William Hewitt, Publ
16, Gt Windmill

The Northern Star,
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 451. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTIST.S

The friends we've tried are by our side,
The foe we hate 's before us.

My beloved Friends,—Never in the whole course of my life did I so truly feel the importance and responsibility of my position as at the present time. Some people foolishly imagined that the Land toy would divert me from all thought of politics, but, if all think with me, I feel convinced that the Land plan, so far from damping the Chartist spirit, will add new and increased vigour to the cause. I feel, if possible, more a Chartist than ever; and if we may judge of the sack from the sample, I must presume the same of all disciples of the principles. A new era, although partially anticipated, may nevertheless be said to have burst upon us. Henceforth we must STAND ALONE.

All signs of the times give ample proof that the new Ministers intend governing England through the medium of Irish patronage, and English middle-class influence. The centre of society has severed itself from the two ends. The body has cast off the head and tail, and hopes to live independent of both. The Whigs, as I have often explained to you, relied solely upon O'Connell's support during their last lingering life; and O'Connell's last letter to "my dear Ray," gives evident proof that Repeal and progression are both to be sacrificed to that description of Irish justice, which will confer patronage upon him, his relatives, and the most noisy of his party. REPEAL IS ABANDONED; that is, as far as O'Connell is concerned; and in order to justify his course, he makes the simple demand of equality, for the Irish people—that is, that they shall be put upon an equality, socially and morally, with the English people.

Never was there a more dangerous, or a more cunning policy. I will tell you why.

Firstly.—Because it, as far as it can, affirms that the social and political state of the English people is perfection. He says, that such a bid as will place the Irish upon an equality with you, will take the people out of his hands. This, then, is an admission that we should not strengthen by our silence.

Secondly.—It gives, as far as his assertion can give, a guarantee that you ought to be satisfied; and

Thirdly.—It justifies Irish opposition to any struggle you may make for more extensive rights than the Irish would be satisfied with.

I never have argued your condition comparatively, Mr. O'Connell does so as regards Irish grievances. I argue your grievances positively, and while he gives elaborate instances of Irish injustice as compared with your position, I will now describe the positive grievances you have to complain of.

Firstly.—A meagre and very limited franchise.

Secondly.—The burdens of an overgrown church establishment for the support of the church of a very small minority, for the nation has grown almost wholly out of State Church prejudices.

Thirdly.—A very imperfect and unsatisfactory municipal franchise, which enables you to return an odd member to be laughed at by the two factions, and to be used by one of them.

Fourthly.—A very inferior scheme of education.

Fifthly.—A very defective, partial, and unjust jury law, whereby those with votes only can try those who are struggling to achieve the same privilege.

Sixthly.—Above all people you have to complain of oppressive, expensive, vindictive, and whimsical laws, and their most unequal and unjust administration.

Seventhly.—You have to complain of the inferiority of your magistrates, and of the partial manner in which they are appointed, always preferred for hostility to your class, and always taken from the oppressors' ranks.

Eighthly.—That whereas a completely new power of production has been called into existence, there is not a single law to regulate its use.

Ninthly.—There are powers possessed by those who own the new power of production unknown in any other country, or to any other people in the world.

Tenthly.—We are told that in the midst of miraculously increasing national prosperity that there are FOUR MILLIONS of paupers always out of employment; and always constituting a competitive reserve for the owners of the new producing power to fall back upon as the means of reducing wages.

Eleventhly. Even in Ireland there is not so great a disparity between employers and the employed as there is in England.

Twelfthly.—A frightful system of absenteeism, by which millions annually are drained from the country, and in return for which you receive nothing.

Thirteenthly.— An organised system of spyism, justified by the government, which can only be carried on in Ireland through the police.

Fourteenthly.—A damnable system of Poor Laws.

Fifteenthly.—A heartbreaking system of regulating factory labour by the necessities or cupidity of capitalists.

Sixteenthly.—Monopoly of the land by the privileged class, who are prevented from distributing it, or bringing it into the retail market, by the laws of primogeniture, of settlement, and entail.

Seventeenthly.—The different manner in which political offenders are treated in England, and EVEN IN IRELAND, or in any part of the habitable or known world.

Eighteenthly.—The total absence of all care about the education, training, or protection of young children.

Nineteenthly.—The admitted fact by an Honourable and Reverend Royal Chaplain, that within the very precincts of the Court, there are perpetually existing 500,000 persons without God and without hope. (See Baptist Noel's pamphlet.)

Twentiethly.—That a class who cannot support their own children are compelled to support foreign and domestic pauper-Kings, Queens, and their children; royal bastards and menials, court sycophants, prostitutes, and idlers of all sorts.

Twenty firstly.—That the English people are, for the most part, governed by an Irish faction, no matter who is Minister. If a Tory, by an Irish Tory faction: if a Whig, by an Irish patronage faction.

Now, my friends, such are a portion of your grievances; such is your condition, and such is the state to which Mr. O'Connell would elevate the Irish people. Have I exaggerated a single grievance? or have I stated one quarter of those local and class ones of which you have to complain? May I not ask, then, what the English people have to expect from an alliance of Whigs and Irish patronage hunters? Indeed, may I not go further, and ask what, beyond a large amount of government and parliamentary blarney, the Irish people have to expect from this repeated attempt to govern the country by a combination of Whig treachery and Irish patronage—a combination of English middle classes and Irish place-hunters. Now, what I complain of, is, that in Mr. O'Connell's long catalogue of Irish grievances, the condition of the labourer is merely mentioned to excite disgust, while not a single proposition is offered calculated to insure his CERTAINTY of improvement. True, we are left to infer—and we are ready to admit the fact—that some crumbs will come to his table from the rich man's board; but, then, he is left wholly and irrevocably dependent upon the bounty of those through whose bettered condition alone he is to hope for improvement. Nothing, however, is suggested for improving the condition of the labouring classes; they are always allowed to live in hope of the justice of the privileged and favoured. Where he is silent, he leads to suspicion; where he hints, he is ambiguous; and where he speaks out, he is behind—immeasurably behind, in the present race of mind.

The real grievance of Ireland, is the real grievance of England, and *vice versa*—it is this—that the labourers, the slave class, those who work for others, are never considered by government, they are merely used as a means of fighting faction's battles; and all the improvement that is even promised to them, is the chance that they have from the improvement of the condition of those above them. Those above them, whether Irish farmers or English capitalists, are represented, and therefore the distinct grievances affecting those several classes, become matter for government correction; but the labourers are never distinctly legislated for, unless it is to plunder them, starve them, or coerce them.

Now, my friends, I am about to renew my solemn league and covenant with you. A great and grievous calamity has overtaken the nation. A government has assumed office, which hopes to rule the country upon the principles of FREE TRADE and JUSTICE to IRELAND. This I anticipated, long before it was expected that the Corn Laws would be repealed. I told you a thousand times, that I did not so much dread the principles of free trade, as I did dread the assumption of power by the parties who had carried the measure. Free trade in the abstract, was said to mean HIGH WAGES, CHEAP BREAD, AND PLENTY TO DO; free trade in practice, means the subjugation of labour to the caprice of capital, the labourer COERCED by the ORDINARY LAW to starve or make a stipulated amount of profit for his master. And yet I rejoice that the measure has passed, because you required the free trade whip, the free trade goad, the free trade spur, and the free *trade lash, to keep you up to the trace,* by which alone you could hope to extricate yourself from class legislation.

I also rejoice in the coalition between the English free-trade government and the Irish place-hunters, because it will compel the crest-fallen, humbled, aristocracy of England to seek co-operation with their national allies, to overthrow this unnatural coalition. The ends of the trodden worm must now meet, and the aristocracy must never again hope to fight its own battles upon mere lip-worship of labour. It has failed to represent labour, and labour must henceforth be allowed to represent itself. I heed not promises. I have no hope in the future when I look to the black past, and, therefore, at once, and *without hesitation, I DRAW THE SWORD against* the principle by which the country is to be governed. I wage war against the coalition of English capital and Irish patronage. I am younger than I was, because I am stronger than I was, when I bearded the unsightly monster before, and when, with your assistance, and with the press of the country against us, we hurled the Whigs from power and the place-hunters from patronage. They cannot, THEY MUST NOT, THEY SHALL NOT govern the country without us. They have abandoned coercion, but they rely upon straining the ordinary law for the preservation of their ascendancy. We have no votes, but we have power; you have but one representative in the House of Commons, but you have millions outside, and you have one who, if he stood alone, would put the unrepresented millions into such exalted and rapid motion as would make the coalition tremble. I have vowed eternal hostility against Whig place-hunting government; THEY PUT YOU AND ME IN FELONS' DUNGEONS, and shall we not take vengeance? Yes, my brother Chartists, I invoke you by the wrongs you have suffered and still endure, by the free blood that runs in your veins, by the hope you have in your strength, by the reliance you repose in your leaders, by the love you bear your kind, by the allegiance you owe to your country, by the ties that bind you to your families, by the duty that you owe to your God, by all, by one and all, I call upon you to arouse and meet the monster upon the threshold.

We have braved the ordinary law and kept within it, and they were obliged to strain it against us beyond the letter, while they gave the Irish place hunters the benefit of its mild spirit. We have now all the elements of a great party. We have justice and the millions upon our side. We have now a prize worth contending for—

THE LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!!

Who would not bear the utmost tenuity of the Ordinary Law, to work for his own self upon his own land, with no earthly master but just law. This is the prize that is placed at the end of the Chartist course, this is what our next struggle will be for. I have built houses for some, I will build houses for many more, but I wish to see all able to build houses for themselves without delay. When the harvest is over, and when the agricultural labourer becomes a discarded pauper, then my present position will enable me to lead that disinherited race as a section of the movement party. When the winter comes, if justice is not done, if you are not admitted to a fair participation in the representation of the country, and the enjoyment of your own produce, I will LIGHT THE TORCH ONCE MORE. If I have been still while Peel was in power it is because you were contented with your comparative improvement, and because I was too prudent to make an exhibition of our party's weakness.

I was aware, as I proclaimed in the outset, that Peel would inflict blows upon the aristocracy, which a Chartist government in its infancy would feel a delicacy in aiming. For five years Peel has led an incipient Chartist movement, and Russell, with his Irish Janissaries, will find it no easy task to put finality into practical operation. We must revive our association once more. We must be prepared for a representation of the national mind, when the new principle of Whiggery is developed, and, as I anticipate the scourge, I proclaim war to the knife against the murderers of Holberry, Duffy, Clayton and Shell. I vow eternal vengeance against those who roused the nation to madness, and then persecuted the ignorant, the heedless, the thoughtless, and the injured, the naked, the starving, and the oppressed, for what they chose to term sedition, riot, conspiracy and tumult.

My friends, I have now got far enough with our cottages at Paradise to enable me to entrust the prosecution of the work to other hands, and when the coalition summons me once more into the field of action, when the treasonable Whigs, backed by the traitor place hunters, shall develope their policy, we will develope our strength. We have nothing to expect but everything to fear from a government which the Peel section of the House protect from spite, and the Irish section for the sale of their country. Since the passing of the Reform Bill the Whigs have been our natural enemies; they were strong and we overthrew them; they have revived, and we will overthrow them again.

TO YOUR TENTS O CHARTISTS,
Ever your faithful friend and follower,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

ONE OF MY LIABILITIES.

ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS REALISED FOR THE SOCIETY.

MY FRIENDS,—It was not my intention to have written this week upon the subject of the Land, but a circumstance has occurred, of which I am so proud, that I cannot possibly keep it bottled for a whole week. I informed you that I had purchased Carpender's farm for £3,900, and I now beg to inform you that I have sold it for £5,250; thus realizing one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds for the first forty-three lucky occupants who shall draw prizes in the next ballot. I must explain the manner in which the directors, who participate fully in this bargain, have decided upon appropriating the profit. The Secretary informs us that the number of four acre shareholders has become so large, that he estimates the average holdings for the future, at about 3 acres to each occupant; at that rate the 130 acres bought and sold, would have located 43 members, averaging two, three, and four acres.

Now, when the ballot was announced, that property became justly and equitably the property of those forty-three who would have drawn prizes, and, therefore, although the increased value was ideal rather than intrinsic, yet it becomes the property of the sucessful candidates. The following then is the arrangement that the directors propose, namely:—That the thirteen hundred and fifty pounds profit shall be equitably divided amongst the number of shareholders that the next 130 acres will locate, in the following manner:—The society, according to a scale laid down for the price of land and cost of building a house, charges £5 a-year for two acres and a cottage, £7 10s. for three acres and a cottage, and £10 for four acres and a cottage, giving £15 capital to the two acre occupant, £22 10s. to the three acre occupant, and £30 to the four acre occupant, instead of which, preserving the same scale, the forty-three occupants selected at the next ballot will pay £3 19s. for a house and two acres, £5 19s. for a house and three acres; and £7 19s. for a house *and four acres, or, if it appears more judicious to the* directors and satisfactory to the society, they will receive the £1,350 as follows:—Instead of £15 capital the two acre occupant will receive £36, the three acre occupant £53 10s., and the four acre occupant will receive £71, a very pretty sum to go to work; and thus, my friends, in spite of all my own liabilities, I have made comfortable fortunes for forty-three working men by my wits.

Such is the arrangement that the directors suggest—but, as our society will, I trust, be ever governed upon the principle of Universal Suffrage, we have decided that each locality shall transmit the *opinion of the paid-up members at the time of closing* payments for the next ballot; stating whether the arrangement set forth above shall hold good, or whether the £1350 shall go, as stated, to the forty-three first-elected occupants. I, from motives of pride, prudence, and justice, incline to distribute the money amongst the forty-three next chosen occupants. It is not the only sum that I hope to make for the society; and the members must understand that the ballot will take place as originally announced; and moreover, that before the day of ballot we hope to be in possession of a larger amount of Land. Whether or no, there is no difficulty in getting Land. *I undertake to provide the Land of the best quality,* as fast, and perhaps faster, than you can provide the means.

We are now in treaty for an estate of three hundred and sixty-one acres, and nearly three-fourths of the purchase money will be allowed to remain on mortgage. Perhaps it would have been more prudent to have reserved the cheering announcement until the eve of the ballot, as I fear that many poor fellows from the inducement held out of getting their share of £1350 for nothing, will inconvenience themselves to pay up their shares. However, the directors felt that they had *no right* to withhold the intelligence for a single week. I always told you that I had a fortune in my noddle, if I would condescend to make money for myself. Now no man can misunderstand the way in which I have put the arrangement—it is that the number of occupants that it would require to occupy the next one hundred and thirty acres purchased will have £1350 for nothing, either in land or capital.

Everything is going on at Herringsgate as cheeringly and prosperously as possible; and had it not been that a great portion of this day, Thursday, was occupied in making money for you, I should have presented you with my balance sheet, showing all the money received by me, to be placed to the treasurer's account in the bank, or expended in building. This I must now defer till next week, when the £1,350 will give an important appearance to our list. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning to you some facts that have just been communicated to me by a Mr. Garrard, of Norfolk. About two years ago, forty speculating industrious individuals, who had read my work upon "Small Farms" carefully, were induced to try an experiment upon their own account. They purchased 28 acres of ground, for which they gave £950. This amount of land formerly gave work to one man;—they employ from 14 to 16 upon it, and the average wages is fourteen shillings a-week. In the first year against all the disadvantages of a commencement, they realised £85 over and above all expenditure, making no calculation of about £55 worth of improvement which goes on for other years, and which would have made the year's profit £140. The forty souls are wedded to this spot, although it is little more than half an acre each, and it fully employs fourteen labourers. A man of the name of Sillett gave £180 for two acres of bad land in the neighbourhood. He was a linendraper, and works his two acres with some assistance from two children. His family consists of a wife and two children. Upon the two acres he keeps two cows and two pigs, and sells a quantity of vegetables and other stuff, besides living without expending a fraction beyond what the farm returns. I will give the dialogue between Garrard and me in the presence of Mr. Clark, who brought him to my house.

O'C.—Well and what sort of condition are his cows in?
G.—Why the farmers come to look at them over the hedge, they are like balls, they are so round.
O'C.—Is he comfortable and well dressed?
G.—He goes to church every Sunday like a gentleman, and says that nothing would ever induce him to go behind a counter again
O'C.—Is he healthy?
G.—Aye, that he is, and happy.

He told me also that a man of the name of Clark, a carpenter, rents two acres of ground, that he has built himself a house, that he has a sow who returned 35*l*. within the year, and his description of Clark's independence was, that he does'nt look for a master now, and he doesn't mind affronting a parson. I asked him whether the land was better or worse than when they bought it. He said they refused 300*l*. profit for it.

Now, my friends, that's what my work on Small Farms has done. 28 acres of land employing one man, I dare say at bad wages, now employs from 14 to 16 at good wages? that's my plan of increasing production and equitable distribution.

The painting, plastering, cupboard making, and all other works are going on charmingly at Herringsgate, and all who come to see it are more than delighted with their performance.

I remain, your faithful friend and Bailiff,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Friends,—From an announcement in another part of the *Star*, you will learn that our Sub-Treasurer Mr. O'Connor, with our entire approval and consent, has sold our second purchase—Carpender's Farm, and has thereby realized for the Society the handsome sum of £1,350!! Now, as we wish to act with the most perfect fairness towards all parties concerned, and in order to avoid all cause of complaint, we request that the opinion of the members be taken upon the following questions.

First.—"Shall the sum of £1,350 which has been realized by the sale of Carpender's Farm, revert to the General fund of the Society to aid in locating the whole of the members?"

Second.—"Shall the above sum be divided, and given to the first forty-three successful members who may draw the lowest number at the ensuig ballot?"

Third.—"If the money is to be divided, shall it be given in the way of reduced rental or in cash?" The Sub-Secretaries are required to convene meetings of the members of their various localities, and forward to our office the decision of the members on the foregoing questions on the 20th of the present month.

The ballot will take place in accordance with the previous announcement, at Manchester, on Monday, July 27th, and all members who wish to be in the ballot, must pay up all demands, both *Local* and General, on or before Monday, July 20th.

On behalf of the Directors,
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fellow-Countrymen,—The "Corn and Customs' Bill" is now the law of the land, and its authors have paid the penalty of their hardihood by expulsion from office, at the very moment when, by the triumph of their measure, they had laid prostrate at their feet, the "Proud Aristocracy" of England.

The fall of the Ministry has been more immediately occasioned by a combination of two opposing factions, neither of which have the least sympathy for the people. They were defeated on the second reading of the "Irish Coercion Bill" by a majority of seventy-three, and thus, by one blow, both parent and offspring have been annihilated.

The measures of the late cabinet, in our opinion, have nothing intrinsically valuable in themselves, to recommend them to the people—they have not a tendency to free labour from the merciless grasp of capital, nor in the slightest degree meliorate the condition of the operative and labouring classes, but, *nevertheless,* there was a boldness in their conception and an earnestness in their execution that challenge our admiration and bid us hope for the time when equal energy and talent will be employed within the walls of Parliament for the advancement of those great principles which alone can ensure the liberty and happiness of the people. The government has now devolved upon Lord J. Russell and the old whig party, who are not likely to be more favourable to the enfranchisement of the working classes than their predecessors; we cannot, therefore, hold out any hope from that quarter. What the precise nature of the movements of the new Ministry may be we can do no more than surmise, but it appears to us from the position of parties in the House of Commons, that they will not attempt a trial of strength during the present session, but that they will reserve the measures likely to create a division until the ensuing year, when a general election will be inevitable. Our course is clear and simple. We are for the Charter, whole and entire, and our business will be to prepare to take our stand upon the hustings, when the proper time shall have arrived. The mask must be torn from the face of Whiggery. The old juggle must not again be practised! The canting sentimentality of "liberalism" must not be allowed to poison the national mind as it has done on former occasions! Labour's sons must buckle on their armour and fight their own battle—others will not do it for them. Let therefore every one of the places named in a former address, send up their subscriptions at once, and, in all probability, we shall be able to announce in the next *Star* the time and place where the Convention will be held. It is important that this should be attended to, as we are desirous of having as large an attendance of delegates as possible, as we hope that from their labours may result a movement worthy of our glorious cause. Secretaries of localities where delegates have already been elected, are requested to forward a notice of the same without delay, to our office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, London.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 29.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

In answer to a question put by Lord Brougham,

The Earl of ABERDEEN said.—My lords, I have been occasionally questioned by noble lords on the other side of the house, and especially by a noble friend, a noble Earl whom I do not now see in his place (the Earl of Clarendon), as to the progress of our negociations with the United States. These inquiries, I always felt, were directed to me in the most friendly and conciliatory manner. (Hear, hear.) So far from feeling any embarrassment or impediment from them in the way of the negociations, I always felt that my noble friend was desirous to assist in promoting an adjustment. Perhaps on this occasion I might have ventured, without the pressure of any direct appellation, to enter into a few details as to that gratifying result, (loud cheers)—the substance of which only is as yet known. When I had last occasion to reply to my noble friend, the state of the negociations was this:—the President had sent his message to the Senate with a direct refusal of our repeated proposals to submit the whole question to arbitration. That being the case, my lords, I felt that nothing could be done at that moment till the Senate and the House of Representatives should have taken some steps in consequence of that message. I waited, therefore, the result of that communication so made by the President. When I saw that the Senate and House of Representatives had adopted resolutions in such a conciliatory and friendly disposition, I did not delay for a moment putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette, which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the other side, but, without waiting a moment, I prepared the draught of a convention, which was sent by the packet of the 18th of May to Mr. Packenham, to be proposed for acceptance of the United States Government. I have brought with me a letter from Mr. Packenham, which I received this morning, and from which I shall read an extract. The letter is dated the 13th of June; and Mr. Packenham says,—

In conformity with what I had the honour to state in my despatch No. 68, of the 7th inst., the President sent a message on Wednesday last to the Senate, submitting for the opinion of that body the draught of a convention for the settlement of the Oregon question, which I was instructed by your Lordship's despatch No. 19, of the 18th of May, to propose for the acceptance of the United States. After a few hours' deliberation on each of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Senate, by a majority of 38 votes to 12, adopted yesterday evening a resolution advising the President to accept the terms proposed by Her Majesty's Government. The President did not hesitate to act on this advice, and Mr. Buchanan accordingly sent for me this morning, and informed me that the conditions offered by Her Majesty's Government were accepted by the Government of the United States, without the addition or alteration of a single word.

