora Under these circumstances he must decline acceding the suggestions of the hon. gentlemen.

After considerable discussion.

Colonel RAWDON moved that the bill be committed th lay three months.

The house divided, and the motion was defeated by najority of 90 to 58.

The house eventually went into committee, and the r nainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion he clauses.

STRUCTION OF EIGHT HOUSES .- On Tuesday nie a fire broke out in one of the houses in Folly-roa near the Folly House, Blackwall, and which result in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of near forty persons, who have lost the whole of their fure The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and ture, and in some instances the greater portion of their wearing apparel. From inquiries institute during the raging of the fire, the reporter learned that the discovery was made between seven and eight by one of the occupiers, named West, a poor water man, whose attention, it appears, was directed to the chimney of his habitation by noticing flames issuing out of it. He immediately got upon the roof and endeavoured to subdue the fire, which was then cos fined to the chimney. In that, however, he was foiled for the door of the room having been left open, and the wind blowing strong from the south-west, i flames and sparks were driven upon the root, which being composed of thatch, was very speedily in a general blaze. The adjoining habitations were simi harly constructed, and the fire progressed right and left with great swiftness. As soon as the fire became vi-ible in the High-street, mounted police officers were dispatched for the aid of the engines. With a out, but from the peculiar situation of the blazing houses the firemen were unable to get sufficient near to render the least assistance. Meanwhile, fire, unrestrained, continued to burn with intensit completely lighting up the river as far as Greenwic and Woolwich. The engines of the London establish ment from School-house-lane, Wellel se and Jeffer square stations, with Mr. Crookland, the foreman the district, were remarkably quick in arriving, by unfortunately the distance of the road from the fa prevented them from working in time to stop th ravages of the fire. To get to the spot the engine were obliged to be taken across the marshes of th Isle of Dogs, and Several hills and ditches had to b nassed over before the seat of the fire could be gained That having atllength been accomplished, the School house-lane engine was taken to the edge of the Rive for twenty-four hours together-they were against tests Thanes, but, unfortunately, another difficulty here in Limerick, for them at Glasgow, against them at Belbe touched with water. When matters were at lengt adjusted the engine was effectively worked, but it only good that could be done was the putting out th fire scattered along the ground. Mr. Braidwood, th superintendent of the brigade, with the Watling from Waterloo-road. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed during the time the fire wa raging : men, women, and children were running and fro Ibewailing the calamity that had befaller them. By nine o'clock the whole clump of houses, eight in number, were nearly destroyed, very little more remaining than the bare walls. The occupiers hard-working people, have been bereft of everything they possessed. The following are the names of the sufferers :- James West, waterman ; Joseph West ditto ; Joseph Taylor, ditto ; Joseph West, gardener; John Diddin, sawyer; James Moore, captain of the Emma; William Leonard, police inspector; and Joseph Lund. The number of persons who have thus been deprived of a home is upwards of forty.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT BLACKWALL,-IN

JULY 12 1845

London, July 1, 1845.

ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

#### DRAFT OF A PLAN FOR A GENERAL UNION OF TRADES. PREAMBLE.

This association is based upon two "great facts" first, that the industrial classes do not receive "a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour." Second, that their past endeavours to obtain this have, with few exceptions, been unsuccessful.

The main causes of this state of things are to be found in the isolation of the different sections of working men:—their consequent ignorance or apa-thy as respects their mutual wants and well-being of the Associated Trades in all cases thy, as respects their mutual wants and well-being; and, above all, the absence of a generally recognised and superintend the disbursement of all monies sub and admitted authority, emanating from, and supported by the Trades themselves, capable of exercise ing a centralizing and controlling power over the movements of the labouring classes in cases of Trades difficulties, turnouts, and strikes, and by They shall appoints ach clerks, agents, and should be guided.

Capital, with or without deliberate preconcert or the part of its possessors, exercises a continuous downward pressure on labour. It does this effectually, for one reason among others, that the interest of all holders of capital, in their capacity of employers of labour, impels them simultaneously in one direction : a spontaneous unity of action is the result. Whereas, though the interests of every section of working men are in reality as much identical as those of the employers, their greater isolation, and other causes, have prevented the acquirement of that intimate knowledge of mutual interests, sympathies, and means, which must, in their case, constitute the basis of united action and successful results.