(Loud cheers.) Gratifying as this intelligence is, I feel it is but an act of duty and justice, as well as a pleasure, that I should bear the tribute of my testimony to the most friendly and concilatory course which has been adopted by the United States Minister in this country. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman I have long known, and long had reason to esteem in official intercourse 15 or 16 years ago, and I am perfectly certain that, by every means in his power, he has contributed to this result. I am well assured that there is no person in this house, or in the country, who more cordially participates in the feeling of satisfaction which it is fitted to produce than Mr. M'Lane.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The Duke of WELLINGTON.—My lords, I have to announce to your lordships that Her Majesty's servants have tendered to Her Majesty their resignation of the offices which they held in her Majesty's service; in consequence of which Her Majesty has sent for a noble lord with a view to form another Administration, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the government of this country. My lords, this information will probably induce your lordships to think it would be desirable to suspend the discussion of measures which might become matters of controversy in this house, until those who are to have the honour of being Her Majesty's servants in public office should have an opportunity of forming their arrangements, and should be able to come down to this house and transact the public business. My lords, there is one question fixed for consideration in this house on Thursday next. I see a noble friend near me (the Earl of Powis), who has given notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Bangor and St. Asaph's Bill on Thursday next. I would submit to him the expediency of postponing his motion for the second reading of that bill till Her Majesty's servants should be in the house to attend to the discussion which may be expected to take place upon it, as Her Majesty has an interest in that measure. My lords, there are some measures which require your lordships' immediate attention, and one of which, in all probability, will be on the table of the house this day—I mean a short sugar bill, continuing the duties on sugar for one month, from the 5th of July next, which it is desirable should pass this house without delay, whoever may be Her Majesty's servants. Under these circumstances I rather advise that your lordships should not adjourn, but continue sitting from day to day, with the view of passing that measure; but that the consideration of measures which may become matter of controversy should be postponed till Her Majesty's servants shall be in your lordships' house to attend to Her Majesty's service and to the transaction of public affairs.

Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 29.

The house met at 4 o'clock.

[Before the private business had been disposed of, the house and the side galleries were filled with members; the Speaker's and strangers' galleries were completely thronged; even the "retreat" allotted to the ladies must also have been occupied to overflowing, for several fair politicians had won their way (an unprecedented circumstance) to the sides of the Speaker's gallery, where they were accommodated with seats. The benches below the bar had not a vacant space, a large number of peers and members of the *corps diplomatique* being present. Amongst them were the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Dalhousie. One general feeling of interest in the Ministerial announcement seemed to pervade the numerous assembly, which at half-past five o'clock presented a very exciting appearance.]

SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it might be for the convenience of the house if he moved the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, in order that it might be immediately sent up to the House of Peers.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Sir R. PEEL at half-past 5 o'clock entered the house amid profound silence and took his seat. In a few moments he rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Speaker,—Sir,—I feel it to be my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of notifying to this house that, in consequence of the position of Her Majesty's Government, and especially in consequence of that vote to which the house came on the night of Thursday last, by which they refused to give to Her Majesty's Government those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and the protection of life in Ireland, Her Majesty's servants have felt it their duty to tender their resignation to a gracious Sovereign. The resolution to tender that resignation was the unanimous resolution of Her Majesty's servants, adopted without hesitation. Sir, if I had any complaint to prefer with respect to the course pursued by the house, this is not the occasion on which I should venture to prefer it. It is impossible not to feel that that occasion by which a great change takes place in the councils of a great empire, affecting, for weal or for wo, the welfare of many millions of the Queen's subjects, in almost all parts of the habitable globe—it is impossible not to feel that it is an important, I might almost say a solemn, occasion, and it is not on such an occasion that one word ought to be said by a Minister, acting in homage to constitutional principles, which can by possibility revive controversies of an acrimonious character. Sir, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept that tender of resignation, and Her Majesty's servants now only hold their offices until their successors shall have been appointed. Sir, I said that, if I had complaints to prefer, this would not be the occasion on which I should prefer them; but I must also say, that I did not propose those measures connected with our commercial policy at the commencement of this session without foreseeing that, whether these measures succeeded or failed, they must cause the dissolution of the Government which proposed them; and therefore, Sir, I rather rejoice that Her Majesty's Government have been relieved from any doubt by an early decision of this house, as to the course it would be their duty to pursue; for I do not hesitate to say that, even if that vote had been in our favour, I would not have consented to hold office by sufferance or by the evasion of any principle. (Great cheering.) I believe that it is not for the public interest that a Government should remain in power unable to give practical effect to the measures they consider necessary for the public welfare; and in the position in which Her Majesty's Government was placed, by the withdrawal, perhaps the natural withdrawal, of the confidence of many of those who had heretofore given them their support, I do not think it probable that even if the vote to which I refer had been in our favour, Her Majesty's Government would have been enabled, with credit to themselves and with advantage to the interests of the country, to continue in the administration of public affairs. (Great cheering.) Sir, we have advised Her Majesty to accept our resignations without adopting that alternative which we might have adopted, viz., recommending to the Crown the exercise of its prerogative, and to dissolve the present Parliament. We have preferred the immediate tender of resignation to the adoption of that alternative. Sir, I do not hesitate to say, speaking with a frankness which I trust will offend no one, that if Her Majesty's Government had failed in carrying, in all their integrity, those measures of commercial policy which it was my duty to recommend, I don't hesitate to say that there is no exertion I would not have made (cheers) in order, if not to insure their ultimate success, at least to give the country an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the subject. (Loud cheers.) In that case I should have felt myself justified in advising a dissolution, because I think that the continuance of doubt on such a subject would have been a greater evil than resorting to a constitutional expression of opinion by the people of this country. (Cheers.) But there is no necessity for a dissolution on this ground:—Those who dissented from those measures have withdrawn their opposition, and I am bound to say it was not a factious or unseemly opposition to them; simply protesting against them, they have given finally their consent to those measures, and those measures having passed into law, I do not feel that I should have been justified, for any subordinate consideration, for the interest of the Government merely, in advising the exercise of the prerogative to which I refer, and dissolving the Parliament. (Hear.) Because I feel strongly this,—that no Administration is justified in advising the exercise of that prerogative, unless there be a fair, reasonable presumption, even a strong moral conviction, that after a dissolution they will be enabled to administer the affairs of this country through the support of a party sufficiently powerful to carry their measures. (Cheers.) I do not think a dissolution justifiable for strengthening a party. I think the power of dissolution is a great instrument in the hands of the Crown, and that there is a tendency to blunt that instrument if resorted to without necessity. Though for the purpose of enabling the country to decide whether we were justified in proposing those measures of commercial policy which we did propose at the commencement of this session, I do not think that would have been sufficient ground for a dissolution. The only ground for a dissolution would have been a strong presumption that after a dissolution we should have had a party powerful enough in this house to enable us to give effect practically to the measures which we might propose. Now, I don't mean support founded on mere temporary sympathy with our position on the part of those who, otherwise, are opposed to us; I do not mean a support founded on a concurrence on one great question of domestic policy, however important that may be; I think we ought not to dissolve without having a full assurance that we should have the support, not of those who differ from us on almost all questions of public policy, agreeing with us in one, but that we should have the support of a powerful party united to us by a general concurrrence of political opinion. (Cheers.) And I am bound to say, that in the general division of parties, and after all that has occurred, I did not entertain a confident hope that a dissolution [illegible] would have given us that support. (Hear, hear.) I must also say, after all the excitement which has taken place, and after the stagnation of trade consequent upon our protracted discussions, it did appear to us that this was a period when it would not be judicious to take such a step. (Cheers.) Upon these grounds, we preferred instant resignation to the alternative of a dissolution. We were left in a minority on a question connected with Ireland. (Hear.) Now I should lament, not merely because it is an Irish question, but I should most deeply lament if it could be thought that the measure which we proposed for the repression of outrage in Ireland was an indication that her Majesty's servants held any different opinion with regard to the policy to be pursued in Ireland from that which I declared towards the close of the last session of Parliament, (Hear, hear.) To the opinions which I then avowed—to these opinions which had a practical effect given to them by the Charitable Bequests Act, and by the additional vote for the endowment of Maynooth—to those opinions I, now about to relinquish power, entirely subscribe. (Great cheering.) We brought forward that measure, believing that resistance to the contagion of crime and the vigorous repression by law of the offences which disgrace some parts of Ireland, were not measures calculated permanently to improve the social condition of that country; but we thought they were measures which could be taken in conjunction with others necessary for the purpose of giving effect to legislation upon that subject. (Hear, hear.) The house has, however, decided, and I am not about to impeach their decision. I only deprecate any inference, which would be unjustifiable, that, because we proposed those measures, which some called measures of coercion, which we call measures for the protection of life, therefore our views with regard to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland have undergone any change. Speaking for myself, I do not hesitate now to say that, in my opinion, there ought to be established between England and Ireland a complete equality—(great cheering)—in all civil, municipal, and political rights. (Renewed cheers.) When I say complete equality, I don't mean, because it is impossible, to have a literal equality in every particular. Here, as in matters of more sacred import, it may be that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life;" I speak of the spirit, and not of the letter, in which our legislation with regard to the franchise and other privileges should be conducted. (Hear, Hear.) I mean, there should be a real, substantial equality, in political and civil rights—(cheers)—so that no person, viewing Ireland with perfectly disinterested eyes, and comparing its franchise with the franchise either of England or Scotland, should be enabled to say, "A different law is enacted for Ireland, and on account of some jealously or suspicion Ireland has curtailed and mutilated rights." That is what I mean by equality of political franchise. Does any gentleman think I am making a reserve? (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") I speak of the spirit in which we should legislate. I think it ought to be impossible to say that there is a different rule, substantially, with regard to civil or municipal franchise in Ireland from that which prevails in England. (Cheers.) Now, sir, with regard to our executive administration in Ireland, I think the favour of the crown ought to be bestowed in that country, and the confidence of the Crown, without reference to religious distinctions. (Loud cheers.) It has not been from entertaining a different opinion that there may be, in our case, the appearance of partiality. Where we have taken the opportunity of manifesting confidence in some Roman Catholics. I cannot say that justice was always done to our motives, nor has the position of the individual in accepting favour from us been altogether such as to create an anxiety for the repetition of similar favours. (Hear, hear.) Those who succeed us may have different means of carrying that principle into execution; but if they do act upon that principle, and bestow the favour and confidence of the Crown without reference to religious differences of opinion, they shall hear no complaint from me on that ground. (Loud cheers.) Then, sir, with respect to the spirit in which our legislation should be conducted; adhering to all the opinions which I have expressed on the greater and more important points of Irish policy, yet I must say I, for one, am prepared to co-operate with those who feel the present social condition of the people in respect to the tenure of land, and the relation between landlord and tenant, to be one that deserves our immediate and most cautious consideration. (Cheers.) I think it may be impossible, by legislation, to apply any immediate remedy to the state of things which unfortunately prevails in that country; but, even if the benefit is remote, if it is of a permanent character, so far from being deterred from measures calculated to afford a remedy, the distant period at which the benefit may be derived ought to operate as no discouragement to apply our minds most sedulously and impartially to the consideration of the subject. (Loud cheers.) Again, with respect to the legislation on all those matters connected with the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenants—while upholding the rights of property, which I believe you will find no advantage in violating, yet, on the whole, I think the course we have taken during this session of extreme pressure of public business is a sufficient proof that there has been no disinclination on our part to consider that subject. (Hear, hear.) Neither will there be any disinclination to co-operate with those to whom the practical administration of affairs may be committed. (Cheers.) Sir, I have reason to believe that the noble lord the member for the city of London has been commanded by Her Majesty to repair to her for the purpose of rendering his assistance in the formation of a Government. Sir, I presume the general principle upon which the Government formed by the noble lord will act, so far as commercial policy is concerned, will be the continued application of those principles which tend to give a free commercial intercourse with other countries. (Loud cheers.) If that be the policy which will be pursued, as I confidently expect it will be, I shall feel it to be my duty to give to that Government, in pursuance and execution of that policy, my cordial support. (Immense cheering.) I presume, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will adopt that policy—and that, if other countries choose to buy in the dearest market, it will be no discouragement to them to permit us to buy in the cheapest. (Cheers.) I trust that they will not resume the policy which they and we have felt most inconvenient, namely, haggling with foreign countries, instead of taking that independent course which we believe to be conducive to our own interests (cheers), trusting to the influence of public opinion in other countries, that our example, with the practical benefit we derive from it, will at no remote period insure the adoption of the same course, rather than hoping to obtain commercial privileges as an equivalent for the reduction of particular duties. (Loud cheers.) Sir, when I say I presume that these general principles will influence their commercial policy, I do not of course mean to say that the adoption of these principles is at once to overrule every moral consideration, and at once to subject every part of the inhabitants of this empire to unequal competition with other nations. I speak generally as to the tendency of our commercial policy, and I trust that every step that is taken will be towards the relaxation of restriction upon trade. I, for one, shall not urge upon them a hasty and precipitate adoption of principles sound in themselves, if they are likely to incur the risk of a great derangement of the great social system. I shall bear in mind, that great experiments have been recently made under the present administration; that the surplus amount of revenue is smaller than I could wish it to be, consistently with the permanent interests of the country, and while I offer a cordial support in enforcing the general principles of commercial policy which have received the sanction of Parliament in the present session, I shall not urge them to any such simultaneous and precipitate adoption of them as would incur the risk of deranging the finances of the country. Speaking thus, I am bound to say that I am rather indicating my own intentions and the course I shall pursue, than that I have had the opportunity of conferring with others and speaking their sentiments. I cannot doubt, however, that those who gave their cordial concurrence to the measures which I proposed will be ready to give their general acquiescence and support to measures of a similar character to be proposed. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do not know that it is necessary that I should make any other declaration than those I have made. I wish to draw no invidious contrast; I wish to make no unseemly allusions; but I cannot surrender power without making at least this observation,—that I do hope, during the five years for which power has been committed to our hands, neither the interests nor the honour of this country have been compromised. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth that, during that period, the burden of taxation has been equalized, and the pressure which was unjust and severe has been removed from many classes of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) I think I may say with truth, that many restrictions upon commerce injuriously affecting the trade of this country have been removed. (Cheers.) I think I may say that, without at all interfering with legitimate speculation; without at all paralyzing or deranging the credit of the country, stability has been given to the monetary system of this country (cheers), through the cordial support which again (without reference to party distinctions) the measures I proposed with regard to the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the private banks of this country, received in the year 1843. (Cheers.) Sir, I trust also that the stability of our Indian empire has not been weakened by the policy we have pursued (cheers); and that the glory and honour of the British arms both by sea and land in every part of the world have been maintained, not through our exertions, but through the devoted gallantry of the soldiers and sailors of this country. (Cheers.) Sir, although there have been considerable reductions, great reductions made in the public burthens, yet I have the satisfaction of stating to the house, that the national defences of this country have been improved both by sea and land, and that the army and navy are in a most efficient state. I trust that I may also congratulate the house, that notwithstanding the great reductions in the fiscal burdens of the country, our finances are in a prosperous and buoyant state; and that, on the 5th of July next, the return which will be made to this house will be, that notwithstanding the reduction of taxation, the increased consumption of articles of Customs and Excise and the general prosperity of the people have supplied the void which might otherwise have taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, lastly, I think I may say, that without any harsh enforcement of the law, without any curtailment either of the liberty of the subject or the liberty of the press, speaking of Great Britain, there has been as much obedience and submission to the law as there ever was at any period of our history. (Cheers.) Nay, I will say more: in consequence of the greater command of the necessaries and minor luxuries of life, in consequence, too, of confidence in the administration of the law, there has been more of contentment, less of seditious crimes, less necessity for the exercise of power for the repression of political outrage, than there ever was at any antecedent period in this country. (Cheers.) I said, lastly,—but I have reserved one topic, on which I also think I may, without any unseemly boast or invidious contrast, say a few words. I think I may take credit to Her Majesty's Government, at least to that distinguished member of it, less prominent, perhaps, in debate, than others, but as deserving of public honor and public credit for the exertions which he has made in the maintenance of peace (loud cheers)—I mean my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (loud cheers)—he has dared to avow that he thinks in a Christian country there is a moral obligation upon a Christian Minister to exhaust every effort before incurring the risk of war. (Loud cheers.) But while he has not shrunk from the avowal of that opinion, I will in justice to him say this—it is perfectly consistent with that opinion, as to the moral obligation of maintaining peace while peace can be maintained with honour, that there never was a Minister less inclined to sacrifice any essential interest, or to abate anything from the dignity and honour of this country, for the purpose of securing even that inestimable blessing. (Cheers.) Sir, I do hope that we leave the foreign relations of this country in a satisfactory state (loud cheers)—that, speaking not only of France, but speaking of the other great powers of Europe, there is confidence in the intentions of this country, and a real desire on the part of the Governments of other powers to co-operate with us in the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) Sir, it is that mutual confidence in the

(Continued to the Eighth Page.)

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

NO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—

"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system.

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly—There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally opular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."—*Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette.* Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin—Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow—Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

☞ Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on *Human Frailty.*

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the *marriage state,* cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era.*

"This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—*Farmers' Journal.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the skin.

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

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will then remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

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

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

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

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

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

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island.

The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune.

A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have *ever since* had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a *perfect cure.*

(Signed) GRACE MORO.

*** Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our parish.

(Signed) JOSEPH GILDON.

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive it to be a most invaluable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

MEDICAL ADVICE ON WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, &c.

MESSRS. R. J. BRODIE & Co., SURGEONS,

May be consulted Daily at their Establishments, 27, Montague Street, Russell Square, near the British Museum, London: and 14, Great Denmark Street. Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

Just published, illustrated with full length Coloured Engravings on Steel, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.

THE SECRET COMPANION,

A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhœa, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, *Review*-office, Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Hereford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; Newton, Church-street, and J. Priestley, Lord-street, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street, Bristol; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth; Mendham, Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.—*London Mercantile Journal.*

The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—*Kentish Mercury.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and inward wastings.

This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one large bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in their use is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or venereal taint, as they will cleanse the blood from all foulness and counteract every morbid affection.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co. London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, and 14, Great Denmark-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be relied on. Only one personal interview is required to effect a perfect cure.

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Johnstone, 68, Cornhill, and all the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:—

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

"Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

"SIR,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and *unsolicited* testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and *very* superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in *one* instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a '*friend in need*'—certainly not possessed of *superior* claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient servant "——"

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

P. Mc DOUGALL'S DROPS, for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all painful Affections of the Joints, which it effectually relieves, in the course of a few hours. Having been already taken in more than 10,000 cases, without one known instance of failure, the following certificates are selected from numerous others, fully demonstrating its beneficial effects:—

MR. J. WEBSTER, OF THE THEATRES ROYAL.

SIR,—I feel much pleasure in expressing my unqualified approbation of your excellent Gout Medicine. I have suffered most severely from the gout for upwards of seven years, and have never met with any medicine so speedily efficacious as yours; indeed, I consider it a perfect boon to those who, like myself, suffer from that most painful complaint. J. WEBSTER.

The following ladies and gentlemen also add their grateful testimony in its favour:—

Messrs. T. Rouse, Grecian Saloon, City-road; Campbell, managing director of ditto; Smeeton, salesman, Newgate Market; Sergeant Brennan, G division of Police; Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd & Co. West Smithfield; Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street; Bray, of Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner.—Mesdames Delay, Union-street, Southwark; Villiars, Denmark-street, Pentonville; Hobbs, (late of Newgate Market) Bermondsey.

Sold by Patrick Mc Dougall only, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell.—Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. it will be forwarded free into the country.

Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 30, 1846.)

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Wood, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber—William Molyneux, Sandwich, Kent, innkeeper—William Henry Hounsfield, Cardiff, draper—Thomas Dolphin Weaver, Liverpool, shipbroker—Joseph Clarke, Plymouth, innkeeper—William Jane Geach, St. Colomb Major, Cornwall, auctioneer—James Waterhouse and Robert Sutton, Salford, calico printers—Robert M'Kim, Liverpool and Bombay, merchant—Jane Wright, Manchester, licensed victualler—John Astley, Manchester and Whitefield, nankeen manufacturer—George Bury, Handsworth, Staffordshire, surgeon dentist—James Evans, Haywood-lodge, Herefordshire, cattle dealer—Isaac Sansome, Coventry, ribond manufacturer—Trytle Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, jeweller—Thomas Melton, Lincoln, victualler.

INSOLVENT

June.—George Hornsby, Lesbury, Northamptonshire, builder.

DIVIDENDS.

July 23, J. Arkell, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glocestershire, miller—July 24, H. L. Fitz James, Bath, furrier—July 27, E. J. Staples, Bristol, surgeon—July 28, R. Lewis, Wooton-under-Edge, Glocestershire, woollen manufacturer—July 22, J. P. James, Truro and Chasewater, Cornwall, draper—July 23, T. Western, Brushford, Devonshire, malster—July 23, T. L. Gordon, Exeter, cabinet maker—July 22, J. Ogle and W. Walton, Liverpool, merchants—July 24, F. Gill, Manchester, dealer in hardware—July 24, J. Law and E. Hudson, Ramsden-wood, near Todmorden, and Gale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—July 22, J. Westhead, Manchester, smallware manufacturer—July 22, J. Morris, Manchester, auctioneer—July 91, T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, Warwickshire, draper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and W. Wade, Holborn-hill, tailors—J. and G. Barry, White Lion-street Pentoville, surgical syringe makers—W. and H. Benn, Hampton, Middlesex, coal merchants—E. Chadwick and Co., Paddock, near Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturers; as far as regards E. Chadwick—Chappelow and Petch, Long-acre, bridle cutters—Z. Hunner, jun., and R. James, Webber-row, Blackfriars-road, dealers in leeches—W. J. Thwaites, and W. H. Smith, Tatchrook-street Pimlico, laceman—J. Rayner and P. Davis, St. John-street, Smithfield, coffee house keeper—Boulton and Co., Manchester, and H. C. Meeban and Co., Operto, Portugal, merchants—W. Foster and W. Orme, Stourbridge, Worstershire, vendors of spades, and Amolecote and Kingswinford, coal-masters, W. and R. George, Workingham, Berkshire, plumbers—G. Webster and O. Smith, St Helen's Lancashire, painters—Sugden and Craven, Constable-bridge, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Sykes, Matthews, and Co., Kilburton, Yorkshire, Fancy cloth-manufacturers—Foot and Co., Blandford Forum and elsewhere, ironmongers—Lowes and Hill, Manchester, printers—J. Acton and Co., Birkenhead, Cheshire, ginger beer manufacturers—C. and M. Tagley, Manchester, pork butchers—Dobbs and Co., Fleet-street and Soho-square; as far as regards O. B. Dobbs—M. Robinson and Co., Guiseley, Yorkshire, carbing-millers: as far as regards M. Robinson—Forbes, Chirney, and Hutchinson, Paisley, shawl manufacturers; as far as regards C. Chirney—Pinnecoffs and Alliez, Manchester and Leeds, merchants; as far as regards A. Alliez.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Gale and Son, Lad-lane, Shadwall, rope makers—div. of 2s. 3d., on new proofs, on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

W. Williams, High-street, St. Giles's, victualler—div. of 2½d., on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

J. Welsh, Holloway and Chalgrave, licensed victualler div of 3½d., on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

B. Thompson, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, innkeeper—div. of 1s. 9d., on Friday June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

J. Littlewood, New Bond-street, hosier—div. of 1s. 6d., on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

R. Hutchinson, Jewry-street, Aldgate, leather seller—div of 2½d., on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

H. D. Watkins and J. Innes, Manchester, lead merchants—second div. of 7d. and first and second div. of 2s. 9d., on new proofs, on Tuesday, July 14, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's Manchester.