The principle of Association for the Protection of partial a scale. Local or isolated Trades Unions have become unequal to cope with the evils which surround the labouring classes; they must be extended and improved in order to meet the new circumstances of the age-made more commensurate with the growing difficulties which press upon the working class-more in accordance with the intelligence now diffused among its ranks.

While aiming at these important objects, it is a the same time desirable that as little disturbance as possible should be given to existing Trades Unions and that the General Association of Trades should rather be grafted upon, and grow out of, these Unions, than supersede them. The peculiar local, internal and technical circumstances of each particular trade, render it necessary that for all purposes of efficient internal government, its affairs should be position with those for whem they act.

For these reasons, it is not intended to interfere with the organisation of existing Trades Unions, so far as they I ave reference to internal management and regulations: but simply to form a common centre, towards which their associated means may they may direct. sonverge for mutual assistance and support in cases sinced; and from which these means may be re-

listributed in such masses, and upon such points, as may most effectually secure the great objects of all working men ; namely, to enable them to withstand all aggressions, obtain a just participation in the wealth they assist to produce, and promote such improvements in their condition, physically, mentally. and morally, as becomes rational beings, the ad-vanced state of science, and the superabundance of the means for supporting and educating the population, now at the command of society.

The Association of United Trades will enable each particular trade that may join it, in the case of disputes or strikes, to fight its individual battle with

CENTRAL COMMITTRE. Appointment .- The general executive power shall cacy, must take the position of pioneers, and by be vested in a Contral Committee to be chosen an- practice, on as large a scale as their means will per-

was held, and by the secretary of the Trade.

may declare the office vacant.

nually by Conference. Officers .- This Committee shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and twelve other members. One or more competent persons shall a'so be appointed annually by Conference to audit the accounts.

General Secretary .- The General Secretary shall be elected by the Central Committee, and shall hold his office so long as he performs his duties satisfactorily.

Security from Officers .- The Treasurer and General Secretary shall give such security for the monics they may be entrusted with as the Central Committee may require.

Powers and Duties .- The Central Committee shall direct and control the general proceedings of the Association for and in the name of the Association They shall receive all applications from the Tradefor advice and assistance, and shall act thereon as they may deem requisite. They shall have the power to object to or approve of strikes, when other meanto settle disputed matters fail; and of raising from

time to time such levies as may be necessary for the sanction. They shall by mediation, arbitration, and of trade disputes and difficulties. They shall receive scribed for the support of strikes, turnouts, and legal assistance. They shall promote all measures officers as they may deem expedient. They shall summon the annual or special Conference, as pro vided by the laws; and, generally, they shall take the most efficient means in their power to promote the objects of the Association.

Quorum -- Five members of the Central Committee shall constitute a quorum. And such quorum shall be unanimous in all its resolutions, unless there be proved, to individuals selected in accordance with present a majority of the members of the Committee. the laws of the Association. All leasehold farms

#### FUNDS.

Expenses of Management.-In order to defray the expenses of the Central Committee, each Trade in the ner, in order that the subscribed capital of the Asso-Association shall contribute one penny per month for each paying member, which sum shall be remitted to the purchase of, and the dratting upon the land, the the General Secr tary. Should any surplus funds accrue from these subscriptions, the Central Com-Industry has heretofore been tried on too narrow and mittee shall have the option of reducing the subscription, or applying the said surplus in payment of the expenses of the annual Conference, which, unless provided for, shall be borne by the trades who return

delegates. Strikes, Turnouts, and Law Proceedings .- The Central Committee shall from time to time raise such levies from the Associated Trades as may be requisite for the maintenance of such strikes, turnouts, law proceedings, or other measures for the protection of industry, to which they shall have given their sancclaim to the assistance of the Association : or if any trade in the Association strike, or turnout contrary previously submitting their case for its consideration they, shall in like manner forfeit their claim on the ledge of them, and identified by personal interest and shall, however, have the right of appeal to the next annual Conference.

> Remittanecs. - The monthly subscriptions and levies shall be collected by the local officers of each Trades Union in the Association, and forwarded by them to the Central Committee, or to such places as

#### LOCAL AGENTS.

District Committees and Secretaries. - Trades Unions in the Association may form district committees composed of delegates from their respective bodies, and the committee thus formed shall appoint a Secretary, through whom all communications to the General Secretary shall be made. Such Secretaries shall become honorary members of the General Committee.

Agents. - The Central Committee may appoint agents, and empower them to visit Trades Unions, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the Association, and enforcing its claims on the support of the industrious classes; and also to visit places where disputes exist between masters and men, to collect

the whole strength of the Association ; and will mul- information for the Central Committee, and, if emtiply its means twenty, fifty, or a hundred-fold, ac powered by them, to mediate between the contending parties, or superintend the distribution of funds of Parliament.] and the general management of strikes.

who are most of the Directors, and for the purposes of the Associawith them, and have the greatest faith in their effition.

mit, lead the way to a more extensive and more efficient application of sound principles of social shall be paid by the party to whom the transfer is made. amelioration.

It is with these views that the present association is formed. It is an experiment to try how far the the Association, shall be issued by the Directors, and working classes are prepared to act upon the opinions now so prevalent among them : and an adaptation of the simplest kind of these new principles of action to practice, which may prepare the way for those more extensive, complicated and centralised operations, which must precede the entire emancipation of labour. If it succeeds, it will lay a solid foundation for other and more comprehensive measures, and in the constitution which follows, powers have been taken of an expanding character to meet possible contingencies.

#### OBJECTS.

1. The purchase of lands whereon to locate and employ the surplus labour of the Association, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their own welfare and that of the Association.

2. The erection or rental of buildings for domestic, industrial, and commercial purposes, in such localisupport of those strikes and turnonts as they may ries as may be best suited for these respective objects and the promotion of the general interests of the Association.

3. The application of these lands and buildings in the following manner, to meet the corporate and individual requirements of the members of the Association. 1. To afford to trades in their corporate capacity the power of leasing in perpetuity, or of purchasing in fee simple, such lands and buildings beonging to the Association as they may require for the location and employment of their surplus memhars; and also the power of investing their funds with the Association, by way of loan or mortgage on any of the property of the Association. 2. To divide such portions of the estates purchased by the Association as may be thought expedient into small farms, to build thercon suitable cottages and outhouses, and to sell or lease the property thus im-

may be sold, and the proceeds re-invested in fresh estates, to be improved and dealt with in like manciation may, to the largest possible extent, promote unemployed members of the Association.

#### CONSTITUTION.

The Association shall be composed of subscribers to its funds, who agree to be governed by its laws. Shares .- The shares of the Association shall be £10 Unjons to have the power of taking an unlimited number of shares.

Votes .- Shareholders, whose instalments have been aid up, shall have the power of voting personally, or proxy, at the annual meetings of the society in the following ratio : one share, one vote ; five shares, tion. Any trade failing to remit such levies as two votes; and one vote for every additional ten directed by the Central Committee, shall forfeit all shares.

Annual Meetings,-A meeting of the shareholders trade in the Association strike, or turnout contrary to the decision of the Central Committee, or without held every year, on Whit-Monday, to which full re ports of the transactions of the year, and accurate accounts shall be submitted by the directors for conadministered by persons possessing a practical know. pecuary assistance of the Association. Such trades | firmation and approval. The places of the retiring | of their lordships this evening, diversified by the mountemembers of the Board of Directors shall be filled up, and such matters affecting the Association decided, talk. as may be laid before the meeting by the Board.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Board of Directors .- The Government shall te vested in Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-Presilent, and seven other members, one-third of whom shall retire annually. The retiring members in the first two years shall be balloted for by the Board, and afterwards, Directors shall retire according to seniority; retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election.

pleasure.

Treasurer .- A Treasurer shall be elected by the sharelong as he gives satisfaction to the Association.

tion three Trustees stall be appointed, in whom all property belonging to the Association shall be vested by deed, for and on behalf of the Association.