F. Jones, Canterbury, wine merchant—div. of 1s. 9d., on Friday, June 26, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Follett's Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

H. Docker, Pall Mall, oilman—first div. of 4s. on Wednesday, June 1, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquands, Old Jewry.

H Denning, Titchborne-street, watchmaker—first div. of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's Basinghall-street.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

July 24, L. Whitby, Poultry, builder—July 23, W. T. Timewell, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, and Hill-st. Southwark, silver lead ore and lead ash smelter—July 23, S Pritchett, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, glove manufacturer—July 22, C. Clarke, Goswell-road and Cranbourne-street, draper—July 24, T. D. Brown, Liverpool, commission merchant—July 24, H. L. Fitz James, Bath, furrier—July 22, J. Green, Yarmouth, coal merchant—July 23, J. Rowley, Manchester, silk manufacturer—July 24, W. Badger, Rotherham, Yorkshire, boot and shoemaker—July 23, E. T. Allen, York, apothecary—July 22, W. Dale, Liverpool, bricklayer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July 21.

R. and R. Weatherhog, Stone, Kent, farmers—R. Stephensen, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, apothecary—T. A. Phillips, Huddersfield, oil-merchant—W. Boond, jun., Manchester, stretcher—W. G. Flynn, Lower Thames-street, merchant—T. Blackman, Briddenden, Kent, house and land agent—E. S. Dykes, Romford, Essex, basket maker—T. Turner, Sheffield. grocer—W. Greenwell, Redcross-street, Southwark, wheelwright—J. E. West. and H. Tennant, Leeds, stockbrokers—C. Hoppe, Blackfriars-road, chinaman—E. Sankey, Canterbury, surgeon—S. Pilling, Gateshead, Durham, wine merchant—J. Wilson, Woolwich, and Chelsea, cabinet maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Mitchell, Dewarsmill, near St. Andrews, farmer—R. M'Lellan, Glasgow, innkeeper—W. Glass, Glasgow, boot and shoemaker—Neilson and Murray, Paisley, printers—C. Bond, Inverness, proprietor of the *Northern Herald* newspaper—J. Yellowlees, Edinburgh, coach builder.

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 29.

There was a moderate supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, this morning, the sale of which could not be proceeded with in the early part of the day without submitting to a decline, which, as the day progressed, amounted fully to 4s. and 5s. per qr. In foreign business was limited, being held on the same terms as on Friday, with which buyers were unwilling to comply.

There was a small supply of beans and peas, for which former rates have been obtained. Barley meets a retail sale at our previous quotations. The large quantity of oats released from bond has depressed the value of this article 2s. to 3s. per qr.

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

BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter.

Wheat	Essex & Kent, white, new	49 to 63		57 to 70	
	Ditto, red	47	59	53	65
	Suffolk and Norfolk, red	47	57 white	49	62
	Lincoln and York, red	47	57 white	49	62
	Northumb. and Scotch			47	60
Rye				22	38
Barley	Malting	30	34 extra	37	—
	Distilling			26	29
	Grinding			23	26
Malt	Ship	53	57 Ware	59	61

Oats .. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d.

Beans	Ticks, new	32	36	old 38	44
	Harrow, small, new	34	38	old 40	46
Peas	White	37	43 boilers	40	44
	Gray and hog			33	36
Flour	Norfolk and Suffolk			44	49
	Town-made (per sack of 280lbs			46	53
Buckwheat, or Brank					32

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c.

Red clover (per cwt.) .. .. .. to

White clover (per cwt.) .. ..

Rapeseed (per last) £26 28

Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s to 10s.

Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN.

		Shillings per Quarter. Free.		In Bond.
Wheat	Dantsic and Konigsberg	63 extra 70		46 — 59
	Ditto ditto	54 — 61		44 — 52
	Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt	56 — 63		44 — 52
	Danish, Holstein, &c.	54 — 61		42 — 48
	Russian, hard	—		
	Ditto, soft	55 — 58		39 — 48
	Spanish, hard	—		
	Ditto, soft	58 — 62		44 — 51
	Odessa & Taganrog, hard	—		
	Ditto, soft	53 — 58		39 — 48
	Canadian, hard	—		
	Ditto fine	58 — 60		
Rye	Russian, Prussian, &c.	—		
Barle	Grinding	23 — 26		
	Ditto, distilling	26 — 30		18 — 26
Oats	Dutch, feed	22 — 25		
	Ditto, brew and thick	25 — 27		20 — 21
	Russian	24 — 26		19 — 20
	Danish & Mecklenburg	24 — 26		18 — 21
Beans	Ticks, 33 to 38, small	36 — 40		28 — 36
	Egyptian	33 — 35		28 — 30
Peas	White, 32 to 43, gray	33 — 36		
Flour	Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine	32 — 34		22 — 28
	Canada, 30 to 33, United States	32 — 35		26 — 28
Buckwheat		30 — 32		24 — 28

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Per Quarter.

Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43

Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg .. 39 40

Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa .. 42 44

Rapeseed (free of duty) per last .. £24 26

Red Clover (16s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the duty) .. 42 64

White ditto .. 47 70

Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large .. 44 50

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

French, per ton .. £7 0, £7 10

Rape cakes (free of duty) .. £5 10 £5 15

and 5 per cent. on the duty

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 22nd to the 26th of June.

	Wheat s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Beans s.	d.	Peas. s.	d.
Week ending May 18, 1846	56	0	30	9	22	9	33	4	35	1	33	8
Week ending May 25, 1846	55	10	30	5	22	9	35	5	34	9	34	5
Week ending June 1, 1846	55	6	30	1	23	4	33	7	34	10	33	10
Week ending June 8, 1846	56	8	29	8	23	7	32	5	34	11	33	10
Week ending June 15, 1846	56	8	29	7	23	9	33	5	35	8	34	7
Week ending June 22, 1846	57	0	29	4	24	1	33	5	35	11	34	11
Aggregate average of the last six weeks	56	3	29	11	23	4	33	7	35	2	34	3
London averages (ending June 29, 1846)	59	0	30	5	24	0	34	5	34	5	37	6
Duties	16	0	9	0	5	0	9	6	7	6	8	0

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

There was a good general market, but there was little demand. The best Scotch oxen fetching only 3s. 10d. per stone, and prime Herefords and Devons, 3s. 8d. per stone. Scots are generally quoted at 4s., but this is not upon a general scale. The sheep market was not, as to supply, so extensive as it was on this day se'nnight, but the flocks were in good condition, and a ready sale was effected in the latter order of stock. Lambs were dull in the market, for the last Friday's sale operated on so large a scale, as to defeat the request for this frail commodity for the next market day (Monday.) The veal market was by no means well supported, and the best bargains were effected at 4s. 4d. per stone of 8lb. The pork market was extremely dull, and there was no active business done in the latter order of stock. Our continental neighbours have supplied our market for this day's market in Smithfield 354 foreign beasts in a medium condition, Hollanders, Prussians, and Spanish fifteen score of sheep from Holland; forty score of three-and-a-half months' lambs, in fair condition, and a few calves. There was an active sale for tariff stock throughout the day; the lambs went off readily. We will afford the amplitude of our native supply of bovil stock. The Eastern Counties afforded us 1,400 Scots and mixed cattle; the Western Counties, 505 ditto; the metropolitan districts, 400 ditto; Scotland, 120 ditto; and the rest made up from various districts. The market was very fairly supported.

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

	s.	d.	s.	d
Inferior coarse beasts	2	6	2	8
Prime large oxen	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0
Coarse inferior sheep	3	10	4	4
Second quality	4	6	4	8
Prime Southdown	4	2	4	4
Large coarse calves	4	4	4	10
Prime small	6	2	5	6
Suckling calves, each	18	0	31	0
Large hogs	3	8	4	6
Neat small porkers	4	8	5	0
Quarter-old store pigs, each	16	0	19	0

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Excepting 12,155 qrs. o. malt received costwise, and 5,563 sacks of flour from Ireland, the supplies of British grain and meal are this week of very light amount. From Foreign ports, however, the arrivals are extensive, the import note showing upwards of 62,700 barrels of flour, 9,700 qrs. of Indian corn, and 9040 brls. of Indian corn meal from the United States. We have also the first arrivals this season from Canada, consisting of 12,894 barrels of flour, and 1,600 qrs. of wheat. Under the anticipation of the passing of the Corn Importation Act, and the consequent early release from bond of large quantities of wheat and flour, the local millers and dealers have bought as sparingly during the week as their wants would permit; prices of free wheat and flour have slightly given way, whilst those of bonded have improved a little, but without in either case establishing a quotable change. The business in oats, barley, beans and pease, has been of a very limited nature. We have had some heavy rain, and almost daily showers, since last Tuesday, and which have greatly improved the prospect of the spring-sown corn.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week we have again had very little passing in the trade, the favourable change of weather having added to the dullness caused by the new Corn Law being expected to come into operation next week. The grain which has changed hands realised the currency of last market day.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.—The supplies are again small; there was a small retail doing for fine fresh wheats for immediate use, at last week's rates—other qualities without inquiry. Beans held firmly for more money. Oats and shelling each the turn lower. Malt again better sold.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—The trade during the week has remained steady, without much activity; but the limited nature of the stocks of choice fresh-made flour has enabled factors to find a ready sale, on arrival, for the few parcels which have come forward at an improvement of 6d to 1s per sack. Stale chambered lots, of which the great bulk now in warehouse consists, were difficult to quit on former terms. There was but little inquiry for either oats or oatmeal, and the previous currency was barely obtainable. Intelligence of the Royal assent having been given to the Corn Law Importation Bill, the discussion of which has for so long a time kept the trade in a state of suspense, was received here this morning; and, although this event has for the past few days been calculated on, no report of its influence on the market can at present be made. The transactions in all articles are still only to a very limited extent. The stocks of fresh sack flour, suitable for bakers use, are reduced to a narrow compass, and such descriptions move off into consumers hands, as they arrive, at full prices.

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET.—At this market there was *a moderate attendance, and a fair quantity of wheat* offering, of which the farmers were willing sellers, at an advance of 3d per bushel on last week's prices. The millers, however, stipulated for an early delivery. Sales were made at, for red, 7s to 7s 6d; white, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per 70 lbs.; one fine sample of the latter fetched 8s. No oats were shown. Flour, best seconds, 37s; common ditto, 35. Meal, 33s to 34s per 240lbs. Of potatoes there was a short supply, with a slow sale at about last week's prices: Pinkeyes, 13s to 13s 6d; cups, 11s to 12s; farmers and Scotch, 10s per 255 lbs. New potatoes, 1d to 2d per lb.

HULL CORN MARKET.—At to-days market we had a large show of wheat from the farmers, who were asking high prices; our, millers were by no means anxious buyers, and we quote prices a shade higher than last week. Some inquiry for Foreign, to be delivered after payment of the duty, without, however, leading to business. Of spring Corn very little shown. There has been considerable inquiry during the week for bonded, and some business has been done at full prices. In rapeseed and linseed nothing doing. Rape cakes are without alteration. Linseed cakes keep up, and we do not look for this rain having much influence on them, the stock of seed is so small and our crushers are almost bare of stocks. Of bones the arrivals continue rather large, and lower prices are taken. Guano the same as last noted.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—Our farmers brought a small supply of wheat to market to-day, and we had also a scanty show of samples from the coast, for the whole of which the demand proved good, at similar prices to last Saturday. In barley there was literally nothing doing. Malt sold slowly without any alteration in value. For oats we had a fair inquiry, and late rates were fully supported. Peas and beans were in rather more request. Rye remained without change.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—There has again been very little business done at the Cloth Halls this week. The result of the wool sales at Liverpool, and the sales in London, next week, will tend to settle the question of prices for the autumn, and until then little improvement is expected. Very few buyers have been down this week, and, in consequence, business has been dull in finished goods. The foreign houses are also doing little, until they see how prices rule. —*Leeds Mercury.*

MANCHESTER.—We have had only a very moderate business in cloth this week; the very depressed state of the Indian and China markets has operated to produce great flatness here. Most kinds of goods suitable for those markets, therefore, are the turn lower. Yarns are also the turn in favour of the buyer, but heavy sales continue to be made.

BRADFORD.—The market was, in all its branches, viz., wool, yarn, and pieces, so similar to what it has been this last two weks, that it is needless giving any report. On all hands it is stated that the new clip is of most excellent quality, and the staplers have considerable stocks on hand. The spinners buy very sparingly, and for immediate consumption, and are working in great part at order, which keeps up the prices even to the present low rate. Some manufacturers' stocks of prices are very heavy.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Business, in all branches, has been comparatively at a stand to-day; and there has been a general complaint of the want of trade. The goods that have met with any demand are good fancy patterns, suited to the approaching season. Manufacturers are mostly engaged in preparing the winter goods, and although there are considerable orders in hand, there is not that healthy vigour which generally accompanies the preparation of being ready when the season has changed from the summer to the winter demand. This tardiness on the part of both merchant and manufacturer may be mainly attributed to the late political aspects of the country; but now that we are on the eve of a new era in commercial relations, as it is very probable that before we have again to report the state of this market, the free trade policy which has required so many years of hard struggle to obtain, will have become the law of the land; and that barrier, which has so long proved fatal to commercial enterprise, will be (almost) totally removed.

HALIFAX.—There has been but a moderate extent of business to-day, both in pieces and yarn. Sales of long wool, too, are not extensive, and prices less firm than they were. Short wools continue rather scarce, and in fair request.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—The flannel market still remains inactive, and the demand for goods has been very limited. Some few of the manufacturers were buying to complete some orders, or the business done would have been but little. The wool market has undergone but little change since last week.

BARNSLEY.—The trade of this town is still in a depressed state. The number of hands out of employ, or partially occupied, causes considerable distress in this neighbourhood.

LEICESTER.—There is no improvement to announce in the demand for manufactured goods this week. Worsted yarns remain the same. There has been but little doing in wools, buyers holding off until the fair, which will take place on Wednesday.

NOTTINGHAM.—More business has been doing in finished laces than for some time past, but at very far from remunerative prices. Plain nets are slowly (although stocks in the white are very low, and not larger than usual in the rough state), owing to want of confidence in prices, which have been, nevertheless, for some weeks below prime cost. Quillings are almost without quotation. French lace goods are importing in large quantities, and affect the English silk lace trade even more than they limit the demand for our cotton goods; in both their dress and finish is peculiar, and will repay for attention here. Cops and yarns are in good demand for other markets, and maintain late rates of price.

EXTRAORDINARY CRUISE.—Her Majesty's war-steamer, Driver, arrived at Singapore, from sea, on the 22nd inst., and as some particulars of the cause of her unexpected visit cannot fail to prove interesting, we are enabled to present our readers with some account of her cruise. It appears that the Admiral received orders from the Admiralty to increase the force at present engaged in the war with the natives of New Zealand. Her Majesty's ship Castor and the war-steamer Driver were ordered to prepare with all dispatch for the service at New Zealand, notwithstanding that the boilers of the latter were represented to be (and as the result proved to be correct) in *an unfit state for so distant and important a service.* However, as a survey was held on the boilers of both steamers, Vixen and Driver, at Hong Kong, and the latter reported as the most efficient vessel of the two, there was no alternative but to despatch the Driver immediately. The Driver accordingly sailed from Hong Kong on the morning of the 27th September, intending to take the eastern route to New Zealand. The Castor sailed from Hong Kong at the same time, for the route through Anjer Strait, and to the southward of Australia. The driver arrived at the island of Batan, the largest of the Bashee group, on the 30th of September, and immediately set about getting a supply of firewood to enable her to pursue her voyage. Batan, the capital of the island of that name, is inhabited by Spaniards and Malays, in all about 5,000. The Executive at Manilla sends a military and a political resident, and soldiers every three years, to relieve the garrison stationed there; the force consists of an officer and thirty men. The island produces vegetables, maize, tobacco, and bread-fruit, the whole of which, with goats, bullocks and poultry of all sorts, are remarkably cheap and abundant; good fresh water is also to be obtained. The natives are, for the most part, Christians, being under the spiritual control of a padre in each district. There is a convent situate at Batan. The whole island contains about 11,000 inhabitants. They are happy, peaceful, and indolent, but sadly addicted to liquor, which they extract from the sugar-cane. The governor, who is represented as a most energetic and kind person, bestirred himself and his people in such a manner, that in three days the Driver had upwards of 100 tons of wood on board, and accordingly sailed from Batan on the 3rd instant, intending to make the island of Guam her second place of call. On the 6th, however, having got 250 miles from Batan, everything indicated the approach of bad weather, and towards evening the breeze, which had been fresh all day, increased in violence, and at midnight it blew a perfect hurricane. Every storm sail which was attempted to be set to steady the ship was blown to ribbands, and for twelve hours she was left to the mercy of the wind and waves; no canvass being able to withstand the violence of the wind. Towards the evening of the 7th, and on the morning of the 8th, the gale abated, and settled into a moderate breeze from the south-east. The typhoon commenced from the north-east, and gradually drew round to the south-east. The sea is represented to have run terrifically high; the ship behaving remarkably well, but several of her bulwarks and rails, hammock nettings, cook-houses, &c., were washed away, also the gig and life buoy from the stern, as well as nearly drowning all the live stock on board. On the afternoon of the 8th, the Driver commenced steaming, when, shortly after, a leak was found to some extent in the midship boiler, which was accordingly shut off. At ten o'clock, p.m., however, a great rush of hot water was observed from the space between the starboard and midship boilers. At this juncture, the chief engineer, with great risk and difficulty, happily succeeded in opening the safety-valve, and drawing the fires; and thereby prevented a greater injury than would otherwise have occurred. The war steamer was now in rather an awakard condition, being without either steam or sails. *Upon examining the injury the boilers had sustained,* it was found that four days would be required for their temporary repair; and, not having sufficient fuel to reach Guam in her then crippled state, and it was deemed advisable to bear her up, which was done under the square sails, these being the only ones which typhoon left unscathed. On the 14th she again commenced steaming, but finding a leak in the bottom of the minship boiler, which, working at full power, greatly increased, she steamed from the north end of Luzon to Singapore, with the expansive gear which the admirable slide-valves of Messrs. Seaward and Co., the makers of her engines, enabled her to do with such advantage that she averaged upwards of seven knots an hour, consuming little more than half the quantity of fuel which she would have done working at full power. The barometer at the height of the typhoon fell to 29¼ inches, and we hear that, even working expansively as she did, so great was the leak in her midship boiler, that the temperature of the water in her bilge was 185 degrees; indeed, cold water had frequently to be let into the ship to prevent the officers and crew from being parboiled. We wonder that the Bashee Islands are not more visited by ships, especially as stock and provisions at Hongkong are so expensive. The Governor and inhabitants are represented to be anxious to trade, and vessels frequenting that place may be assured of a hospitable reception from all, not excepting the worthy friars inhabiting the convent. As a specimen of the price of provisions, on the authority of our intelligent informants, we may observe that bullocks are to be had from 7 to 10 dollars each; goats, 1 rupee to 2 rupees, which are said to be very fine; and pigs at 1 rupee each; vegetables, fruit, &c., almost for carrying away, for such is their abundance, that scarcely anything is demanded for a sufficient supply for a ship's use.—*Strait's Times* (Singapore).

THE LATE MR. B. R. HAYDON.—On Tuesday a meeting of gentlemen took place at the chambers of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, in Serjeant' inn, to devise some means of providing for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Haydon, the melancholy circumstances of whose decease are still fresh in the recollection of our readers. Among the gentlemen present were, Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. W. Hamilton, Count D'Orsay, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. Jerdan. Lord Morpeth was called upon to preside, and his Lordship, in common with every gentleman who took part in the proceedings, expressed his deep concern at the deplorable death of Mr. Haydon, and his sympathy with that unfortunate gentleman's widow and daughter, who, in consequence of the embarrassed state of Mr. Haydon's affairs, are left in a state of utter destitution. Several resolutions were proposed and adopted, the first embodying an expression of deep regret at Mr. Haydon's death, which had been caused by distraction of mind consequent on his pecuniary embarrassments. The second and third resolutions were in the following terms—"That without presuming to offer any judgment as to the place which Mr. Haydon will ultimately fill in the annals of his art, or any opinion on the controversies in which he was sometimes engaged, this meeting feels that the efforts of his genius, and the circumstances of misfortune which obstructed them, justify an expression of public sympathy with his widow and daughter. That such expression would be most fitly conveyed by securing a permanent provision to his widow and daughter, left wholly destitute by his death; and that a public subscription be opened for that purpose." Mr. Serjeant Talfourd read a letter he had received from Sir R. Peel, expressing his regret that the pressure of public business would prevent him from attending the meeting, and stating that the Queen had been pleased to grant Mrs. Haydon a *pension from the Civil List of 50l. a-year.* The right hon. baronet requested, that in the event of a subscription being determined upon, his name might be put down for 100l. as a contribution from his private purse. It was stated that Lady Peel had assigned a pension of 25l. a-year to Mrs. Haydon out of a fund over which, from her position, she has control; and that Sir Robert Peel, having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. The prompt generosity evinced by Sir R. Peel in promoting the welfare of this unfortunate family was *warmly eulogised; and the following* resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, for his prompt and considerate attention to the application made to him for assistance by the deceased Mr. Haydon, and for his munificent acts of kindness towards his family." Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription. A committee was formed to carry the resolutions into effect, and a vote of thanks having been given to the noble chairman the proceedings terminated. The subscriptions announced at the meeting (including Sir R. Peel's contribution of 100l.) amounted to upwards of 400l. It was stated by several gentlemen, well acquainted with the position of Mr. Haydon's family, that the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered prompt exertion on their behalf most essential; and a confident hope was expressed that the differences which had existed between Mr. Haydon and many of his professional contemporaries would not prevent them from aiding to alleviate the distress of the widow and daughter of a talented and able, though an eccentric and unfortunate artist.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., held an inquiry at the Rum Puncheon, Cross-street, Drury-lane, touching the death of Martha Grogan, aged three years. The chief object of the adjournment was for the production of a Mr. Lowe, who is in his 94th year, and who administered certain pills to deceased. After a long investigation, the Coroner, having strongly reprehended the pursuit of Mr. Lowe, observed, that although a clear *prima facie* case had been established against him, yet there was no liability attached to him, inasmuch as he had not administered the medicine for pecuniary gain, but, on the contrary, had purely a benevolent object in view. The Jury returned the subjoined verdict "We find that the deceased child died from natural causes, but at the same time we strongly reprobate the practice of Mr. Lowe, in administering medicines which were proved to be of an injurious character; and the more so, he being totally ignorant of medical practice."