[Note .-- The persons recommended by the Committee to | (Ireland) Bill, the Slave Trade Bill, the Merchant be requested to become Trustees, are Messrs. T. S. Dun- Seamen's Bill, the Small Debts Bill, the Commons' MBE. JOHN FLELDEN, and SHARMAN CRAWFORD M mher

Transfer of Shares .- The shares of this Association shall be transferable, and a fee of one shilling per share

Official Documents and Notices .- All official notices, scrip for shares, and other documents on the business of signed by the Secretary, on their order. Notice .--- Whereas the late National Trades' Conference held in London, on Monday, 24th of March last, resolved

that another Conference, to take into consideration cer tain plans of organisation, should be held on the last Monday of July :--This is to give Notice to all parties interested in the pro

ceedings of the said Conference, that the meeting will, in accordance with the said resolution, be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, John-street. Fitzroy square, on Monday, July 28, 1845.

The Central Committee will attend at ten o'clock in the morning to receive the credentials of delegates, and to furnish them with tickets of admission; and the sittings of the Conference will commence at three o'clock, P.M., T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair, The Trades are requested to forward the names and num ber of their delegates to the Secretary, as early as convenient previous to the day of assembling the Conference. By order of the Central Committee, T. BAR

RATT, Secretary .--- 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

# Emperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 7. The second reading of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill led to some discussion amongst the law lords, but it was

eventually agreed to. A bill for giving effect to the recent treaty with Brazil.

Aberdeen. A great number of bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

#### TUESDAY, JULY 8.

A petition presented by Lord Clancarty, gave rise to some discussion relative to the working of the Irish Poor Law, and the enormous amount of vagrancy in Ireland. The noble lord inquired if the Government was prepared consideration the possibility of improving the present system of medical relief?

Lord STANLEY said that Government in the next session of Parliament would offer no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the working of the Irish ipon which a minimum weekly instalment of at Poor Law, induding that of the present system of medical amendment of the law itself.

> After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricard and the Marquis of Londonderry, the matter dropped. . their lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 10. Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock.

ARRESTMENT OF WAGES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, this Bill was read lhird time and passed, FRIDAY, JULY 11.

"Privilege" and Railway matters occupied the attention bank antics of Lord Brougham, who was, as usual, all

### -HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 7.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES. Sir R. PEEL stated the course he meant to pursue with respect to the mass of business before the house, the

whole of which it was impossible to get through during the present session. - He would proceed with the College (Ireland) Bill, the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill, and with the bill for relieving the Jewish disabilities, whick, owing Secretary .- A Secretary shall be appointed by the to the press of other business, he had been hitherto com Board of Directors, and shall hold his office at their pelled to postpone. He should also proceed with the Bills of Exchange Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Bill, the bill for the removal of the Irish and Scotch pumpers, if Sir J holders at any annual meeting, and shall hold office so Graham should find it necessary to relinquish the Parochial Settlement Bill. He should also proceed with. Trustees .- At the first general meeting of the Associa- the Valuation (Ireland) Bill, the Criminal Lunatic-(Ireland) Bill, the Drainage (Ireland) Bill, th. Joint Stock Companies (Ireland) Bill, the Irist

Fisheries Bill, the bill for continuing the Unlawful Oaths

fast, and for them at Aberdeen. The Government was like a reed shaken by the wind, and could not command public respect even for an hour. The right hon. gentleman, after some further observations, moved the second reading of the hill.

introduction of the bill, reserving himself for the second reading, in order that he might have an opportunity of from Waterloo read. It is invested by ascertaining the result of the deliberations of the General Assembly of Scotland. The result of those deliberations only confirmed him in his previous disposition to oppose the measure, such opposition arising from an honest and conscientions sense of public duty, looking to the engagements of the Grown with the Scottish Church, and looking also as a Minister of the Crown to the effect of the measure upon the interests of the country. He was on principle rather favourable to tests, and in Scotland tests, as they existed, were founded on ancient statutes, and were, in his opinion, far superior to any modern modifications. In Ireland, however, tests were not advisable, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country. In Scotland he feared that sectarian education was inevitable. The tests prescribed by statute were intended for the security of the Established Church, the destruction of which ap peared to be the undisguised object of the Free Church party. Under these circumstances, the right hon, baronet present in various parts of Dumfriesshire .- Dumfries moved that the bill should be read a second time that day

three months. Sir G. Grey, M. C. Buller, and Lord John Russell an proved of the bill; Mr. J. Wortley, Sir R. Inglis, Mr Pringle, and Sir R. Peel, spoke against it. The house divided, when there appeared-