CASE OF LOCK JAW.—On Tuesday morning the following distressing case of lock jaw was admitted into Guy's Hospital. A boy named James Lamb, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at 25, Redcross-street, Southwark, was playing in the garden with his companions on Thursday last, when he by some means ran a large nail or spike into his shoe, which penetrated his right toe. He took no notice at first of the accident, but on Sunday he was seized with violent pains in the stomach, which was speedily followed by a stiffness in the back. His parents became alarmed and on Monday called in the services of Mr. Odling, surgeon, of High-street, who, on examining the lad, found that his teeth were firmly fixed, so as to prevent his taking any nourishment. He immediately pronounced the lad to be labouring under *tetanus,* or lock jaw. He was removed to the above hospital, and died at eight o'clock the same evening.

On Thursday week, as a man named Caple, residing near Pill, was mowing in a field at Abbot's Leigh, belonging to Wm. Gliver Bigg, Esq., he was suddenly stricken by a sun stroke. Medical assistance was promptly sent fot by Mr. Bigg, who was in the field at the time, and all conceivable means of resuscitation immediately tried, but to no purpose, for the poor man breathed his last in a few minutes after his infliction.

THUNDER STORM.—On Friday last our city was visited by one of the most terrific thunder storms experienced in this neighbourhood for many years, which lasted for nearly two hours, during which the electric flashes were constant and vivid, and the peals of thunder loud and long; but the rain that followed was not as copious or insessant as the lowering clouds previously indicated. Two women and a boy, working in a field within a few miles of the city, were struck down by the effects of the lightning, but providentially, although stunned for the moment, were otherwise uninjured. We have not heard of any other accident, but dreaded some might take place from the proximity of the clouds from which the storm burst to the earth. The showers were partial and not heavy, and we had a fine evening afterwards.

Determination of blood to the head, apoplexy, &c., effectually prevented by the occasional use of "Frampton's Pill of health," which, by strengthening the action of the stomach, and promoting a healthy and regular digestion of the food, prevents a recurrence of those symptoms of this alarming disorder, giddiness, oppression of the brain, singing noise in the ears, head-ache, &c. They are an excellent aperient, without griping or prostration of strength, create appetite, relieve languor, and invigorate the spirits; while, to the free liver or sedentary they offer great and important advantages. Sold by all vendors of medicines. Price 1s. 1½d. per box. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

Holloway's Pills.—Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Shortness of Breath radically cured.—For some time past it has been known that hundreds of the most distressing cases of Asthmas, of many years' standing, have been completely cured by Holloway's Pills. There is also no doubt but that they are a sovereign remedy when taken for any wheezing or shortness of Breath for twenty years' standing; and, as to coughs and colds, however bad they may be, it need only be the work of a few days to get entirely rid of them by the means of this astonishing medicine.

The Feast of the Poets.

PART II.

In commencing Part II. of our "Feast" with the following stirring poem, we must premise that we think the author is rather hard upon poor Old England. Certainly England's past career is open to heavy charges. Gigantic crimes, of which other nations and her own long-suffering working classes have been the victims, have yet to be atoned for. That atonement, we doubt not, will yet be made, not by the humiliation of England, as some of our good friends in Ireland, France, and America, are so fond of predicting; but by the nation entering upon a course of justice both to its own hitherto oppressed working population, and towards all other nations. Indeed, we are sanguine that this "atonement" has already commenced. The "Condition-of-England Question" is now engaging the anxious thoughts of the enlightened and philanthropic of all classes. The legislature is beginning to move in the same direction, party distinctions are rapidly disappearing, and nearer and nearer we are approaching the time when "measures not men" will be the one consideration of the British public in the discussion of all political questions. But the people themselves offer by their progressing intelligence the best surety for the coming "atonement;" they will emancipate themselves, and achieve for themselves that justice hitherto denied them. As regards "foreign" countries, we perfectly agree with the author of the "Revelations of Russia," that "for the first time in the history of nations, England has, since the last great pacification of Europe, shewn the birth and steady growth of a NATIONAL MORALITY and CONSCIENCE." If previous to that time neither existed, still England was in that respect no worse than her contemporaries, and it is something that she is now in advance of them. In proof of the existence and growth of this "national conscience," we point to the national feeling against the wars with China and Affghanistan, the almost total absence of popular excitement or applause on the occasion of the recent "Indian victories," and the truly national protest against the threatened war with America. Public opinion was strongly excited against the "opium war;" sympathised rather more with Ackbar Khan than with the victims of his retributive wrath; turned with disgust from the bloody scenes of Moodkee and Sobraon; and raised an all but unanimous shout of indignant horror at the contemplation of the bare possibility of a fratricidal war between this country and America. The doings of the government and legislature may not always have reflected this public opinion, but it must be remembered that governments usually follow not lead the march of the public mind; in the matter of the Oregon question, however, the British government has fully and faithfully represented the "national conscience," and the brightest glory of Sir R. Peel's administration is the settlement of the Oregon question without having had recourse to the sword. Throughout the discussion of this question the late ministry exhibited an example of forbearance and true dignity which it will be well for mankind if other governments imitate.

The last twelve lines of the following poem express our own hopes of the future, hopes which must be realised when such men as Ernest Jones cast their lot with the people, and generously devote their talents to the uplifting of those who having created a *great nation*, will themselves yet be a *great*, because a *free and happy people*.

ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

By ERNEST JONES, Author of "The Wood Spirit," "My Life," &c.

Still, still you give your banners to the wind,
Send England's gallant hosts to sultry Ind,
On seas of China bid your veterans roam.
Banish your best!—Can you transplant their home?
Pour England o'er the earth, a fiery tide,
Led on by avarice and fed by pride;
Scatter your trumpet-blasts across the world,
Bid your broad standards o'er the mountains furled,
Like thunderclouds from Himmalaya wave:
What marks a triumph designates a grave.
'Mid shattered forts and ramparts battered down,
Strike in the worthless dust some worthless crown,
Depose it at your Indian senate's feet,
Cry: "Victory!"—and feel it is defeat!
On foreign hordes impose a conqueror's yoke,
And tell your victims, that their chains are broke,
Bind arts of Europe round the Tatar's throne,
And, while you wreck his realm, destroy your own,
Cast forth your myriad lives upon the seas,
The coin that buys from hell your victories.
Bid them in distant Asia fight and toil,
That English blood enrich a foreign soil,
And where their noble hearts are mouldering low,
Oh! see how high next year the harvests grow.
Or where the desert-spirit's sultry hand,
Wraps their cold forms in shrouds of burning sand
Above the mighty ruin stand and cry:
"England is great!—This—this is victory!
"England is great!—Because, to valour true,
"Her gallant sons *must* conquer, and they *do*:
"England is great!—Because at powers command
"Wealth floods her ports, though famine wrings her land
"England is great!—Because her navies ride
"Like floating tombs the plague infected tide!"
Are nations great, because like hordes they roam,
And foreign capitals become their home?
Are nations great, whose power is only planned
On Millions' suffering for the few's command?
Are nations great, because o'er Afric's waves
They free the slave, themselves remaining slaves?
'Mid whirlwind-blasts of avarice, Pride and Hate,
Pause for one breath! Think: *Why* is England great?
Not—that ye give away your countless dead,
And bring a tattered banner home instead;—

Not—that ye bid trade's feverish pulses start,
Chase nature from your country and your heart,
Till England, one vast Venice, scale the skies,
Not proud of palaces, but factories;
Till million aching forms are ground to dust,
That some few money-princes sate their lust,
And place their fat upon a Briton's heart,
That wealth may play the thief in labour's mart,
And, when a starving people groans for bread,
Bestow but furnace-ashes in its stead,
While dazzling visions open to their ken,
Rich in machinery, but poor in men!
Still they may bid the soldier bend his head
To sleep were not a hand a pillow spread,
And, gilding murder with a golden lie,
Tell him the *nation* bids the *patriot* die;—
'Tis *not* the nation—'tis *monopoly*;
And every blow he strikes on foreign shore,
Tightens at home your factory-chains the more,
Makes rich more rich, but renders poor more poor!
Drains England's blood, till not a pulse shall beat,
And foreign victory proves home defeat.

Still they may bid the wretched workman toil,
And take his labour as the conqueror's spoil,
With cloven hoof-stamp blast home's happiest scenes,
And look on fellow-men as *cheap machines*!

But there's a power, that heaves against their thrall,
And claims for all the heritage of all,
From God derived, nor sold to tricks of state,
The People's power, that makes the nations great!

England *is* great—because she numbers still
The men, who dare to *claim* the land they *till*;
England *is* great—because she need not roam
To seek afar, the strength she has at home;
England *is* great—because her People know,
'Tis *they* who *made*, and *they*, who *keep* her so;
England *is* great—since labour's waking son
Will not let wealth undo what toil has done!
Full oft, alas! 'neath Fate's unbending thrall
To save the multitude, the few must fall:
But 'tis a thing to nature's laws untrue,
The mass should fall, to benefit *the few*!

Hampstead, 18th June, 1846.

Our friend, Allen Davenport, sends us the following:—

BROTHER DEMOCRAT,—I have sent you the "Iron God," as a contribution to the "Poet's feast," which, if it will not do for the "feast," will come in well for the "dessert." I am like the Israelites in the wilderness; I like a God that we can see, and that will go before us to point out the way to the promised land; and no God could direct us as well as the *Iron God!* We ought to subscribe all praise, honour, and glory to the omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent "Iron God"—the all revolutionary, world redeeming, and paradise creating—*printing press!* It must, and will ultimately, subdue the world to itself, and make the earth worth living on.

THE IRON GOD.

BY ALLEN DAVENPORT.

Hail! glorious offspring of the human mind,
Thou great regenerator of mankind;
With thee the march of intellect began,
To thee we owe the moral power of man,
Which like the current of the mighty Thames;
Swells as it rolls fed by a thousand streams;
That moral power, which tyrants now must feel,
Cannot be bound by chains or crushed with steel!
What greater gift to man could genius give?
What greater favour could mankind receive?
From thee all languages the live and dead,
Receive the stamp which makes them read;
From thee the mental treasures of the soul,
Receive their wings and fly from pole to pole;
What are *the powers that be*, who hold the rod,
Compared with thee, thou mighty *Iron God!*
'Tis thou, omnipotent! must set us free,
What miracles have not been wrought by thee?
All eyes are on, all hopes are in the press;
Let that be free—and who can doubt success?
Armed with the scales of justice, and the rod,
It lashes folly, tyranny, and fraud;
Repels oppression with the might of Jove,
And causes human systems to improve;
Stamps immortality on honest fame,
And brands the villain with eternal shame!
The genius of the press shall yet prevail,
And conquer where the boldest armies fail;
For despots, though *united*, feel distress,
And tremble when the thunder of the press,
Rolls through their kingdoms in the civil storm,
Proclaiming justice, freedom, and reform.

June, 1846.

Excellent! Will our friends remember that the writer of the above noble lines is one of the "Veteran Patriots" for whom repeated appeals have been made through the columns of this journal. Allen Davenport is seventy-one years of age, too old to gain more than the most trifling aid *towards* subsistence by the pursuit of his trade—shoemaking. His talents are sufficiently vouched for by the above lines; his services in the cause of human progress are known to the London Democrats, and recorded in his autobiography noticed in our last number. He has worked and suffered for the people, and in spite of old age, poverty, and disappointment, he still hopes and struggles for the advancement of that cause, whose coming triumph he continues to sing. It is the people's duty, we humbly submit, to make some return to a man of this stamp. And there are others. Smart, of Leicester, who was one of our veterans even in the time of the first Chartist Convention (1839) and one of the best of men who sat in that assembly. And a still older patriot, Thomas Preston, the link which unites the Chartism of 1846 to the Radicalism of 1816; and we believe we might go further back and add the "Jacobinism" of 1796. Here is a man who, fifty years ago, paid his adoration to Liberty, at a time when

"It was treason to love her, and death to defend"

and from that time to the present he has never faltered. In the unhappy times when Sidmouth, Castlereagh, and their vile confederates ruled the land, poor PRESTON encountered many changes, and only narrowly escaped the fate of THISTLEWOOD. Even now, when too infirm to take part in public agitation, his thoughts are ever directed towards the great object of his youth's devotion. RICHARDS of the Potteries, is another of those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," and by whose labours the people have profited, and whose sacrifices the people should gratefully compensate. We shall watch events; and if we see cause, we shall return to this subject in the course of a week or two. One thing we promise, "NO LYING, SLANDERING, AND EVIL SPEAKING," shall render us unmindful of the claims of the Veteran Patriots, and the duty we owe to them.

In the *Star* of June 20th, under the head of "Songs for the People," appeared some lines on "The Chartist Exiles";—the following is by the same author:—

SONG.

Let princes and potentates talk of their grandeur,
Of fops and of fools, and of heaven knows what!
Let sycophants base be content for to pander,
To "His Lordship of this," and "His Lordship of that."
Let factions divide, and remain disunited,
For corn-lord and cotton-lord ne'er shall agree;
Let them quarrel—let them fight, though our aid is invited,
We'll stand by ourselves, and resolve to be free!

Let them boast of their wealth, and their will to support us,—
They feed us, they clothe us, they get not, they give,—
But away with their stuff! we've been starved long enough;
And I think its high time we were learning to live.

Though peer, priest, and prelate, unite to enthral us,
Th' attempt shall be empty, and futile, and vain:
We, too, shall combine, and whate'er may befal us,
We'll measure their doom by the length of our chain!

Too long we've been plundered—*we'll stand it no longer!*
Oppression has bounds that it cannot surpass;
We'll marshal our troops,—we'll get stronger and stronger,
And shatter our fetters, though welded of brass!

Let them jest, let them jibe, let them jeer, and deride us;
We're "base," and we're "brutal,"—we're "bloodthirsty" elves!
But no more of their stuff! we've been fool'd long enough,
And I think it's high time for to govern ourselves.

Edinburgh, June 22nd, 1846. J. HARKNESS.

Other contributors will find their favours noticed in our "answers to correspondents."

We last week quoted the beautiful poetry and poetical prose of William Howitt, we should like to have quoted in our present number specimens of the not less beautiful poetry of Mary Howitt; but "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined" we cannot do so at present. But if we cannot find room for any of Mary Howitt's original compositions, we will make room for something the next best. Our readers are familiar with the poetry of the noble German poet Freiligrath, several of whose most beautiful productions have appeared in this journal; they will therefore welcome the following lines from that gifted minstrel's pen. The piece is translated by Mary Howitt, and of course contains something of her own inspiration as well as that of the poet she translates:—

REQUIESCAT.

BY FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

(*Written expressly for the People's Journal.*)

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

Whoe'er the ponderous hammer wields;
Whoe'er compels the earth to flourish;
Or reaps the golden harvest-fields
A wife and little ones to nourish:
Whoever guides the laden bark;
Or, where the mazy wheels are turning,
Toils at the loom, till after dark,
Food for his white-hair'd children earning;

To him be honour and renown!
Honour to handicraft and tillage;
To every sweat-drop falling down
In crowded mills or lonesome village!
All honour to the plodding swain
Who holds the plough!—Be't too awarded
To him who works with head and brain,
And starves! Pass him not unregarded;

Whether in chambers close and small
'Mid musty tomes he fancy smothers;
Or, of the trade the bondaged thrall,
He dramas writes and songs for others;
Or, whether he, for wretched pay,
Translate the trash which he despises;
Or, learning's serf, puts, day by day
Dunce-corps through classic exercises;

He also is a prey to care,
To him 'tis said, "starve thou or borrow!"
Grey grows betimes his raven hair,
And to the grave pursues him sorrow!
With hard compulsion and with need,
He, like the rest, must strive untiring,
And his young children's cry for bread
Maims his free spirit's glad aspiring!

Ah, such a one to me was known!
With heavenward aim his course ascended:—
Yet deep in dust and darkness prone,
Care, sordid care, his life attended.
An exile, and with bleeding breast
He groaned in his severest trial;
Want goaded him to long unrest,
And scourged to bitterest self-denial.

Thus, heart-sick, wrote he line on line,
With hollow cheek and eye of sadness;
While hyacinth and leafy vine
Were fluttering *in the morning's gladness.*
The throstle sung and nightingale,
The soaring lark hymned joy unending,
Whilst thought's day-labourer, worn and pale,
Over his weary book was bending.

Yet though his heart sent forth a cry,
Still strove he for the great ideal;
"For this," said he, "is poesy,
And human life this fierce ordeal!"
And when his courage left him quite,
One thought kept hope his heart alive in,
"*I have preserved my honour bright;*
And for my dear ones I am striving!"

At length his spirit was subdued!
The power to combat and endeavour
Was gone, and his heroic mood
Came only fitfully, like fever!
The muses' kiss sometimes at night
Would set his pulses wildly beating;
And his high soul soared towards the light
When night from morning was retreating!

He long has lain the turf beneath,
The wild winds through the grass are sighing;
No stone is there, no mourning wreath,
To mark the spot where he is lying.
Their faces swoln with weeping, forth
His wife and children went,—God save them!
Young paupers, heirs to nought on earth,
Save the pure name their father gave them!

All honour to the plodding swain
That holds the plough! Be it too awarded
To him who works with head and brain,
And starves! Pass him not unregarded!
To toil, all honour and renown!
Honour to handicraft and tillage!
To every sweat-drop falling down
In crowded mills and lonely village!

This Fourth day of July is the anniversary of the glorious "Declaration of American Independence," when the founders of the Western Republic proclaimed for the first time in the history of mankind, that "All Men are Born Free and Equal." It must be admitted that as yet this declaration of a great principle has not been fully carried out even amongst the people who pride themselves upon having given birth to that declaration, nevertheless the progressive changes which have taken place since the 4th of July, '76, in the old world as well as in the new, inspire us with the liveliest faith that that principle will yet be universally acknowledged and practically acted upon. This, then, is a fitting occasion for us to give publicity in our columns to certain patriotic lyrics in high repute amongst our American brethren. We will, however, premise with the following beautiful lines by an English lady:—

WASHINGTON.

Land of the West, though passing brief the record of thine age,
Thou hast a name that darkens all on history's wide page.
Let all the blasts of fame ring out—thine shall be loudest far;
Let others boast their satellites—thou hast the planet star.
Thou hast a name whose characters of light shall ne'er depart;
'Tis stamped upon the dullest brain, and warms the coldest heart.
A war-cry fit for any land where freedom's to be won;
Land of the West! it stands alone—it is thy WASHINGTON!

Rome had its Cæsar, great and brave; but stain was on his wreath;
He liv'd the heartless conqueror, and died the tyrant's death.
France had its eagle; but its wings, though lofty they might soar,
Were spread in false ambition's flight, and dipp'd in murder's gore.
Those hero-gods, whose mighty sway would fain have chain'd the waves;
Who flesh'd their blades with tiger zeal, to make a world of slaves;
Who, though their kindred barr'd the path, still fiercely waded on;
Oh! where shall be their "glory" by the side of WASHINGTON!

He fought, but not with love of strife; he struck but to defend;
And ere he turn'd a people's foe, he sought to be a friend.
He strove to keep his country's right by reason's gentle word,
And sighed when fell injustice threw the challenge—sword to sword;
He stood for Liberty and Truth, and dauntlessly led on,
'Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of WASHINGTON.

No car of triumph bore him through a city fill'd with grief;
No groaning captives at the wheels proclaim'd him *victor chief*;
He broke the gyves of slavery with strong and high disdain,
And cast no sceptre from the links when he had crushed the chain.
He saved his land; but did not lay his soldier trappings down,
To change them for the regal vest, and "don" a kingly crown.
Fame was too earnest in her joy—too proud of such a son—
To let a robe and title mark a noble WASHINGTON!

England, my heart is truly thine, my loved, my native earth!
The land that holds a mother's grave, and gave that mother birth.
Oh keenly sad would be the fate that thrust me from thy shore,
And faltering my breath that sighed, "farewell for ever more."
But did I meet such adverse lot, I would not seek to dwell
Where olden heroes wrought the deeds for Homer's songs to tell.
Away, thou gallant ship! I'd cry, and bear me swiftly on;
But bear me from my own fair land to that of WASHINGTON.

Some time ago we expressed a wish that some one of our American friends would favour us with two or three of the best of their national songs. This wish has been responded to by our old friend Mr. DEVYR (formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), editor of the *Anti-Renter*, who, in a late number of that journal, kindly reprinted the three songs which we next give successively. The first is the far-famed—

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY S. F. KEY.

O! say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Give proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream—
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner. O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band, who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace may the Heaven-rescu'd land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must; when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"*In God is our trust*:"
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

TUNE—"*Humors of Glen.*"

Come strike the bold anthem, the war-dogs are howling,
Already they snuff up their prey;
The red cloud of war o'er our forests is scowling,
Soft peace spreads her wings, and flies weeping away;
The infants affrighted, cling close to their mothers,
The youths grasp their swords, for the combat prepare;
While beauty weeps, fathers and lovers and brothers,
Who rush to display the American Star.

Come blow the shrill bugle, the loud drum awaken,
The dread rifle seize—let the cannon deep roar:
No heart with pale fear, or faint doubtings be shaken,
No slave's hostile foot shall e'er tread our shore;
Shall mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters left weeping,
Insulted by ruffians, be dragg'd to despair;
Oh no, from the hills the proud eagle comes swooping,
And waves to the brave the American Star.

The spirits of Washington, Warren, Montgomery,
Look down from the clouds, with bright aspect serene,
Come, soldiers, a tear and a toast to their memory,
Rejoicing they'll see us, as they once have been;
To us the high boon by the gods has been granted,
To spread the glad tidings of liberty far,
Let millions invade us, we'll meet them undaunted,
And conquer or die by the American Star.

Your hands then, dear comrades, round liberty's altar,
United, we swear by the souls of the brave!
Not one, from the strong resolution shall falter,
To live independent or sink in the grave,
Then freemen fill up—Lo!—the striped banner's flying,
The high bird of liberty screams through the air,
Beneath her oppression and tyranny dying—
Success to the beaming American Star.

ODE.—FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

To the sages who spoke—to the heroes who bled—
To the day, and the deed—strike the harpstrings of glory
Let the song of the ransom'd remember the dead,
And the tongue of the eloquent hallow the story.
O'er the bones of the bold,
Be that story long told,
And on Fame's golden tablets their triumphs enroll'd,
Who on freedom's green hills freedom's banner unfurl'd,
And the beacon-fire rais'd that gave light to the world.

'Twas for us and our children, to conquer or die,
Undaunted they stood where the war-storm burst o'er them;
Each blade drew a thunderbolt down from the sky,
Till the foeman turn'd pale, and was withered before them.
Then from liberty's band,
Went a shout thro' the land,
As the rainbow of peace their fair heritage spann'd;
Where the banner of freedom in pride was unfurl'd,
And the beacon-fire rose that gave light to the world.

They are gone—mighty men! and they sleep in their fame;
Shall we ever forget them, Oh, never! no, never!—
Let our sons learn from us to embalm each great name,
And the anthem send down 'Independence for ever.'
Wake, wake, heart and tongue!
Keep the theme ever young—
Let their deeds thro' the long line of ages be sung,
When on freedom's green hills freedom's banner unfurl'd
And the beacon fire rais'd that gave light to the world.

The true poetic fire breathes in every line of these enthusiastic songs, which fitly represent the sentiments of a people ardent in their defence of liberty, and who have had to win that liberty by the fierce aids of strife and war. Thus viewed, we greatly admire the above songs; still we do not think that either of them is worthy of being recognised as "*the* national song" of the Americans. This honour is we believe, generally conceded to "The Star Spangled Banner," which contains, however, too much of the "glory" of war, for us to desire to regard it as the lyrical representative of the American people. But the American nation, besides passing through a fiery ordeal at its birth, is but young yet, and nations, like men, need experience to guide them to wisdom. Thus far the "Star Spangled Banner" has been not an unworthy national song, but as the day is *fast coming* when our stupid "God Save the Queen," will be abandoned, and our "Rule Britannia" reformed—and a few amendments would make it a truly noble hymn—so we are persuaded will the Americans produce a song more worthy of their advanced state, which while doing justice to American greatness and not repudiating the sword when necessary for the defence of freedom, will prefer the fraternity of mankind to the egotism of a *single nation*, and the triumphs of peace over those of war.

We think we may here appropriately introduce the following lines by a celebrated American poet.

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the villages with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the Death-Angle touches those swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Misery
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan—
Which, through the ages that have gone before us,
In long reverberations reach our own.

On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,
Through Cimbric forest roars the Norseman's song,
And loud amid the universal clamour,
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong.

I hear the Florentine, who from his palace
Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din,
And Aztec priests upon their teocallis,
Beat the wild war-drums made of serpent's skin.

The tumult of each sacked and burning village;
The shout, that every prayer for mercy drowns;
The soldier's revels in the midst of pillage,
The wail of famine in beleagured towns!

The bursting shell, the gateway rent asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapson of the cannonade.

Is it, oh man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on the forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through dark generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations
I hear once more the voice of Christ say 'Peace.'

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shake the skies;
But beautiful as the songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of Love arise.

A cheer for our American brethren this fourth of July. A cheer for the memories of Washington, Jefferson, and their immortal brother heroes and sages, who, on this day, "kindled a light which shall yet set the world in a blaze." A cheer, an universal chorus of fraternal thanksgiving to the brave good men who, on the other side of the Atlantic have aided the brave good men on this side in preserving the peaceful union of the two countries so lately threatened by the mad promptings of the demons of pride, ignorance and war. Hurrah for the *glorious victory* which both nations have gained in the settlement of the Oregon question, the glorious victory of love over hate, friendship over fratricide, humanity over cruelty civilisation over barbarism, progression over retrogression, in short *peace over war*. "ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL." Yea, and they shall so live! That consummation so "devoutly to be wished," will be best accelerated by the fraternal and peaceful aid which Britons and Americans must and will afford each other.

We lately had occasion to find fault with some poetry of CHARLES MACKAY'S, but the following piece by the same author commands and has our applause:—

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We make no boast of Waterloo;
Its name excites no pride in us;
We have no hatred of the French,
No scorn of Yankee or of Russ.
The *glory* that our fathers gained
In bloody warfare years agone,
And which they talk of o'er their cups,
Gives us no joy to think upon.

And in this year of "forty-six,"
We rising men in life's young prime,
Are men who think the French have done
The world good service in their time.
And for their sakes, and for our own,
And freedom's sake all o'er the earth,
We'd rather let old feuds expire,
And cling to something better worth.

To be at strife, however just,
Has no attraction to our mind:
And as for nations fond of war,
We think them pests of humankind.
Still—if there "must" be rivalry
Betwixt us and the French,—why then
Let earth behold us, while we show
Which of the two are better men.

We'll try the rivalry of Arts,
Of Science, Learning, Freedom, Fame—
We'll try who first shall light the world
With Charity's divinest flame—
Who best shall elevate the poor,
And teach the wealthy to be true—
We want no rivalry of arms,
We want no boast of Waterloo.

We conclude with the following magnificent piece from the pen of the same author:—

THE THREE PREACHERS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

There are three preachers, ever preaching,
Each with eloquence and power—
One is old, with locks of white,
Skinny as an anchorite;
And he preaches every hour,
With a shrill fanatic voice,
And a bigot's fiery scorn:—
"Backwards, ye presumptuous nations!
Man to misery is born—
Born to drudge, and sweat, and suffer—
Born to labour, and to pray.
Priests and kings are God's vicegerents;
Man must worship and obey.
Backwards, ye presumptuous nations!
Back! be humble, and obey!"

The second is a milder preacher;
Soft he talks, as if he sung.
Sleek and slothful is his look;
And his words, as from a book,
Issue glibly from his tongue.
With an air of self-content,
High he lifts his fair, white hands:—
"Stand ye still, ye restless nations;
And be happy all ye lands!
Earth was made by one Almighty;
And to meddle is to mar.
Change is rash, and ever was so—
We are happy as we are.
Stand ye still, ye restless nations,
And be happy as ye are!"

Mightier is the younger preacher;
Genius flashes from his eyes,
And the crowds who hear his voice
Give him, while their souls rejoice,
Throbbing bosoms for replies.
Awed they listen, yet elated,
While his stirring accents fall:—
"Forward! ye deluded nations;
Progress is the rule of all.
Man was made for healthful effort;
Tyranny has crush'd him long;
He shall march from good to better,
Nor be patient under wrong.
Forward! ye awaken'd nations,
And do battle with the wrong.

"Standing still is childish folly—
Going backward is a crime,
None should patiently endure
Any ill that he can cure.
Onward! keep the march of Time—
Onward, while a wrong remains
To be conquer'd by the right—
While Oppression lifts a finger
To affront us by his *might*;
While an error clouds the reason;
While a sorrow gnaws the heart;
While a slave awaits his freedom,
Action is the wise man's part:
Forward; ye awaken'd nations!
Action is the people's part.

"*Onward! there are ills to conquer*—
Ills that on yourselves you've brought,
There is wisdom to discern,
There is temperance to learn,
And enfranchisement for thought.
Hopeless poverty and toil
May be conquer'd, if you try.
Vice, and wretchedness, and famine
Give beneficence the lie,
Onward! onward! and subdue them!
Root them out—their day has pass'd;
Goodness is alone immortal;
Evil was not made to last
Forward! ye awaken'd people!
And your sorrow shall not last."

And the preaching of this preacher
Stirs the pulses of the world,
Tyranny has curb'd its pride;
Errors that were deified
Into darkness have been hurl'd.
Slavery and liberty,
And the wrong and right have met,
To decide their ancient quarrel.
Onward, preacher! onward yet!
There are pens to tell your progress;
There are eyes that pine to read;
There are hearts that burn to aid you;
There are arms in hour of need.
Onward, preacher! onward nations!
WILL must ripen into DEED.

General Intelligence.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Monday, shortly after two o'clock, a message was received at the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Shoreditch, per electric telegraph, that a lady had her pocket picked in the refreshment room at Cambridge, and the suspected party had just left by the up train for London; then a full description followed by the same rapid mode of communication; and, on the arrival of the train, the alleged culprit was consigned to custody. A watch with the initials E. A. B., and £2 18s. in cash were found on his person.

STRANGE FACT.—An enormous solan-goose, measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings across the back, was caught upon a haddock line last week by Mr. George Taylor, fisherman, Newton-green. It had dived to the depth of forty feet for a fish which it caught in its gullet; but in rising to the surface again the hook adjoining the line on which it found its prey got hold of its wing in such a secure manner that it was easily dragged into the boat. The bird is pure white, with black tipped wings and was sent to us alive by the captor.—*Ayr Observer.*

A NOVEL NEWSPAPER CARRIER.—At the present time a little black bull-headed terrier, belonging to Mr. Powell, carpet manufacturer, of the Cross, comes to Deighton's library every evening of publication of the *Journal*, without an attendant, and fetches the paper, which it duly conveys with all punctuality and despatch to its master. If the publication has not commenced it will leave the premises and return; and on one or two occasions has unfortunately dropped the paper in the street, when it immediately started back to the shop, and would not leave until furnished with a second copy.—*Worcester Journal.*

SHOCKING MURDER.—We are informed by a correspondent from Saintfield, that upon St. John's-day a most distressing outrage was committed in the streets of that village. In the evening, when a lodge of Freemasons had returned from Newtonbreda, a man in a state of great excitement from drunkenness appeared in the main street, with a sword in his hand, swearing in a frightful manner that he would take the life of some person before night. A short time afterwards a young lad happening to cross his path, upon whom he dealt most unmerciful blows with his naked sword. The infuriated man, after wounding the helpless boy in many places, afterwards thrust his weapon into the belly of his victim, who writhed in agony for nearly half an hour, when he expired. According to our correspondent the name of the murderer in Shaw M'Geean, a publican in Saintfield.—*Belfast News Letter.*

SUGAR-MAKING IN FRANCE.—The number of houses for making domestic sugar in France, in work since the commencement of the season to the end of May, was 306; the quantity made 32,351,754 kiliogrammes (about 800,000 cwt.), and the consumption 32,770,305 kiliogrammes, being an augmentation on the corresponding period of 1845 of twelve refiners. 3,835,720 kiliogrammes of produce, and 3,212,515 on the consumed. The amount of duty raised in 1845 was 8,090,141 francs, against 5,442,22 fr. in 1845.

FREAK OF FORTUNE.—*Pictorial Times.*—Mrs. Jane Rutherford, of Sedgefield, the fortunate lady who obtained the prize of £1,000, by purchasing a subscriber's ticket from the *Pictorial Times*, last week received the amount of that sum from the proprietors of that journal.

FEARFUL CALAMITY BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday, a building at Robert-town was struck with lightning, and almost completely demolished, while there were thirty-six girls at work occupied in card-making. All of them were more or less scorched by the electric fluid, and the lives of several are considered in great danger. We cannot too vividly depict the horror of the scene which ensued, nor the consternation which was the result of so fearful calamity.

COAL PIT EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday last, an explosion of fire damp took place in the coal pits at Madgley; a miner, named Richard Ripley, was burnt to death; the rest of the workmen escaped without injury.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A FLOCK OF SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A very remarkable event has just occurred at Mendip Hill, which startled all in that rural district by its great and astounding singularity. Henry Davis, Esq., who resides near Hunter's Lodge, was greatly alarmed on Saturday evening, owing to the terrific effect produced by the thunder storm among his flocks, the lightning having struck seventy-four two-teeth sheep dead nearly at one flash. As our correspondent wrote, the farm servants were removing the bodies in waggons and carts. With the exception of five or six, they had all, at the moment of the storm, been standing in a row under a wall when they were struck dead—many falling over one another at the same instant of time.

SOWING HALFPENCE FOR CORN.—Last evening a more than moderately eccentric citizen of Salisbury evinced his enthusiasm at the passing of the Corn Bill by parading the streets, and scattering halfpence broad-cast amongst the mob, who of course accompanied him in large numbers. This generous bidding for popularity was enhanced by the fact, that the patriotic individual had been busily engaged during the day in collecting from his free trade neighbours "the browns" necessary for the exhibition.—*Salisbury Herald.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On Friday evening, an elderly female, named Webber, seventy-five years of age, committed suicide in a most determined manner, by cutting her throat with a razor, under a clump of trees in Bonner's fields, within a hundred yards of the chief entrance gate into Victoria Park.

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen; and, he had no doubt, that under very favourable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ours. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this devastation been? It might be further inquired—Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for its transgressions? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it met with the fate which Scripture told us was reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture.—*Dr. Scoresby.*

NOVEL PUNISHMENT.—Major-General Sir Charles Napier, to punish the captain of a Queen's regiment for allowing a native court martial, of which he was president, to pass an illegal sentence, ordered him to write out, with his own hands, the articles of war.

A CARD PLAYER ASLEEP.—A Cumberland schoolmaster, weary and worn out with the labours of the week, sat himself down, a few Saturday nights ago, to a quiet game at cards, and stuck to the amusement till the clock struck twelve. On the following morning he went to church—and then went to sleep. In the middle of the sermon, the congregation were startled by a loud thump in the pedagogue's pew, and a louder cry of—"Spades is trumps, and I'll stand!" The parson came to a stand. His hearers tittered. The "miserable sinner" woke up; and encountering wicked glances on every side, would gladly have vanished through the roof, or sunk through the floor.

The *Richmond Star* says another relic of the classic ages was found in that city, being a dog's collar, supposed to belong to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of having *his name engraved upon it.*

VICTORIA PARK.—During the present summer the progress of the works has attracted a great attendance of fashionable visitors. It was visited recently by Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the former of whom expressed his approbation of the manner in which the park was laid out, as well as at the numerous and orderly attendance.

A HELMET, similar to that worn by the Prussian army, is to be adopted by the British army, in place of the late chaco, which is universally disliked.

ONE OF THE HANDLES of the coffin of Mary, Queen of Scots, was sold among the late Mr. Upcott's collection of curiosities for two guineas.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.—These people are making great efforts just now to get up the steam by out-of-door preaching, by placarding the walls with large bills about "the Midnight Cry," and by importing fresh Americans to assist them in the dissemination of their delusions. On Friday evening last Brother Dealtry held forth on the Hoe, but the Right Worshipful sent one of the blues to warn him off, when the preacher very knowingly said, that he had finished his discourse. On Sunday evening the Hoe was like a fair, for Dealtry was there, mounted on a small stand in the middle of the field belonging to the Ordnance, preaching away like a man bereft of his reason. Near him was a man standing with a pole, on which were a number of figures of naked beings, so coloured as to represent some of the strange characters described by the prophet Daniel. Dealtry himself was dressed like some of the Divines as we see them portrayed in old works on theology—he had a small black skull cap on, and a peculiar kind of black gown, like that of a regular clergyman in its shape, only made to sit close to the body, and as it was tied round the waist, Dealtry looked very slender and somewhat dandyish. This, together with his excited and wild gesticulation, gave him a very strange appearance. His discourse teemed with his usual urgent appeals and warnings, and at the close he made various announcements. Some laughter was occasioned by the speaker suddenly exclaiming that it had been generally rumoured that Dealtry had prophesied that there would be no more rain. This, he said, was a lie—a downwright lie—and was only a report by those who wished to bring him into disrepute.—*Plymouth Journal.*

GREAT STOPPAGE.—We learn that a large manufacturing firm has stopped during the week, and that its liabilities amount to 70,000*l.*, even the bank account having been overdrawn by 7,000*l.* A meeting of creditors was summoned for yesterday, but we have not heard the result of their proceedings.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

SIR R. PEEL.—A further proof of the kind consideration felt by Sir Robert Peel for the afflicted family of the late Mr. Haydon, has to be recorded. Not content with the prompt pecuniary assistance extended to that lamented artist in the last hours of his life, nor with the liberal sum transmitted to his bereaved widow and orphans, the Premier has made permanent provision for a son of the deceased by appointing him to the situation of landing-waiter in the Customs.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—It is stated that Mr. Dean has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of Customs, and that he is to be succeeded by Sir Thomas Freemantle, the present Deputy Chairman. Further, that the Right Hon. George R. Dawson, who has for some time been a member of the Board of Customs, is to be appointed Deputy Chairman in the place of Sir Thomas Freemantle.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ACKERMANN'S IN THE STRAND.—APPREHENSION OF THE THIEF.—For a considerable time past serious robberies have been committed at Messrs. Ackermann's, and the individual supposed to be implicated was taken at a late hour on Monday. He has been in the service of the firm about nine years, and on Monday night, from suspicion entertained, he was locked in a back room of the shop in the Strand, till a police officer could be called in. He, however, managed to jump out of the window, and escaped till he arrived at his lodgings in Pentonville, on Monday night, when he was taken into custody. Several valuable prints have been found at his lodgings. The prisoner was conveyed to Bow-street station-house.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday last an explosion of fire-damp took place in the coal-pits at Midgley. A miner, named Richard Ripley, was burnt to death; the rest of the workmen escaped without injury.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.—Between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning last a ball, about the size of an orange, apparently fire, was noticed at Woodbridge, moving through the air from the west to south-east, with a long train of light after it. It greatly illuminated the atmosphere during its transit, but disappeared in a few seconds.—*Bury Post.*

FUNERAL OF A HIGHLAND PIPER.—On Sunday the funeral of Joseph Lassie, formerly a well known piper, took place in the following order:—Preceding the mutes, walked an aged piper dressed "in the garb of old Gaul," and bearing a wand. Upon the coffin were placed the pipes belonging to deceased, and immediately following was the widow, supported by the piper to the Earl of Aberdeen, and two other pipers in full Scottish costume. These were followed by the other mourners, the rear being brought up by pipers dressed in the tartans of the various clans to which they belonged.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN ENGINE-DRIVER.—A man named George Hocker, engine-driver at the Grace Mary Colliery, Rowley Regis, has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of a collier through his negligence on Monday last. It appears that the deceased was being drawn up from the pit, and Hocker having neglected to slacken the engine, the skip struck with great violence against the pulley of the pit-frame, and the deceased was jerked out of the skip, fell heavily on the ground and was killed.

PIGEONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent writes from Camden that a flock of pigeons passed over that city, at least a mile in length and half a mile in width! Enough to make a pie for all creation, says an American editor.

TURNS-OUT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The masons on the railway near Kendal have struck for an advance of wages—asking 5s. 0d. per day; and the wallers, both on the line and those working on buildings in the town and neighbourhood, have also struck for an advance, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day. No agreement has as yet been come to, so that the men remain out, and the works are at a stand-still.

TROOPS FOR THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—The second battalion of the 6th Royal Regiment, at present only 300 rank and file, under the command of Major Crofton, embarked at Cork, on Friday, on board Her Majesty's ship Crocodile and Blenheim transport, for Fort York, Hudson's Bay.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Died on the 15th inst., at Graigenoe, parish of Holycross, in this county, Michael Carroll, at the venerable age of 103 years. This man, as I can learn, was in good health and could speak distinctly until about half an hour before his death, and was never known to be a day on the bed until yesterday (Monday).

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A very interesting fact in natural history has taken place at Ferryfield, a passage on the Tay. Some time ago, a pair of "water wag-tails" built their nest under the bow of the ferry boat, in which may be seen at present four young ones, attended by the female with the greatest care, notwithstanding the bustle and noise of the passengers crossing and recrossing the ferry. If the male bird arrives with food for his mate when the boat is on the passage, he follows and perches on the nest, and feeds her without the least appearance of fear. Mr. Baird, the tacksman of the ferry, has given orders that they be as little molested as possible.

In February last an English Coachman, named Pye, in the service of Mrs. Maxwell, having in the Bois de Boulogne unbridled his horse, and the animal being suddenly frightened by the smacking of a carter's whip it became restive, and struck an old man named Bergounieux, with such violence that he died. Pye was tried on Saturday for his negligence, and sentenced to six days' imprisonment, and to pay 300fr. a year to the Widow Bergounioux for her life. Mrs. Maxwell was declared by the Tribunal to be responsible for this payment.

A ROBIN'S NEST IN AN ORGAN.—On Sunday last, during divine service in St. Michael's Church, in this town, the organist found some obstruction in the organ that prevented him playing, and on searching for the cause after the congregation were dismissed, discovered to his no small astonishment a robin's nest, with three young ones in it. They were not disturbed in their singular retreat, but were left to take their flight, which they will be able to do in a few days.—*Shropshire Conservative.*

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident occurred to the engine of the passenger train which left Paddington at three-quarters past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, between West Drayton and the Slough station. The machinery on one side of the engine having become disabled, and the train having been brought to a full stop, considerable fears were entertained by the passengers, in consequence of the express train being shortly expected from Paddington on the same line of rails. A messenger was instantly despatched up the line to notify the accident to the engine driver of the express train; the passengers by the train with the disabled engine in the mean time, leaving the carriages, and taking refuge in the fields. The express train, however, shortly after arrived, and the engine being of sufficient power, propelled the other train onwards to Slough, were another engine was attached, which proceeded with the passengers to Bristol.

EAGLES.—A great number of eagles' nests have appeared on the estate of Applecross this season, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the gamekeeper to get the birds destroyed, they seem to increase. It is singular that game is increasing very rapidly in the immediate vicinity of these eyries, and it would appear that the eagle will not molest game if it can obtain carrion. Applecross abounds naturally to a very great degree with vermin, and it is nevertheless as well stocked with game as any estate in the Highlands. A number of corn fields close to the villages were perfectly destroyed last harvest by herds of red deer which invaded them.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE NEW MODEL PRISON, CLERKENWELL.—This building, intended as a place of confinement for persons undergoing examinations at the different police offices, as well as for persons waiting for trial, is very fast approaching completion. It consists of four buildings, each one containing 250 cells, and each cell furnished with water, convenience for washing, &c.; and it is intended that from the time a person enters the prison till he leaves it, he shall hold no communication with any other prisoner.

MONSTER TRAIN.—The Eastern Counties Railway Company had an excursion train from Yarmouth and Norwich on Monday last. Upon the arrival of the train at the Shoreditch Station, it consisted of 51 carriages, all quite full, drawn by two of the most powerful engines of the company. The number of passengers (exclusive of children under three years of age, amounting to about 200, who travelled free,) was 1,871, making a total of more than two thousand persons.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNICATION was made to the Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, at its last meeting, by a Greek Physiologist, a M. Eseltja, who asserts that by the assistance of electric light, he has been enabled to *see through* the human body, and thus to detect the existence of deep-seated visceral disease. He has followed the operations of digestion and of circulation. He has *seen* the nerves in motion. M. Eseltja has imposed the name of "Anthropascope" on his extraordinary discovery(?)

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from Persia state that this dreadful disease is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabul, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A conference of the promoters of the temperance movement, consisting of delegates from various societies, will be held in London on the 4th of August. On the 7th of August there will be a public meeting in Covent Garden Theatre, which has been engaged for the purpose.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The electric telegraph from Rugby to Leeds was completed on Wednesday week. From Leeds to Rugby, a distance of 122 miles, intelligence of any important event may be communicated through the instrumentality of the telegraph in the short space of three minutes.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER of the 18th of July, will contain the commencement of several Series of Papers of Social Importance and Entertainment, by himself and his EMINENT LITERARY ASSOCIATES; and also a mass of News and Information well digested and arranged, suitable to family reading. Office, 169, Strand, where Prospectuses may be had, Gratis, and of any Town or Country Newsvender.

TO ADVERTISERS. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulating amongst thousands of all classes, will afford an excellent opportunity to Advertisers. Advertisements, as far as possible, classified and inserted in leading places, according to priority of reception at the office, 169, Strand, where Prospectuses can be had, Gratis, or of any Town or Country Newsvender.