For the second reading of the bill 108 

Mr. WATSON then moved the committal of the Catholic Relief Bill, the object of which was to repeal those laws to secure those great interests by which the country on the statute-book which were still unrepealed against the Catholics.

Sir J. GRAHAM was opposed to proceeding with the bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, was at present, for although he was favourable to the principle paraded the different streets of the town, and long also read a second time, on the motion of the Earl of of the bill, yet the details required the greatest care and consideration.

After some discussion the house divided, and the bill was defeated by a majority of 89 to 47. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

# THURSDAY, JULY 10.

The house went into committee on the Commons En. to introluce some measure to check ragrancy, and bill were read, and after some discussion agreed to. for re-election. Alderman Hyde briefly seconded the whether, during the recess, they would take into their The report was ordered to be received on Thursday next, comination. Mr. Gabriel Davis and Mr. Thoma IRISH COLLEGES BILL.

On the motion that the Colleges (Irish) Bill be read a

Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to clared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The least 6d. shall be paid by each sharcholder. Trades relief, but they were not prepared to introduce any further direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the reve. friends of the Attornoy-General immediately & nues of Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of College lands, ondowments and bequests, fees on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source ; also in Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the manner in which that income is expended, the number of senior and junior fellows, of professors, scholars, and all other officers of the college, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protes. tants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially Mayor then proposed Sir John Duckworth (Conserved extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all scholar-nation. General Briggs then addressed the elected ships, and to all such fellowships, professorships, and

> Mr. BELLEW seconded the motion on which an aui. O'clock to morrow morning. TursDAT, JULY 8.—The polling commenced the motion of the polling commenced the polling commence the polling nected with occlesiastical endowment. mated discussion took place, in which Sir James Graham; Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin Sir Robert Inglis, morning. At nine o'clock, Sir J. Duckworth was

Lord John Russell took part. On the house dividing, the numbers were-For the amendment .... 91

Against it ... ... ... 168 Majority against the amendment -77 The house afterwards divided on the main question, when there anneared.

en unere appeared-			
For the third reading	•••		177
Against it	•••		26
Majority			-115
the bill was then read a thi	rd time	and 1	

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL. The report on this bill having been brought up,

Mr. WAWN moved that it be re-committed, Sir II. DOUGLAS expressed a hope that the bill would be postponed till next session.

MURRAIN IN DUMFRIESSHIRE. - We are sorry to learn that the murrain among cattle is prevalent at Herald.

## THE ELECTIONS.

WEST SUFFOLK .- On Monday last Captain Philip Bennet, of Brougham Hall, in the Conservative intcrest, was elected without opposition for this district. In returning thanks the newly-elected member said, he was resolved to support the farming interest and the interest of the Church ; unpledged to any Ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated fourished.

Amingpon, Monday.-At an early hour this mark ing the bands and flags of the respective candidate before nine o'clock the Court-house (a most inconve tient place for such a meeting) was crowded to safe cation with the friends of both candidates. At nine o'clock the Mayor (W. D. Belcher, E-q.) took is seat, and the usual preliminary forms having been gone through, Mr. Morland (a solicitor), in a nest speech, in the course of which he paid a merite eulogium to the abilities and character of the lat closure Bill, when clauses from seventy to the end of the Attorney-General, proposed Sir Frederick Thesies Kendall proposed and seconded General Caulfied The Attorney-General (Sir F. Thesiger) addressed manded a poll. On Tuesday the polling ted place, Sir F. Thesiger took the lead and maintains it all day. At the close of the poll the number vere-Thesiger, 156 : Caulfield, 126. Majority is Thesiger, 30.