In Weekly Numbers at ONE PENNY. and Monthly Parts at Sixpence, the

LONDON PIONEER, containing Sixteen large Quarto Pages (48 columns) for One Penny, in which will be found an immense mass of entertaining and useful matter—Original Tales and Romances of the first order, besides some very useful Essays, Original Poetry, and Articles on Domestic Economy, Science, and Manufacture. The LONDON PIONEER devotes a portion of its columns to the advancement of social happiness. It wages deadly war against all corruption and monopoly; fears no party; is wedded to no party, but advocates the rights of labour and the emancipation of commercial enterprise throughout the world, with peace on earth and good will towards all mankind. No. 11 is this day published. Part 2 is also ready.

No. 12, published on Thursday, July 9, will contain EUGENE SUE'S New Novel, entitled MARTIN the FOUNDLING; or, MEMOIRS of a VALET DE CHAMBRE.

Published by B. D. COUSINS, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, and so'd by all Booksellers.

N.B. No. 7 of the LONDON PIONEER, contains a curious Dialogue between a Dead Body and a Mesmerist.

AN ADDRESS TO WORKING MEN.

IN WHICH IS SHOWN

LABOUR IS NOT CAPITAL.

But is—A Principal, not a Commodity.—A Power, not a Thing.—An Attribute, not an Article.—Nature's opposition to Riches.—On Strikes.

Second Edition. In which is added, Men and Masters in a Fix.

BY W. R. GOULSON.

Price ONE PENNY. May be had, by application at the Author's, 19, Cross-street, opposite the Tax Office; and of Mr. Abel Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester; also of Mr. J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, London.

THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST'S WORKS.

To be had of John Cleave, and all booksellers. (Price One Shilling.)

TWO ORATIONS

AGAINST

TAKING AWAY HUMAN LIFE,

UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

"These orations are the outpourings of a mind that WILL make itself heard. A free, generous, loving nature speaks out in every page. We do not doubt that many a sneer will be called forth by a perusal of this work; but we ask those who SNEER, to REFUTE it if they can."—*Nottingham Review.*

Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate-street.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES.

A Prison Rhyme. In Ten Books. (One Vol., 7s. 6d.)

"The most wonderful effort of intellectual power produced within the last century."—*The Britannia.*

"We must cordially confess that we have read the whole with a feeling of unfeigned astonishment."—*Eclectic Review.*

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

(Two Vols, 15s.)

'They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the masses;' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve to be so."—*Atlas.*

Also, just published,

THE BARON'S YULE FEAST.

A Christmas Rhyme. In Four Cantos. (One Vol., 5s.)

"The Baron's Yule Feast" has a genial spirit, various subjects, and a popular animated style. The poem is the best of Mr. Cooper's productions."—*Spectator.*

Published by Jeremiah How, 209, Piccadilly.

In the press, and shortly will be published,

CAPTAIN COBLER;

OR, THE REBEL PRIOR.

An Historical Romance, of the reign of Henry VIII. In 3 vols. sewed, 2s. 6d. per vol. (Containing as much matter as the ordinary half-guinea vols.)

TO TAILORS.

Now ready,

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

Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts—first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s.

A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, 8s. the set; they are peculiarly useful in every branch of the Cutting department, in the Tailoring business. Patterns to measure, of every description, post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats on. Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual.

N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being sent.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

UBSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3; Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; Liveries equally cheap—at the Great Western Emporium, Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The art of cutting taught.

DAGURREOTYPE AND CALOTYPE.

THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES CASES, and every other article used in making and mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars, London. Descriptive Catalogues gratis.

LEREBOURS' celebrated ACHROMATIC TRIPLET LENSES for the MICROSCOPE, sent to any part of the country at the following prices:—Deep Power, 60s.; Low Power, 25s. Every article warranted. Practical instructions, Three Guineas.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.

WM. FARRIS solicits the attention of the Public to his well selected Stock of Paper Hangings, of which he has always a large stock on hand for inspection or sale, commencing with

Bed Room Paper from ½d. per yard.
Staircase ditto ¾d. „
Sitting Room ditto 1½d. „
Drawing Room ditto 2½d. „

Grained and other papers equally cheap for Ready Money only, at the Manufactory.

18, Cumberland Row, King's Cross, Opposite the Chalk Road.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

OLD HUMBUG WITH A NEW "CRY."

The Tadpoles and Tapers of the political world, have in their profound wisdom laid it down as an axiom, that nothing can be done without a "cry." The readers of *Coningsby* will remember how puzzled their two worthies were in the selection of a "good cry" on the eve of a general election, and we imagine the Whigs must have been just now quite as hardly put to their wits, to discover something that would successfully tickle the ears of John Bull.

Their choice displays a sad poverty of invention, a smallness of mind, and a lack of honesty, quite in keeping with the character of the party, who in 1835 made the proposed removal of two or three of the Bedchamber women of the Queen a "national" question; who manufactured a grievance and a "cry" out of an ordinary and routine event, and made hireling scribes fill their maudlin columns with drivelling trash about "friends of youth," "outrage upon the finest sensibilities," "youthful and insulted Queen, from whom the Minister wished to separate attached dependants and companions," and all the fulsome and abominable trash, which at that time made England the laughing stock of Europe, and caused the tears to trickle down the noses of all sentimental old women, whether wearing trowsers or petticoats.

The new "cry" is a compound of two old ones, "Free Trade and Justice to Ireland," is the motto inscribed on the Whig banner. The first is substantially achieved. The passing of PEEL's measure with reference to Corn, virtually knocks down the entire protective system. It was the citadel of that system, and its destruction involves the capitulation of the whole. Its use in the present instance is merely to entrap as far as possible the Free Trade party into the support of a Whig ministry. The second portion, "Justice to Ireland," is an old cry revived for the purpose of playing the old game with that country, namely,—bribing its leaders with places, honours, and pensions, and deceiving its people with hollow mockeries of reform, similar to those last conferred by the Whigs on Ireland.

Everybody remembers the great cry on which the Whigs came into power at the Reform Bill era, "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." How stands the account?

Instead of "Peace" they involved the country in war with almost every quarter of the Globe, and had always half a dozen kettles of hot water on the hob in case any of those in use got cool. The reason why we knocked out brains, cut throats, and battered down towns in Syria for instance, was never comprehended by 999 out of every thousand; perhaps we might go farther and say not even by the authors of the mischief themselves, and we rather imagine that Ibrahim Pacha and the originators of that war will, when they happen to meet, be very considerably puzzled to know what it was all about. They originated a senseless and useless (even if successful) invasion of Afghanistan, in which British blood was poured out like water, and the bones of thousands of British subjects were left to whiten the rocky passes of a country which we were at last compelled to evacuate, with the disgrace of virtual defeat. In short, no more belligerent administration than this avowedly "peaceful" on ever held office in this country, even at the time when war was the trade of ministers, and the whole business of the country was to crush the "French revolution," put down the "Jacobins," or repel the threatened invasion of "Boney."

War is an expensive as well as bloody game. It can't be played without money and plenty of it. The restless monkey-like love of mischief and quarrelling which characterised Lord PALMERSTON's career, produced general distrust, fear, and ill-will among other nations, which, in conjunction with the actual demands of our wars called for additions to our murdering power. The violation of the first item of the pledge was followed by the breaking of the second. "Addition," not "Retrenchment," became the order of the day. The only retrenchment they effected was in the "income" of the country, not in the "expenditure. They found a flourishing and full exchequer, they left an empty one with an annual deficiency of millions. They added to the *debt*, and consequently to the permanent burdens, of the country.

As to their "Reforms," we do not recollect any of them at this moment; which would hardly be the case if they had been of any magnitude. We do remember they gave us the Coercion Bill, which originated the celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten description of them by their present associate in humbug—"The base, bloody, and brutal Whigs." We do remember that they prosecuted the poor man's Press with a relentless hatred, a steady, unflagging and unscrupulous cruelty, which has scarcely any parallel in our history. We do remember that they answered the demands of the Trades Unionists for a just participation in the fruits of their labours, and the assertion of their right to withhold their industry when they thought proper, and to sell it upon their own terms, by the transportation of the Dorchester labourers under judge-made law. We do remember that they imprisoned, tortured, transported, and would have *hanged, if they dared*, those who honestly carried out and acted upon the principles promulgated by the Whigs themselves as to Parliamentary representation. In short, the prominent features of their whole career were the violation of every pledge given on entering office—the enactment of laws so tyrannical and unconstitutional, that, if proposed by the Tories, they would have led to a revolution, and the commission of acts of injustice, oppression and cruelty, which ultimately disgusted the nation; and when, after meanly and selfishly clinging to office for years, after all real power had departed from them, they endeavoured to delude the nation once more into intrusting affairs into their hands, by the "cry" of "cheap Timbers, Corn, and Sugar," they were indignantly driven from office with a heartiness and a sensation of relief such as never before was experienced in the expulsion of any ministry whatever. They appealed to the country, and it answered them by a majority of 100 against Whiggery.

The next "cry" was "High wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do." This, if not originated by them, they were, at all events, not unwilling to take advantage of. On that "modern antique," that entombed abortion, we need say little. At the commencement of the Free Trade agitation it resounded on all sides, but the cry has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," as they approached the winning post; and now, neither PEEL, RUSSELL, nor COBDEN will venture to predict what *prices will be* under the new *regime*. They are one and all amiably ignorant of the future, and forgetful of the past. But if they have lost their recollections we have not; and now that the Corn Law is out of the way we shall watch carefully for the "*high* wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do," which were to follow in its train.

At present, we confess we see no particular signs of the fulfillment of the promise. By the confession of Lord DALHOUSIE at least 1,900,000 quarters of corn are in bond. A considerable quantity of this will be poured into the market at a time when the home-grower will be compelled to sell new wheat to pay old rents. The immediate effect will be, a depreciation of prices; and, so far, *cheapness*, in one sense, may be obtained; but it will be dearly purchased, by "little to do," and small wages for doing it.

Then the full effects of the steady and growing competition of the foreign growers the moment the great British market is opened to him, have yet to be ascertained. They *may* prove beneficial, but, at all events, the free traders, and the Whigs, and COBDEN, are not very sure about it. They all avoid it as a tender point. There is much that is suspicious in that fact. *We* have no doubt on the subject. Increased competition will lead to increased labour and diminished remuneration to the labourers, as it has done before. Whatever advantage the capitalist, the annuitant, and persons with fixed incomes may derive from "cheap foreign bread" the labourer will not participate in them.

This brief review does not inspire us with much hope for the future. Free Trade, if enacted in all its purity to-morrow, will not meet and remove the evils incident to the present position of labour.

If "Justice to Ireland" means in the Whig vocabulary what it meant before, not substantial, political, social, and economical reforms for the great body of the people, but the propitiating of a host of mercenary and trading "patriots" whose only stock in trade is imprudence, and the power of talking nonsense—if Ireland is again to be deluded merely that DANIEL O'CONNELL and his friends may have the pickings of government patronage, then we say that the Whig policy, with regard to Ireland, shall have our most determined and unceasing *opposition*. Let "Young Ireland" look to it in time. Upon them will rest the deepest disgrace that ever fell to the lot of a party, if, after all their professions of patriotism and their aspirations after independence, they suffer their country to be sold to the "base, brutal, and bloody" party, whose former official career was one long insult to the people of Ireland. Ireland must have, not the gilt gingerbread cake, or the showy toy of a holiday, in the person of noblemen who can smile and make bows and receive deputations amiably; it must have solid substantial beef and bread every day. It must be made not merely equal to England, but its whole people as well as those of England and Scotland, must be politically enfranchised, and enabled to enjoy the fruits of their own labours.

To this task we anew consecrate ourselves. We have braved the dungeon—the dock—and the prison. We have encountered all the rigors of Whig government, in order to compel them to do justice to the labouring millions of this empire. We drove them from power in 1840, and we are ready to do so again. The torch light meetings, they so much dreaded shall again, if need be, glare upon their affrighted souls. Oppression shall not press down the people to the dust. The labourer shall not pine for want of food while the harvests he has sown and reaped mock his misery with their abundance. The artisan shall not wander famine stricken and ragged through streets crowded with every description of wealth, the result of his patient and skilful labours. No, this unjust and monstrous system shall fall—come weal, come woe. The 'silent monitor' which bespeaks in terrible but significant language, the deep and burning discontent of an oppressed and outraged people, may again show its light on the midnight sky, the long processions of unemployed and starving men may again darken our streets under Whig misrule. We bid them beware, and we bid them defiance. Our position is taken, and to the last ditch we shall fight to secure to the people THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.

NO SURRENDER!!

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

THE week has been spent in Cabinet making. As yet, the "job is not finished" and, according to rumour, will last some time longer, involving a further adjournment of Parliament and a continued stoppage of public business. This protracture of a final decision on the part of the Whig leader shows internal divisions in the camp. The antipathies which prevented his forming a ministry in November last may be conciliated but are not removed, and the task of conciliation requires time, even among those who are so anxious to dip their snouts in the public mess-trough as the Whig place-hunters.

On Monday night the late Premier delivered his valedictory address to a deeply interested and crowded house; we have given it in full, that the readers of the *Star* may judge for themselves of its merits, and of the merits of the Administration, of whose policy and effects upon national interests, it is a brief historical retrospect and summary. Whatever may be thought of PEEL in other respects by any of our readers, we are certain that not one will refuse to concede that, simply as a speech, we have few parallels to that address in the annals of the British legislature.

It is remarkable as the last official speech of a Prime Minister, whose entire policy at home and abroad has, up to the moment of its delivery, been one of continued and uninterrupted success. Whatever may be the ultimate effects of some of his measures, there has, up to the present moment, not a single cloud risen to cast a shadow upon them. The political seer who has the gift of descrying in the dim horizon of the future the shadows of coming events, may be able to perceive the fallaciousness and the evanescent nature of some of the very measures upon which, at present, the highest opinion is entertained; but the country as a whole does, undoubtedly, concur in thinking, that, taking the whole period of five years during which PEEL has been last in office, there has been more of steady prosperity and constant progress at home, more of dignified, peaceful, and conciliatory policy abroad, than ever distinguished the career of any previous Minister.

How far this was owing to PEEL, and how far to causes over which he had no control, but to which he merely possessed the skill of adapting his policy, will be matter of taste with various individuals, but the fact itself is unquestionable. It was also remarkable as a speech in which the heretofore recognised leader of one, and that the most powerful, section of the aristocracy, frankly confessed that the monopoly of power has for ever departed from it. When he told Parliament, and through Parliament the world, that the new commercial policy had neither been carried by himself nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but by RICHARD COBDEN, he declared the fact of a great revolution in our political and social system. The twin rival sections who used to play at the game of "outs" and "ins," and toss the nation between them like a shuttlecock are henceforth political nullities. As elements in the state, they will have their proper place and weight—as RULERS they are defunct. The PEOPLE henceforward will *rule* themselves. Other Richard Cobdens will arise, giving utterance to the wants of the people; thinking their thoughts, speaking their own words, demanding and enforcing those progressive changes in our laws and institutions which the necessities and intelligence of the age may require. To all such the aristocracy can in future oppose no serious, scarcely even a temporary, obstruction. Power has been transferred from their hands to those of a large portion of the people. We have got the beginning of a great revolution.

Lord PALMERSTON stated one truth in what was otherwise a paltry and pitiful attempt to damage and impair the effect of a speech which contained some truths especially bitter for his palate, when he said the repeal of the Corn Laws was one of the fruits of the Reform Bill. So it is. But mark the inference. If the manufacturing and shop-keeping class of society have by means of the possession of the franchise forced from the reluctant grasp of a wealthy, a proud, and a dominant aristocracy, one of the most dearly cherished and prized of their privileges; if they have coerced the rival leaders of the two great parties to submission to their behests; if what was a few years since declared to be "the height of madness" by Lord MELBOURNE, is now discovered by both PEEL and RUSSELL to be the acme of political wisdom, why should the progress stop there?

Is not the inference irresistible, will it not be universally apparent, that if the possession of the vote has procured the shopkeepers and manufacturers freedom of interchange for commodities, the extension of the vote to the working classes will put them in a position to achieve the freedom of LABOUR? That is the grand preliminary, to the grander changes in the condition of the industrious class, which is the next great object to be kept in view. If the Reform Bill was the parent of Corn Law Repeal, and the signal for the emancipation of trade and commerce from the remaining fetters of territorial feudalism; Universal Suffrage must, in like manner, precede the emancipation of labour from the bondage of capital.

We rejoice that the road is clear at last, of one great obstacle to the clear perception of this fact among all classes of the industrial community. However any portion of them may have been deluded into a belief that their sufferings were caused by the landlord's monopoly now destroyed, they will speedily discover—and that too in the most practical way—by the continuance of these very sufferings, that the corn laws had no more to do with their production than they had with the erection of the Egyptian Pyramids; or Tenterden Steeple with the forming of Goodwin Sands.

It will be a great point gained when this lesson is clearly learned. There will then arise such a demand for the extension of political rights, as the precursor and guarantee of physical, social, and educational improvements in their condition, as will compel the then ruling parties to obey, as readily as the present have now done the commands of the League.

The working classes will not, and do not, seek to restore an *effete* and exploded system of protection. They must, in future seek for a superior, a more lasting and expansive system of protection; first, by the achievement of political enfranchisement; and second, by means of mutual co-operation, and the union of their own labour and capital, to become at once employer and employed. Birmingham Conferences, of so called working classes for the restoration of the antiquated, now dead and buried, system of protection, are only dull farces if nothing worse. For if there is no resurrection, and the leading actors in these farces must presume greatly on the ignorance, and consequent gullibility of the landed aristocracy, when they presume to practice so unblushingly upon it. The restoration of Landlordism, in its old shape, is beyond the power of BENTINCK even though aided by the patriotism, the talent, the integrity, and sobriety of PETER BROPHY!

Of course the political circles are full of rumours as to the course events are likely to take, but we see little use in retailing such mere gossip. The great probability is, that in the course of next week the new Cabinet will be declared, and that after a short prorogation to allow its members to get re-elected, the routine of public business will be finished, together with the private bill business, as far as thought desirable to proceed this session. The difficult and knotty point of the Sugar Duties will be staved off for a session, by a temporary bill continuing the present scale for one year, and in the recess the new Premier will have time to consider which of two alternatives he will adopt—either to dissolve in autumn and meet a new house next year, or present himself to the old one, and on the first defeat experienced from it, to appeal to the country. Probably the love of the half year's salary, and its necessity to some of the more needy of the party, who have for the last five years sat on the shady side of the Speaker's chair, will induce the adoption of the first course. If so, we can hardly help thinking it will be a case of obtaining money under false pretences.

Having in another article spoken at length on the probable policy of the new Minister, it is unnecessary to touch upon it in these cursory remarks. It is sufficient to chronicle the fact, as the only thing worth notice in the Parliamentary proceedings of the week, that JOHN RUSSELL, who was driven from office in 1840 by a disgusted people, who felt his incapacity had almost reduced the nation to bankruptcy; whose annual financial deficiencies were counted not by hundreds of thousands, but by millions, and who like other people in difficulties was obliged to fly "paper kites" to sustain a doubtful and a sinking credit, has replaced ROBERT PEEL, who, in the five years since elapsed, has restored financial prosperity and credit—remitted taxation to a large amount—promoted educational and social reforms—closed victorious wars, in which our enemies were the aggressors, and prevented others by the exhibition of a calm and peaceable, but firm and dignified spirit. Why all this should take place?—why the Minister, whom all parties admit retires with the confidence, admiration, and esteem of his fellow countrymen, should retire—and why the other, who possesses neither the confidence, admiration, nor esteem of any body, save a small clique of personal and hereditary partizans and expectants of office, should come in—is more than we can tell. But so the matter is, and there it must remain until events show the hollowness and transitory nature of the present arrangements and position of parties.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, Saturday Morning, July 4th.

The following has been published this morning as a correct list of the new Ministry.

The fact that Lord John did not make a statement last night, seems to us, however, to make the matter somewhat doubtful, though in the main the list is very likely to prove correct. It offers some excellent materials for criticism, but further remark *is postponed till we see the appointments finally and* officially announced:—

President of the Council ...	Marquis of LANSDOWNE.
Lord Privy Seal ...	Earl of MINTO.
Secretary of State for the Home Department ...	Sir GEORGE GREY
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. ...	Viscount PALMERSTON.
Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs ...	Earl GREY.
First Lord of the Treasury	Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. CHARLES WOOD.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord CAMPBELL.
Paymaster General ...	Mr. MACAULAY.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests ...	Viscount MORPETH.
Postmaster-General ...	Marquis of CLANRICARDE.
President of the Board of Trade	Earl of CLARENDON.
President of the Board of Control	Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE.
Master of the Mint ...	Right Hon. R. L. SHEIL.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Not filled up.*
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of AUCKLAND.
Secretary at War ...	The Hon. FOX MAULE.

The following are members of the Government, but without seats in the Cabinet:

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ...	Earl of BESBOROUGH.
Commander-in-Chief, ...	Duke of WELLINGTON.
Master-General of the Ordnance, ...	Marquis of ANGLESEY.
Attorney-General, ...	Sir THOMAS WILDE.
Lord Advocate for Scotland, ...	Mr. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, ...	Mr. MAITLAND.
Secretary of the Board of Admiralty...	G. H. WARD, Esq.
One of the Lords of the Treasury	Lord EBRINGTON.
Under Secretary for the Home Department... ...	Sir WM. SOMERVILLE.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	The Right Hon. E. J. STANLEY.

"The Duchess of Sutherland will be Mistress of the Robes.

"We understand that either Mr. C. Buller or Mr. Hawes will be Under-Secretary for the Colonies."

* It is believed that Mr. Labouchere will have this appointment. He has vacated his seat in Parliament, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; but in moving for the writ for a new election for the borough of Taunton, it was not stated what post had been assigned to Mr. L.

To Readers & Correspondents.

MR. O'CONNOR AND MR. COOPER.—We have received the following:— 35, Milton-street, City.

Brother Chartists:—It appears by the *Star* of the 27th inst, that at the City Locality a committee has been appointed for the purpose of making preparations for holding a public meeting relative to the calumnious charge made by Cooper against our most excellent, faithful, and brave O'Connor, the unflinching and unpurchaseable advocate of the working-man's interests. I would be the last man to oppose or obstruct in any form the *fair* investigation of disputes, when the parties are respectable, but not otherwise. Cooper has most effectually, by his unmanly attack upon Mr. O'Connor, destroyed his hitherto supported respectability that being the case, it would be an everlasting disgrace to the Chartist body to suffer their brave leader, to meet such a contemptible fellow as Cooper. No—no—no public meeting, the only way to meet this *peace-loving, war-hating* assassin, is to consign him and his vindictive calumnies to the grave of everlasting oblivion. May I beg of you, Brother Chartists, the favour again to come forward as you have already so nobly done, and put your veto as a final extinguisher on this disturber of the peace and harmony of the Chartist Family, and you will much oblige, your's sincerely,

June 30th, 1846. J. WESTMORLAND.

PLEASURE TRIP FROM YORKSHIRE TO THE CHARTIST ESTATE.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, at Wakefield, would strongly urge upon the various localities throughout the West Riding, the necessity of getting up a CHEAP TRIP to London, on the day of the demonstration at Herringsgate Farm, on the 17th of August. We hope our Leeds friends, (as the trip will start from there) will see to this. We think that such a plan is practicable, and might by judicious management, be attended with advantage to the society. It would afford the working-man a fine opportunity of seeing the "great metropolis," as well as the members of the Land Society of attending and viewing the object of their desire, the CHARTIST ESTATE. The committee of management might be formed at Leeds, and no doubt every assistance possible would be given by the principal towns in Yorkshire, to make the trip worthy of its object. W. FERRARD

TO SUBSCRIBERS, in the neighbourhood of Kensington.—Complaints have reached us of the difficulty experienced in procuring our paper, by persons residing in the above locality, some of whom state they have had to walk a distance of three miles, we beg to direct them to our agent, Mr. Charles Willis, 2, Market Court, Kensington.

JOHN RICHARDS.—Since the few remarks on the "Veteran Patriots," which we felt called upon to make in our "Feast of the Poets," (see page 3,) we have received the following painful communication from Mr. Shaw, to which we request the earnest attention of our readers:—

Brother Chartists,—Poor old John Richards, of the Staffordshire Potteries, is hourly haunted by the dreadful anticipation of being compelled to resort to a Poor Law Union Bastile, and be subjected to that infernal and abominable system which hitherto he has invariably opposed, and sought every opportunity to denounce. Brethren, he is now in his 74th year, past all labour, and quite destitute of support—shall it be said then that (after leading an industrious and most exemplary life, and having suffered persecution, prosecution, and incarceration in the filthy dungeons to which your tyrant rulers consigned his poor old body for the heinous crime of pleading the cause of his fellow-man) that the working classes will allow him to become an inmate of that detestable, and by him dreaded, place, or will suffer his grey hairs to descend into the grave for the want of a morsel of bread. Humanity shudders at the very thought. Remember the old man's days are but few; let us see and hear the working men's response to the poor old patriot's feeble cry for help. Only think what even the price of one pint of porter from each of those for whom he has suffered imprisonment and privation would do for poor old Daddy Richards; it would cheer his old heart, and very considerably ease his descent to that grave to which he is fast approaching. Let every man, and woman too, do what they can, and at once, for our aid may come too late, and we may have to reproach ourselves with allowing the veteran to depart this life through starvation. Brethren, we are without cash in the "Veteran Patriots Funds." Send your subscriptions forthwith to the *Star*, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Harney, Mr. Cooper, or to myself. Will any of my brother committee-men confer with me, as it is essentially necessary that we should have a meeting as speedily as possible. J. SHAW.

14, Gloucester street, Commercial Road, East.

"SOLILOQUY OF JOHN FROST."—The poem with this title, is far too lengthy for our columns.

THE CHARTISTS OF SALFORD sympathising with Mr. O'Connor and denouncing the slanders of his enemies, suggest that the money the Chartists are indebted to Mr. O'Connor, expended by him in the furtherance of the cause should be refunded. The Salford Chartists will do their share of this work immediately by subscribing their quota of the Chartist debt;—they suggest that their brother Chartists should do the same. The Salford Chartists also suggest the establishment of a fund to be called "the Gratitude Fund" to be raised by each person located on the land paying one shilling per acre yearly; the said fund to be placed at the disposal of Mr. O'Connor to be expended by him as his own property without accounting in any way for its expenditure. These novel suggestions are signed on behalf of the Salford Chartists by Robert Ramsden, sub-secretary.

MR. FROST'S CASE.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. 6d, from Thomas Frazer, a generous young Scotchman, who called on me, in town,—and of 2s. from T. John Parrish of Kettering.

THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST,

Rawdon, near Bradford, June 30.

THE PEOPLE'S ESTATE.—COLLECTION FOR MR. FROST.—Dear Sir.—I herewith transmit the sum of £1 10s. collected at the People's Farm, towards the relief of our exiled Brother Frost, and hope that we may soon have the pleasure of seeing him restored to his country and his sorrowing friends, and that the gratitude of those for whom he was sacrificed, will be a solace in after life, which, whilst it cannot erase, may at least soften, the recollection of his sufferings.

I am, Sir,
On behalf of the workmen at Herringsgate,
Your very obedient servant,
June 30th, 1846. HENRY ROSS.

If you will give the following a place in your notice to correspondents, you will greatly oblige a poor and afflicted Chartist of Batly, who has long been a subscriber to the *Star*:—"A boy named Joe Stoney Bromley, son of Benjamin Bromley, of Batly, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, left his father's house on the 8th of January last, he is about 5 feet high, light complexion, had on when he left home, a blue cloth cap, canvas short smock, black velveteen trousers, light coloured worsted stockings, cotton shirt, and clogs. Any person who can give any information of the boy to his father, Benjamin Bromley, are requested to do so, and it will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged."

PROTECTION OR NO PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—I do not remember a period when wisdom was more needed among the leaders of the people—when the entire absence of party recrimination was more to be desired than at present. If there ever were a time when circumspection, deliberation, calmness, and sound judgment were necessary it is now.

We have been conducted to our present intricacies by party spirit, and by an absence of candour. Now that parties are dissolving, let their angry feelings vanish. Now that deception has done its work, let honesty prevail.

Cease those bickerings, consequent on party feelings; let each one ask—how can I assist in promoting the public weal?

It is evident that two opposing principles can now *alone obtain the* attention of statesmen and of the public. It is all-important that the *true* principle should be adopted. If, on close examination, it can be proved that the principle of unrestrained action and universal competition be the sure way of securing the happiness of the people, then let every bar be removed, all protection be abandoned, and let the nature of all our social and national arrangements be changed. If, on the contrary, it should be demonstrated that the principle of regulation, of order, and judicious restraint, be the only plan of promoting the well-being of the nation, then let the attention of our leaders be directed to reconstructing our institutions on the principle of Protection.

If it have been discovered that foreign trade is, indeed, more conductive to the creation of wealth than the domestic interchange of the products of labour; if it can be proved that the workmen and labourers of Britain will be elevated in the scale of society by subjecting them to the "fierce competition *" of foreigners, let every means be adopted to increase our foreign trade and to give effect to that universal competition.

Strange as it may appear, this great question has not yet been decided. It is the duty of those who aspire to lead the public mind now to settle this important question.

M'Culloch is supposed to have settled it in favour of foreign trade, although he says, "It is quite obvious that it (the question whether home or foreign trade be most advantageous) admits of no satisfactory solution." Thus, admitting, in one short line, that the science of political economy taught by him is in a mist. In that mist, unhappily for himself and the people, Sir Robert Peel has devised his "great and comprehensive measure."

I would suggest to the leaders of the Protectionists, that a full and frank statement of their principles, supported by argument, be without delay printed and circulated.

If they are really for Protection, they will have no difficulty in proving the truth of their principles—none in commending those principles to "the hearts," aye, and to "the heads †" of the people.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
RICHARD OASTLER.

* Mr. Bright, M.P., for Durham, in the debate on the second reading of the Ten Hours' Bill.

† Mr. Cobden, M.P., for Stockport, in the debates on the second reading of the Factories' Bill.

PEEL'S DECLARATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—There can now be no mistake. Justice has, at length, been done by Sir Robert Peel to Mr. Cobden. On the highest authority it is now avowed that for the last five years, Mr. Cobden—not Sir Robert Peel—has been the leader of the Conservative party. Let every member of that party, from the proudest Peer to the poorest pauper, note that "great fact." Her Majesty may have "counselled" with the person of Sir Robert Peel—her real counsellor was Mr. Cobden. The Queen may have sat at the council table, surrounded by Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers—virtually she was consulting with the League. Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace may have been the *spot* where Royalty consulted with her Ministers; but the Free-trade Hall at Manchester was the *locale* from whence the thought was borne to guide the Royal mind—to *cheat* the confiding Conservatives. I have often heard that the "Manchester men" will never be satisfied "till the Government is established in Manchester." And why not? The Premier tells us the soul of the Government is there. Why not the outward sign—the body? It might there be done *cheaper*—it could not be done *meaner*. Why not try?

I was persecuted by the Conservatives, in 1841, for placing these persons respectively, precisely as they are *now* placed by Sir Robert Peel. How sure that people are slow to believe unwelcome truths! I remember, also, when I told the Duke of Wellington (during the discussion on the new Poor Law in the House of Lords)—"If your Lordships pass that bill, among other things, you must repeal the Corn Laws." His Grace laughed at me, and said "Humbug and moonshine." Well, let these things pass. What next? Are we, indeed, now, at the bidding of Sir Robert Peel, to take the League as the nation's nurses? Are we really to abandon the whole products of our industry to universal competition? To count protection and regulation a curse? Are we absolutely to buy in the cheapest markets? Are we to have cheap Bishops? cheap Ministers? cheap Judges? cheap Ambassadors? And a cheap monarch? As well as cheap clothes—cheap cutlery—cheap houses—cheap farms and cheap food? All this is consistent with League principle; or, are we *to be the dearest* taxed people, and at the same time the *cheapest* labour people in the world?

These questions must soon be solved—solved by the hierarchy and the aristocracy—as well as by the hard-working artisans and labourers!

A war, in which no quarter *can* be given, is at hand!—a war of principle between truth and error! In that war—may God defend the right! We now know with whom we have to contend. The battle of the constitution must be fought on the threshold of the cotton-mills! If, Sir, the friends of the Constitution and the Church intend to uphold our institutions, they must not consent any longer "to walk in the light of the constitution" with Sir Robert Peel, led, as he avows he is, by Mr. Cobden! They must find a leader who has not forsaken the old paths, or removed the landmarks of the poor! one who eschews the word expediency and will never swerve from principle. Then they must associate, and meet League with League. If the League controlled Sir R. Peel, there can be little doubt that the League will coerce Lord J. Russell. Who, then is powerful to overcome the League? Who but those who, in the principles of the League, read the downfall of our institutions, the destruction of our Church and Constitution, the penury and slavery of the people! By union *they* can and will conquer; in units they must fall.

Sir Robert Peel's Parliamentary declaration respecting Mr. Cobden will surely open the eyes of the Bishops and the Lords. It is now clear that a cotton mill, *on the old system*, without any legal restraint or regulation—*a pest house*—is the pattern on which the social system of England is to be constructed!

May God, in his infinite mercy, avert from my countrymen that curse!

Sir, I do not exaggerate; the League denounce all regulation or interference in mills and factories. They wish for a repeal of the present Factories Act, and strenuously oppose the Ten Hours' Bill.

They know that, before the legislative interference—which they deprecate—human beings. English children, Christians, were systematically bought by the millowners in London and other southern towns! They were banished to mills, and died by hundreds and thousands, of over-work, bad food, filthy beds, dirty clothes, and broken hearts; A Leaguer views *that* condition of humanity as Paradise—BECAUSE IT MAKES HIM RICH; The slightest attempt at interference or regulation has ever met with his most strenuous opposition!

I do not libel the League; they cannot deny the truth of this statement. They cannot deny that if their principles prevail, mills will again be subject to the old-fashioned system.

Sir R. Peel has raised the League higher than the Parliament—he has enthroned Richard Cobden in the seat of higher power! Peel is now eclipsed by Cobden. The people of England are now consigned to the tender mercies of the League—by him, who swore that "he would walk in the light of the Constitution."

Is there no objection? None from Bishop, Peer, labourer, or pauper?

I am, Sir,
Your's respectfully,
RICHARD OASTLER.

P.S. I do not know what other people feel—I felt a shudder when I read Sir Robert Peel's statement. I, who had so many years ago discovered the Premier's leaning to the League—I shuddered at the realisation of the vision! The thought, that after all the sacrifices of blood and treasure, after all the exercises of wisdom and patriotism for ages and centuries, my country should at last be delivered, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the League, made *my* blood creep. I know that many Leaguers are kindly in their dispositions. But I know also that their principles lead to death, by competition.

R. O.

London, June 30, 1846.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

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

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Torquay, per R. H. Putt	6	19	4
Georgie Mills, per W. Mechan	2	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	6	19	0
Tavistock, per R. Hole	0	11	3
Halifax, per C. W. Smith	2	10	0
Hanley and Shelton, per H. Foster	5	0	0
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse	1	0	0
Bury, per M. Ireland	5	4	0
Worcester, per M. Griffiths	2	10	6
Totness, per W. Tanner	2	8	0
City of London, per J. Dunn	2	10	0
Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden	0	17	6
Norwich, per J. Hurry	2	0	0
Newport, per T. Williams	1	18	6
Bacup	5	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward	5	0	0
Preston, per J. Brown	12	19	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	1	17	6
Northampton, per W. Munday	8	0	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer	5	0	0
Carrington, per J. Ross	19	4	4
Sheffield, per G. Cavill	7	8	0
Leigh, per J. Howarth	4	3	6
Leeds, per W. Brook	5	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray	14	2	0
Dodworth, per T. Croft	3	0	0
Bradford, per J. Alderson	5	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	3	4	9
Colne, per R. Hey	3	10	9
Dorking, per W. Russell	5	16	3
Leicester, per Z. Astill	4	8	6
Wigan, per T. Pye	1	3	6
Hamilton, per W. Weir	2	0	0
	£159	6	2

SECTION No. 2.

	£	s.	d.
Lancaster, per J. Harrison	2	0	0
Northampton, per W. Munday	5	0	0
Tavistock, per R. Hole	0	4	0
Lynn, per R. Scott	0	14	6
Halifax, per C. W. Smith	0	10	0
Loughborough, per J. Skevington	2	12	4
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse	1	0	0
Bury, per M. Ireland	2	18	1
Worcester, per M. Griffiths	3	12	4
Totness, per W. Tanner	0	4	9
City of London, per J. Dunn	2	13	6
Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden	0	13	4
Stockton-upon-Tees, per T. Potter	3	1	0
Preston, per J. Brown	1	6	6
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	6	8	0
Carrington, per J. Moss	0	5	0
Halstead, per J. C. Abbott	1	2	9
Darlington, per W. Carlton	0	13	8
Sheffield, per G. Cavill	6	5	0
Truro, per J. Hagley	1	12	11
Manchester, per J. Murray	5	7	11
Bradford, per J. Alderson	5	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	8	4	6
Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin	0	19	5
Dorking, per W. Russell	0	1	6
Leicester, per Z. Astill	2	14	5
Wigan, per T. Pye	0	4	4
	£65	9	9

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.
SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Butterley	4	5	0	Elderslie	0	19	0
Thomas Dredge	4	19	6	Derby	2	5	0
Hanley and Shelton	8	1	1	Somers Town	1	11	6
Whittington and Cat	5	18	6	J. Barnett	0	10	0
Hull	1	7	6	Ely	4	2	3
Limehouse	0	10	0	Heywood	5	0	0
Wellingborough	1	14	6	Birkenhead	5	0	0
Sudbury	1	14	11	Boulogne	2	8	0
					£50	10	11

SECTION No. 2.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sootville, France, per Sidaway	5	4	4	Lane End	0	13	4
C. Dooley, Burton-on-Trent	2	12	4	Sudbury	0	4	4
Joseph Pattison	0	2	0	Elderslie	1	1	0
James Swaffield	0	5	6	Hindley	0	1	4
Mr. Wilkins, Hoare	1	6	0	Horsley, J. Williams	0	4	6
Hanley and Shelton	1	1	0	Do., J. Morse	0	4	6
Whittington and Cat	4	0	2	Derby, R. Calodine	5	4	4
William Hy. Burke	5	4	6	Somers Town	0	9	0
Frederick Capern	0	3	0	Wells	2	10	0
John Morris	0	1	0	Do., X. Y. M.	5	4	4
Kensington	0	0	10	Ely	0	17	9
Limehouse	4	9	10	Allington, Philpot	0	4	2
Chas. Cooper, St. Pancras	0	2	8	Edinburgh, per Cumming	0	14	4
Arnold, J. Cooper	0	2	8	Boulogne	0	6	0
				Congleton	0	7	4
					£43	2	1

TOTAL LAND FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ...	159	6	2
Mr. Wheeler „ „ ...	50	10	11
	£209	17	1
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 ...	65	9	9
Mr. Wheeler, „ „ ...	43	2	1
	£108	11	10

NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA ASSOCIATION.
PER MR. O'CONNOR.

Nottingham, per J. Sweet 0 1 0

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

James Swaffield 0 1 0 City of London 0 [illegible] 3

In consequence of William Greenhow, of Manchester, having taken a second share, he declines taking possession of the lot falling to him, as announced last week, the location therefore falls to Richard Omerod, of Rouen, No. 21 in the ballot.

THOMAS MAR[illegible], Secretary.

THE MARTYR FROST.

By Mr. O'Connor.

	£	s.	d.
Georgie Mills, per W. Mucham ..	0	4	6
Stockport, per J. Woodhouse ..	0	7	0
J. Willey, Malton ..	0	1	0
Worcester, per M. Griffiths ..	0	7	0
From Sutton, near Keighley ..	1	0	0
Brierley Hill, per Miss Bedwell ..	0	1	6
The Men of Mr. J. Hall's Tailors' Shop, Glossop ..	0	10	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ..	0	4	0
J. Howarth, Leigh ..	0	1	1
T. Allsop, Esq. ..	3	0	0
Working men at Herringsgate Farm	1	10	0
	£7	6	1

By Mr. T. M. Wheeler.

	£	s.	d.
G. P. ..	0	2	6
Mr. Findlater ..	0	1	0
J. Colman ..	0	1	0
Camberwell, per Simpson ..	1	10	0
Limehouse ..	0	1	0
Mr. Wright (City) ..	0	0	9
A Friend, Saxmunden ..	0	2	0
Mr. C. Fox ..	0	0	6
Derby ..	0	5	0
Mr. Sides, Lambeth ..	0	8	0
Messrs. Rushton and Baldwin, collected at Midgeley camp meeting ..	0	7	6
Mr. Pattenden's book ..	0	6	7
	£3	8	4

Monies received by Mr. George Rogers, acting Treasurer to the Fund, up to July 2nd, 1846.

Previously acknowledged ...	127	0	4
Subscriptions per Mr. O'Connor, (3rd amount) ...	25	8	3
Ditto, per Mr. T. M. Wheeler, (1st amount) ...	36	18	3
Mr. Dippie	0	2	6
Subscriptions per Mr. G. J. Harney (3rd amount) ...	24	19	9
Total received ...	214	9	1

☞ In my list last week I acknowledged the sum received from Stafford as £1 4s.; this was a mistake of which I was not aware until Saturday when the order was presented at the Post-office for cash;—the real amount was one pound and *four-pence*. Consequently the sum total received by me last week was not, as erroneously stated in last Saturday's *Star*, £25 3s. 5d., but £24 19s. 9d., which sum I paid to Mr. Rogers on Tuesday last. The following is a copy of his receipt:—

June 30, 1846.

Mr. Harney paid me the sum of Twenty Four Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Nine-pence, being the sum total of the following items:—Burnley, per J. Gray, £4 10s.; Dorking, per W. Russell, 4s. 3d.; Selby, per J. Bryan, 7s. 8d.; Failsworth and Newton Heath, per P. Brown, 4s.; Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith, 10s.; Brighton, per W. Flower, £4; Worsboro Common, per R. Ellison, 6s.; Turnstait, J. Steele, 6s. 3d.; Sheffield, per G. Cavill, £2; a friend, 1s.; Little Horton, per J. Brook, 15s.; Shiney Row, per T. Blakey, 5s. 9d.; Heywood, per W. Bell, 15s.; Leamington, per J. White, 3s. 6d.; Thornton, per T. Drake, 6s.; Stafford, per S. Ward, £1 0s. 4d.; Manchester (second sum), per R. Radford, £9 5s.; Total, £24 19s. 9d.

GEORGE ROGERS.

BY G. JULIAN HARNEY.
(Received since June 26th.)

Heckmondwick, £2; Millbridge, 7s. 3d.; Littletown, 10s. 3d.; Hightown, 10s.; Total £3 7s. 6d.; Deduct Post Order, 6d. per Abraham Schofield.

(Total, less Post Order)	3	7	0
Sutton in Ashfield, per G. Kendall.	1	1	6
Bradford, (Yorkshire) per T. Cole.	0	14	0
Total up to July 2nd.	£5	2	6

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

83, Trongate, Glasgow,
30th June, 1846.

Sir,—Prefixed I have sent you a list of subscriptions received by myself and Mr. Moir—on account of our beloved and esteemed friend, Mr. John Frost—till 27th inst., which the Chartists of this locality are anxious should appear in the columns of your paper, you, so doing will oblige, Sir,

Your friend in the cause, and well wisher,
George Ross.

Subscriptions received by George Ross, and James Moir, for behoof of Mr. John Frost, the Exile of England.

Received by George Ross.

	£	s.	d.
A Maxwell, Kilbarchan ...	2	0	0
A few friends at Finniston, per J. Rae	0	6	3
Six friends, per J. M'Robbie ...	0	3	0
P. Kennith, Swanton ...	0	2	6
Subscriptions per W. Moir ...	0	17	3
John Colquhoun ...	0	5	0
D. Gilmour ...	0	5	0
George Ross ...	1	1	6
G. Chisholm ...	0	10	0
Friends of Liberty, Alva, per D. Harrower ...	3	12	0
Archibald M'Alister, per A. Brown	0	5	0
A. Brown ...	0	2	6
J. Smith ...	0	2	6
W. Cloughan, Holytown ...	0	2	6
Burnside Factory (Bock No. 8), per R. Whitsun ...	0	7	6
Chartists of Strathaven (Book No. 66), per Archibald Minno	2	2	0
F. M'Gubbid ...	0	2	6
A Friend ...	0	1	0
A. Stevenson ...	0	1	0
Mr. Frame ...	0	1	0
Sundry sums, under 1s. ...	0	4	4
W. C. Morrison ...	0	5	0
Tolleross, per A. Clelland ...	0	10	0
— Murray ...	0	1	0
James Dunn ...	0	1	0
John Ramsay ...	0	1	0
William Brown ...	0	1	0
An Irish Friend ...	0	1	0
John Highes ...	0	1	0
Thos. M'Gibbon ...	0	1	0
A Friend ...	0	1	0
Elizabeth M'Donald ...	0	1	0
James Sewing ...	0	2	6
P. G. ...	0	1	0
Additional sums, under 1s. ...	0	11	3
	£14	15	1

In consequence of the slipping of the type, the sum of £1 5s 9d for Mr. Frost, from Stratford, appeared in some copies of the *Star* as 9d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Politics are at a dead stand in

FRANCE.