EXETER.-MONDAY, JULY 7 .- The nomination candidates took place this morning at the Guildhal Charles Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law, proposed Go Briggs; Dr. Barham seconded the nomination. The and was followed by Sir John Duckworth. A shu other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, las are not in- of hands was called for, and, after some considered tended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately con- tion, the sheriff doclared it to be in favour of Generation

Morgan J. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, Sir Robert Peel, and a-head of his opponent; at twelve o'clock, 445; two o'clock, 605; and, at four o'clock, when the is closed, the numbers were - Duckworth, 1,2 Briggs, 588. Majority for Duckworth, 670.

#### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- At this institutat Dr. John Ryan is giving a daily lecture on the causes steam-boiler explosions. According to the learned w turer, the greatest number of explosions have taken particular during the time the boiler has been resting ; and he as gave it as his opinion, backed by the first scientific me that almost in every case steam-boiler explosions ne caused by incrustation, which incrustation pr vents boiler from acting efficiently as a conductor of heat 10 water. Almost all water, whether it be spring of " water, holds a quantity of bicarbonate of lime in solution The heat necessary to produce steam drives of one j' tion of the carbonic and gas of this bicarbonate, and duces it to a state of carlsonate of lime, an insoluble (

to its own powers and nur with that of the entire Association.

The Association will also bring to bear on all dis puted points between employers and employed a more powerful moral influence than any isolated Union can exercise. This, it may be anticipated, will prevent many of these disputes from terminating in turnouts or strikes, and where these are dis covered to be indi-pensable, will give them the sanction and aid of a strong public opinion, created and directed by peaceful and constitutional means. Opipion in the end is more powerful than wealth. The Association will wield both for the service of labour.

In past struggles the law has been too often perrevied to the service of capital. One of the objects of the Association will be to secure its impartial admin stration, and to bring to the aid of labour that legal knowledge and ability which has heretofore been almost entirely monopolised by capital. An instrument of tyranny, which is capable of the most tremendous abuse, will thus be wrested from the will be aided, not opposed by the law.

for the consideration of the ; rades Unions and work- i enable it to discharge its duties efficiently. ing classes generally of Great Britain and Ireland, objects into effect. Constitution.—The Association shall cons. st of these

Trades Unions and other organized bodies A the

# GRGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Periodical Paper.—The Central Committee, should they think that the interests of the Association would be advanced thereby, may establish an organ be published at such intervals as they may deter- Directors.

mine. Control. — The printing and publishing arrange-ments of such paper shall be under the control of the Central Committee, and the Editor shall have the sole control of the literary department.

Editor .- The Editor shall be appointed by the Central Comittee, at such salary, and upon such on loan or mortgage from Trades Unions, on the security terms as may be agreed on.

#### ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Quarterly Reports. - Each trade shall quarterly hands of Luose who have too many incitements to make up reports of the following matters to the Cen- invest the proceeds in other estates; or, where it may bass it. raisuse it, and the working men in future struggles tral Committee-namely, a statement of the number seem to them for the advantage and profit of the Associaof paying members on the books of the society, the tion, they may retain such estates and buildings, whether

Such are the leading objects of the Association of average number out of employment during the quar-United Trades for the Protection of Industry, and the ter, the rate of wages, and such other information as ciation, if it appear to them that its objects will be General Reports .- The Central Committee shal as the germ of an organisation in parrying these, make the following reports and statements of accounts for the information of the Trades :-1. A quarterly account of the receipts and dia

bursements of the Central Committee,

Enclosure Bill, to facilitate which he would propos morning sittings, and the Consolidation of the Custom

Auditors .- Two Auditors shall be annually appointed Acts, which had not yet been introduced, but which wa by the shareholders, to examine and certify the accounts of so much importance to the mercantile world, that he hould certainly go on with it if it should be received. of the directors.

Security from Officers .- The Treasurer and Secre with unanimity by the house on its introduction. The tary shall respectively give such security for the proper following bills he proposed to relinquish for the present for the exposition of the principles and objects of the discharge of their davies, and the monies they may be sission-the Physic and Surgery Bill, the Colleges of Association, and the information of its members, to entrusted with, as shall be required from them by the Physicians and Surgeons Bill, the Justices' Clerks Bill the Parochial Settlement Bill, the Merchant Seamen's

Ex-officio Members .- The Trustees and Treasurer shall Fund Bill, and the Charitable Trusts Bill. Of the be ex-officio members of the Board. principle of this latter bill he entirely approved, but at Powers and Duties .- The Board of Directors shall have this late period of the session he did not think it advisably

full power to manage and control all the affairs of the to proceed with it, Association in its name and behalf. They shall receive Several hon. Members cried out "The Ecclesiastica

and disburse the funds, and have power to borrow money Courts Bill." Sir R. PEEL said that that bill was under the care of of the property of the Association, subject to the regula-Lord John Russell, but he should certainly vote for it-

tions affecting such borrowed capital as are hereafter second reading. He feared, however, he could not give tions affecting such borrowed capital as are hereatter second reading. It rearry, nonever, he could not give mir. Doncome more an amenament, to the encer tile that it is driven off in the shape of vapour, and man provided. They shall purchase land, erect buildings up a sufficient number of government nights to the noble that 'to the noble that 'to the noble that 'to the noble that 'to the noble the incrustation of steam-boilers is entirely prevented det

Lord J. RUSSELL soon afterwards rose and said, that under the circumstances, he would not press the bill domestic or industrial, and work the same for the Asso. | during the present session.

The question of privilege then came on, and engrosses United Trades for the Protection of Industry, and the ster, the rate of wages, and such other information as thereby more effectually attained. They shall appoint the attention of the house for upwards of three hours and dismiss all salaried officers and agents. They shall Mr. DIVLTT moved that David Phillips be called to the call an annual meeting of the Association, at which full bar, for having brought an action against Jasper Parrott, and complete reports of the transactions for the past year, Esq., for evidence given by him before a committee of the and an accurate statement of accounts shall be sub-House of Commons mitted, and declare the dividend on shares accruing dur-

Ultimately, the attorneys and the parties who pleaded ing the year, together with all such business as the Direc- that they had aothing to do with the matter (which) the propriety of postponing the bill.

Sir G. CLERE regretted the necessity for postponement, but hoped that during the recess a more comprehensive measure might be devised.

# The bill was then postponed till next session,

FRIDAY, JULY 11. with the committee en the Lunatics Bill. members attending committees, who withdrew after it was made, than

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the house be counted. There were not forty members present, but the Speaker waited until they had been whipped in from the committers. Mr. Duncombe was, however, so strongly opposed to the bill, that he repeated the attempt at count. ing out more than once, alleging that the bill was too important to be discussed in so thin a house.

At length the house being constituted beyond the power of be n; counted out,

innce, and that it should, therefore, be postponed until the next session.

Lord Asuley then entered into an exposition of the objects of the bill, stated the frightful magnitude of the existing erils, and described the way in which it was proposed to protect the unfertunate lunatics from these cruchties to which they had been hitherto exposed. Mr. DUNCOMBE contended, at much length, that the bill w u'd be useless as a protection to lumatics. There were to ne good provisions in it, but others were so mischieven that he m ist take the sense of the konse upon

not be the case were it not for the presence of this under It follows, therefore, that if the deposition of carbonate lime could be prevented, there would be no incrustation The house had no sooner been made by the aid of the method of entirely preventing the incrustation of statistic boilers, which invention is certainly of vast importants It consists in impregnating the water used in steam-10 with chloride of ammonium, which prevents the formation of the insoluble carbonate of lime. The chloride of a monium is composed of chlorine, The chloride of a gen, and carbonate of lime of carbonic and gas call a and oxygen. The hydrogen of the chloride units will a oxygen of the carbonate, and torms water. The chlot a of the chloride unites with the calcium of the carbon of and forms chloride of calcium, a salt which perhaps is a of the most soluble compounds known, and the carly a acid of the carbonate unites with the ammonia of the d a

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Sutardar, July 12, 1845.