The *Reforme* and *National* were lately abusing the English because the Duke of Wellington gives annually a dinner to some score of military aristocrats on the 18th of June, the anniversary of Waterloo, a celebration which, though more "honoured in the breach than the observance," is not half so offensive to good taste as the very ill-tempered and very silly comments of the French Radical journals. The *Democratie Pacifique*, has been very foolishly employed in assailing the German Communists in no very pacific terms. We sincerely wish our Parisian contemporaries better employment. The Chambers are engaged in winding up the business of the session. We have nothing new to report of those precious humbugs THIERS and GUIZOT. The former has been quiet since his declaration that, "he had contributed to found and consolidate the present Government, and he now attacked it, not in its essence—God forbid!—but in some of its acts—in the acts of its servants, the present Ministers, who, in following their own tastes, imagined they were serving its interests." This being put into plain English, means "I don't attack the middle class created despotism.—God forbid!—I only quarrel with those who are its directors, because they fill the places me and my gang ought to have." There has been no discussion of any moment since that on Algeria, in which it was shown that the army which at first was only 10,000 strong, now amounted to *100,000*; that *20,000* of these were in various ways destroyed annually, and that the cash cost to France of this beautiful colony was about 125,000,000 of francs yearly. As regards the natives they of course are being "civilized" and "pacified." The men are put to the sword, women and children are carried off; a tribe is surprised asleep in its tents, the whole are slaughtered without distinction of age or sex; and this is called "pacification." When the Arabs retaliate, then, of course, France is very much horrified at the barbarity of putting prisoners to death in cold blood, quite forgetting the example set by the roastings and smotherings in the caves of Dahra. It is believed that the elections for the new Chamber will commence on the 1st of August.

By way of Madrid, we have intelligence from

PORTUGAL.

that disturbances had occurred at Oporto, caused by the absolutist conspirators. It is stated that on the 18th the garrison of Oporto had declared against the existing order of things and been attacked and defeated by the revolutionary party with considerable effusion of blood on both sides. The rumour was current in Madrid that the Spanish Government had received dispatches announcing a Miguelite movement in a village of Portugal, near the Spanish frontier, and the proclamation of Don Miguel, as King of Portugal. If this is true it will only tend to still further exasperate the Revolutionists. Previous accounts from Lisbon represent the people as being in a very excited state, and the Queen as very unpopular. The military have been very roughly treated by the Lisbon populace, who no longer fear them. The "Constitution of 1820," is fast becoming the popular cry. Financial affairs are in a precious mess. It is alleged that the Cabrals have increased the national debt no less than two millions sterling during their four years' administration.

There has been lately holden in

BELGIUM,

in the Town Hall of Brussels, a "Liberal Congress," consisting of three hundred and sixty deputies, under the presidency of M. Defacqz, a councillor of the Court of Cassation, one of the Chiefs of the Liberal party. The object of this movement, according to the programme of the Congress is "to obtain electoral reform by the adjunction of the Jury lists, and by a certain reduction of the present assessment of the towns; to establish the real independence of the civil power; to organise by authority a system of public instruction for every class under the exclusive direction of the civil power, and rejecting the intervention of the clergy; to increase the number of Deputies and Senators, in the proportion of one Deputy to 40,000 souls, and one Senator to 80,000 souls; to abrogate certain laws; and to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes." A central committee will direct the efforts of the local societies to influence public opinion and the elections. From a friend at Brussels we have been put in possession of the following communication explaining the distinction and differences between the "Liberal" and the "Catholic" party:—

The resolutions of the *Congrès Libérals* are on the whole a victory of what is called here the *young* liberals over the *old* ones; but rather a slight victory. The proposed extension of the suffrage, if carried out even to the utmost limits allowed (reducing the qualification of voters to 20 guilders or 33s. paid annually in taxes) would give the right of voting to the *petite bourgeoise*, or shopkeeping class, and to some smaller landed proprietors. The mass of the people would remain entirely excluded from representation. The admittance of the *capacities*, *i. e.* lawyers, physicians, schoolmasters, and others who have to undergo public examinations and attend the universities, at the above qualification, a measure which the Congress asked for as an immediate necessity, would introduce into the Parliament not supporters of popular measures but advocates of the shopkeeping interests. As to the demanded "real independence of the civil power of the clergy," this is futile as long as the other measures, are not carried, and then it will follow as a matter of coarse. The clergy are the chief advocates of the landed interest, the nobility in particular; the liberals consist of the trading capitalists in the towns. The struggle between Catholics and Liberals is the same as in England, between landlords and money-lords, Protectionists and Freetraders, it is the struggle of the *town* against the *country*. If the *towns*, that is the liberals, pass their measures, which, however, they are yet far from, the civil power *will* naturally be independent of the clergy, because the clergy are merely the interested advocates of the landlords, and their power will be broke as soon as that of the landlords is overturned. The *people* have taken very little interest in the whole Congress affair.

A new radical journal printed in the French language has been recently commenced in Brussels with every prospect of success. The *Debat Social* is the name of the new paper. It bids fair to be a valuable champion of democratic and fraternal principles. The Chartist and Trades' movements in this country are chronicled in its columns, and furnish the editor with matter for comment in treating of the state of things in England. We hail it as another champion of popular rights, and commend it to the support of the popular movement.

Again, rumours are rife in

GERMANY,

that the long projected Prussian Constitution is at last framed, and will be immediately published. For ourselves, we will believe when we see. The King of Prussia is such a liar that none but asses would repose faith in his most solemn promises. One thing is certain that, if a Constitution is granted, it will be so worthless as to be utterly inadequate to satisfy the popular demands. From our "German correspondent" we have received the following brief but interesting communication which exhibits his Prussian kingship in a new but not very respectable character. He is about to turn swindler on a large scale. He will borrow, and then "repudiate." We believe a favourite song of his is:—

Yankee Doodle borrows cash,
Yankee Doodle spends it,
And then he snaps his fingers at
The jolly flat who lends it.

Much, however, might be said for the Yankees which will not apply to the Royal Pietist of Prussia. Perhaps he will quiet his conscience with the moral reflection:—

If humbugg'd thus the jobbers choose to be,
Why let them, since it brings the chink to me,
There's none so blind as those who will not see.

Here follows the letter from our correspondent:—

THE PRUSSIAN BANK QUESTION.

You will probably have already heard that the King of Prussia's plan of making money out of paper has been found impracticable. Two of the administrators of the State Debts refused to sign the new bank notes, as they considered them to be a new public debt, therefore subject to the guarantee of the States-General. Frederick William IV., to show that he can make as much money as he likes, has now hit upon a far better plan. Instead of making ten millions, he makes thirty—twenty millions of paper-money and ten of good, solid gold and silver coin. He proposes that ten millions of capital be raised by shares, "which shares it appears shall bring no dividends but merely 3½ per cent. interest and which shall not be transferable unless at the owner's death, in order to keep them out of the reach of speculation!!!" Now would you call such things *shares*? Why not? His Majesty of Prussia decrees that they *are* shares, and fosters the fond hope that he will find a lot of capitalists stupid enough to invest ten millions of dollars in such not transferable, leaden, three-and-a-half Bank Stock! And that at a time, too, when by speculating in railway shares they can make quite another per centage. When the King will have found the parcel of fools he is in want of, and thus borrowed ten millions in *coin*, he will issue *twenty* millions in banknotes, making "a sum total of thirty millions, increase of the national liabilities. Really this is raising the wind with a vengeance. Raising thirty millions, because one can't get ten.

From

SWITZERLAND

we hear that the new constitution for Berne is nearly completed. There was a long debate in the council on the third paragraph, which fixes twenty-one as the age at which the citizens are to acquire the right of voting. There was a minority of sixty-seven in favour of fixing the age at twenty.

The democratic cause is, though slowly, constantly progressing in

DENMARK.

The king recently published a decree mitigating the several regulations relating to the press. The penalty of imprisonment, inflicted for the publication of political articles in journals not specially authorized to treat of such subjects, is replaced by a fine, varying according to circumstances, from 20 to 220 rix-bank dollars. When a journal is seized by the police before its publication, the responsible editor cannot be proceeded against (as has been hitherto done), and he will have the right to bring an action against the police for the seizure. Recently the Danish democrats forwarded to Paris 1,000 francs towards the subscription for the Polish revolutionists.

There is nothing definite from

ITALY.

Rumour assigns to the new Pope the character of a liberal politician and well-intentioned man; and various reforms are spoken of as being projected by him. A Frankfort journal states that after several conferences between the Prince de Metternich and the Apostolical Nuncio at Vienna, it has been resolved to augment the Austrian force in Italy by 10,000 men.

There are cheering signs that the Sultan of

TURKEY

is determined to place himself at the head of a regenerating movement within his dominions. We shall take an early opportunity to speak at greater length on this interesting subject.

The most important news from the

UNITED STATES,

indeed the most important news of the week, is the

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

Full particulars will be found in our seventh page. This long pending question is at length settled on the basis proposed by the British Government—"the 49th line to be the boundary, as far as the Straits of Fuca—then down to the Pacific Ocean, with neutral rights to the Straits—Vancouver's Island to the British—and the navigation, until 1858, of the Columbia river. The Hudson Bay Company to be indemnified for property turned over to the United States." We congratulate our readers on this happy settlement, and trust, that no more vexatious differences will arise between the two Governments, to peril the peaceful relations of the two countries.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, JUNE 20.

There has been a most awful earthquake in the south of the Morea, and the damage sustained by the towns of Calamata and Nisi, and neighbouring villages of Micromani, Aslanaga, and Baliaga, is estimated at more than a million of drachmas, while a number of lives have been lost. The shock was also severely felt at Patras, and as far as Missolonghi, but not in Attica. The ground opened in several places near Calamata, and hot water and sand issued from the clefts. Their Majesties were at Calamata at the time, and were in great peril from the falling of a wall. Ancient history confirms what present appearances indicate, that the Peloponnesus has suffered from earthquakes from the earliest times, and which have continued to the present period, but for many years past the shocks have not been severe, and not at all frequent.

LATEST NEWS FROM AMERICA.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE,
Saturday morning, July 4.

The packet ship Silas Holmes, Captain Berry, arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, bringing New York papers of the 16th ult., one day later than those received by the steamer. We learn by this arrival that Mr. Allen had tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations to the Senate, which was accepted. Mr. Allen has been throughout the strenuous supporter of the 54. 40. line of division of the Oregon territory, and the decision of the senate in favour of the 49th parallel has no doubt caused this sudden step.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

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

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—*City Chartist Hall*, 1, Turn-again-lane: at six o'clock.—*Westminster:* at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane at half-past seven.—*Somers Town:* at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—*Tower Hamlets:* at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—*Emmett's Brigade:* at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—*Marylebone:* at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past seven. *Gray's Inn Road*, Mason's Arms, Britannia street.

Hammersmith—at the District Office, 2, Little Vale Place.—Shareholders enrolled every day from eight o'clock in the morning. The weekly meetings of the Shareholders will be held at the above office every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock precisely.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rochester.—At the Victory Inn, at half-past seven.

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

Kensington.—At eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex.

Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at eight o'clock.

Chelsea, at the Temperance Coffee House, Exeter Street, Sloane Street, at eight o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Sunday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

Leicester: The members and committee of the Co-operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Archdeden Lane, at seven o'clock.

Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Temperance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.

Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednesday evening at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill Lane Hall.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO THE CHARTIST ESTATE AT HERRINGSGATE.—The committee will meet at the Chartist Co-operative Land office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday afternoon next, July 5, at three o'clock precisely.

CITY CHARTIST HALL.—Sunday morning, July 5th, a Shareholders' meeting will be held at half-past ten o'clock,—at eleven o'clock the adjourned discussion will be resumed—subject, "What have been the causes of failure in all attempts to organize a successful agitation for the People's Charter."

THE LAND! THE LAND!—An harmonic meeting (with a prize of a share in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society) will be held for the benefit of the Marylebone locality, at the Coach Painters Arms, Circus-street, on Monday evening next, July 6, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Several vocalists of eminent talent have kindly given their services for the occasion. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Pattenden, of Mr. V. Pakes, 22, Hereford-street, Lisson Grove, of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho, and at the bar of the above tavern.

SOMERS TOWN.—Mr. David Ross (late of Leeds) will deliver a public Lecture, on "The present Political Crisis," at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road, on Sunday evening next, to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

CRIPPLEGATE.—A district committee, to carry out the principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, is intended to be formed on Sunday evening next, at Cartwright's Coffee-house, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate.

DEPTFORD.—A lecture will be delivered in the Infant School Room, New Street, Flaggon Row, on Monday, July 6, by Dr. P. M. Mc Dowall, on "the benefits to be derived from the Working Man's Institute." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTTING HILL.—All future meetings of the Share holders in this district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will in future be held at the Society's Office, No. 2, Silver-street, Notting Hill, at eight o'clock precisely.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—Dr. Mc Dowall will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject—"The working of the Small Farm System in France." Admission one penny.

A meeting of the Shareholders in the above Hall will take place on Monday evening next, in the Hall. All shareholders are requested to attend.

LONDON.—A meeting will be held at Cartwright's Coffee-house, Red Cross-street, City, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, when the attendance of all persons favourable to the object is earnestly requested.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS will assemble at their place of meeting, the White Heart, Drury Lane, three doors from Holborn, on Monday evening next, July 6th, at six o'clock, when an address to the people of Great Britain and the United States, on the settlement of the Oregon question, will be submitted for discussion. Members must show their cards at the door.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE.—The French Democratic Society will hold their anniversary supper on Tuesday evening, July 14th, at the White Hart, Drury Lane, three doors from Holborn. A limited number of tickets for the admission of English friends may be had of Mr. Julian Harney, *Northern Star* Office.

UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The Members and Friends of these institutions Dine together at Chalk Farm Tavern, near Primose Hill, on Monday next. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., in the chair. F. O'Connor, Esq., will also attend. Dinner on table at Two o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen dining will be admitted to the Ball in the evening, free. Friends taking tickets will be admitted to the Grand Room directly after the dinner, to enjoy the afternoon's entertainment with the members. Mr. Charles Sloman, the only English Improvisatorial, Comic, and Sentimental Vocalist, is engaged for the occasion.

By Order,
D. W. Ruffy, G. Sec.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

BRIGHTON, Tuesday Evening.

A shocking murder was committed this morning in the Brighton Workhouse, by one of the female inmates, named Norman, the wife of a man in Lewes House of Correction, who is undergoing a sentence for felony. It appears that the wretched woman had lately complained of pains in her head, and was allowed to remain in bed longer than the other women on that account. She had weaned her infant which had latterly slept with another woman. Shortly before ten o'clock this morning she requested to have her infant in bed with her. The request was complied with, and as soon as she was left alone with her child she cut its throat and then cut her own. She ran out into the apartment where the other women were at work, bleeding profusely, and almost instantly dropped, and expired in a few moments. On going to her room the inmates were horrified to find the poor infant's throat cut, but the child was not dead. Surgical aid was called in and every means were tried to save the child, but the wound was too deep, and the infant died this afternoon at four o'clock. The murderer had previously requested that her other two children might be brought to her, but fortunately they were not in the way, or they might have shared the fate of the deceased infant. The maiden name of the woman was Barker, and she was brought up by her uncle, Mr. B. Hammond, of Lime Cottage, Buckland, near Dover, Kent. Her husband is the son of Mr. Norman, of Glynde.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Norman and her murdered infant was held on Wednesday morning, at the Brighton workhouse, before S. H. Gell, Esq. Coroner for East Sussex. The bodies were lying on a bed in an upper story, where the Jury went to view them.

Mr. Thorncroft, the assistant overseer of Brighton, was the first witness examined. He deposed that on the 1st of November last the woman Norman applied to him for relief. He had known ner husband for some years. He was at one time a grocer, and latterly had lived at Ringmer. Mrs. Norman said that her husband was a prisoner in Lewes House of Correction, where he was confined for breaking into a house. She did not again apply for relief till the 6th or 7th of April last. She was admitted on the 9th of April, with her three children, the eldest of whom was nine years old, another one seven years old, and the deceased infant who was about six months old. A fourth child is living in London. The deceased woman was about thirty-six years of age. She belonged to St. Mary's, Islington. Had never observed that her mind was affected, but she appeared to have notions above her station in life, arising, perhaps, from the manner in which she was brought up. She seemed rather anxious to get into the workhouse at Islington. Witness once asked her what were her views, and if her friends could assist her? and she said she could not possibly bring up her children without a servant, and that she could not do without £2 a week. She, therefore, preferred remaining in the workhouse till her husband was discharged from prison. She several times expressed her gratitude for the kindness shown to her there. She was of rather superior education. She said she had been brought up in a boarding-school at the expense of her uncle, Mr. Hammond, of Dover. She said her father's name was Parker, and that he had been connected with the *Nottingham Mercury*, and that she believed he was now in London.

Mr. Rugg, surgeon to the parish, deposed that the deceased woman had consulted him during the last month, and that during the last ten days he had attended her regularly. She complained of being nervous and low-spirited. About a fortnight ago she consulted witness as to the necessity of weaning her child. She said she had very little milk, and that the child hurt her in suckling. Her illness was rather mental than bodily. She appeared to have been well educated, and was evidently a woman of strong feeling. Saw her the last time at noon on Monday, when she spoke more rationally than ever. She appeared generally to speak very quick. Saw her again yesterday morning with her throat cut, she was quite dead. The child's throat was also cut; its windpipe was cut through, but the child was still alive. It lived four or five hours. The knife with which the wound was inflicted was a very blunt one, and it slipped over the jugular vein in a very extraordinary manner. The woman's throat was cut from side to side. He did not think the weaning of the child could have affected her health.

Deborah Jenkins deposed, that she had slept in the same room with Mrs. Norman for the last fortnight, and that the deceased used to ask her a great many questions at night. She saw her on Monday ill in bed, when she complained of a weight at the top of her head. She looked very wild at witness, and her eyes were so large that she frightened her.

The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed the child in a fit of insanity, and then destroyed herself."

CRUELTY AT SEA.

At the Thames police office on Wednesday, Capt. William Graham, the master of the barque Grange, of Greenock, lying in the West India Dock, appeared before Mr. Ballantine, to answer a charge of committing a series of cruel assaults on William Francis Singleton, the steward, and William Baine, the cook of the same vessel, on the high seas, on her homeward voyage from the Mauritius.

Baine's case was first taken. He stated that on the 10th of April last, he was engaged with the rest of the crew in tacking the ship, when the Captain, without any provocation, shoved him from one side of the ship to the other, and knocked him down among the spars on deck. He got up, and told the Captain he did not come on board to be used in that way. The Captain immediately seized him by the throat, kicked him, knocked him down among the spars again, and struck him several times about the head and face and blackened his eyes. The Captain then dragged him forward, and knocked him down in the forecastle head, and after putting his knees on his breast, held him by the throat till he was quite black in the face, and could scarcely breathe. He got up, and on looking round him saw William Minor, a seaman, standing further aft. He appealed to Minor, who said he saw the whole of the ill-usage. The chief mate then came forward by the Captain's orders, and held witness by the arms while the Captain again seized him by the throat, and dragged him aft to the quarter deck. He laid hold of the mizen rigging, and the Captain, after a little struggling, ordered him down into the cabin. He refused to go, and requested the Captain to make him fast on deck if he wanted to do it. The Captain then made fast a rope to his legs, and, with the assistance of the first and second mates, dragged him to the companion, where he jumped on him with his feet until he jumped him down the hacthway. He was then put in irons in one of the state rooms, where he was compelled to remain for two days and three nights, without bed or bedding, his only allowance of provisions during that time being two biscuits per day and a little cold water. The ship was then off the Cape of Good Hope. The weather was very cold and he suffered a great deal. All the clothing he had on was a blue flannel shirt and a pair of canvass trowsers while he was in irons. On the second night he asked the Captain for some bedclothes, and he refused to give him any, but sent the steward below to shake his nose, pull his ears, and ascertain if he was tamer. On the morning he was released he went to his duty as usual, and continued to work until the 26th of May, when the chief mate ordered him to draw off water from the tank below and fill a cask above. While he was engaged upon this duty the captain, who was sitting on the quarter deck, amused himself by calling him a brute, a beast, and a d—d brute, every time he passed him. He answered that he was neither brute nor beast, which so enraged the captain that he seized him by the throat, and after compressing it in a manner which gave him much pain, he shook him, and pushed him up against the mizen rigging. After passing the captain with two or three more buckets of water, he was again called a beast, and upon making the same reply, as he had done before the captain pushed him off the quarter deck on to the main deck. He fell from the violence of the shove, and a bucket of water was capsized alongside of him. He got up and was going forward, when the captain followed him, and overtook him abreast of the long-boat and shoved him down again. He rose once more, and went right forward close to the windlase, where the captain forced him upon the chain cable, and then peremptorily ordered him into the forecastle. He was descending the hatchway, when the second mate called him aft, and he was met by the captain, who ordered him to return to his duty. He went down the cabin stairs with a bucket, to fetch more water, and had not got more than halfway down, when the captain jumped upon him with the whole weight of his body, and severely bruised him about the head and shoulders. He called out "Murder," and was ordered upon deck. As he was coming up the captain repeated his violence. He was sent up and down four times, the captain each time jumping upon him as hard as he was able. On reaching the cabin, and calling out "Murder," the captain struck him several times on the face with his clenched fists, and then ordered him to return to his duty. He was very weak and disabled from the brutal treatment he received, and said he could not do any more work. He was again put below, and confined in irons for thirty days, and was not released until the ship came into the dock, and was moored on Friday last. During fourteen days of his last confinement, he was only allowed a biscuit and a half per day, and the rest of the time a half pound per day only. The captain, as a further punishment, disfigured him by cutting his hair very short.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pelham, the cook said, he never offered to fight the captain; he never called him names, and he never gave him the slightest provocation. He was asked repeatedly to return to his duty during the eight days of his confinement, and said he could not, on account of the usage he had received. He was brought upon deck several times, and the captain said, let the brute beast down to his den again.

Mr. Broderip said, it was impossible for him to tell what answer there might be, but there was a *primâ facie* case of a series of aggravated assaults, and it was his duty to send it to the Central Criminal Court. He called upon the defendant to find bail, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, to appear at the next sessions.

The case of Singleton, the steward, was next gone into. He is an intelligent man of colour, and stated that he had been very cruelly treated. On the 4th of May he was knocked down by the captain, who drew a great deal of blood from him. Four or five days after that, the captain horse-whipped him with his riding-whip.

Mr. Broderip—Were your clothes off or on at the time?

Witness—I had my jacket off, and my shirt sleeves were tucked up. The same day I was compelled to stow myself away in the hold, to prevent his beating me. Three Sundays before I got in here he knocked me down on the cabin-floor, just after dinner and stunned me. I was quite speechless for some time, I don't know how long; and then he called upon the chief mate to feel my pulse, and ascertain if anything ailed me. That was after I recovered my senses and got into the pantry. While doubling the Cape, and while the weather was very cold, he threw four buckets of water over me. It was raining at the time, and he deprived me of my bed, and obliged me to sit up in the pantry, and I was shivering with cold. The witness then produced the shirt which he wore when the first assault was committed. It was covered with marks of blood.

Mr. Broderip said the defendant must find bail in this case also, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, to appear at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

The defendant was unprovided with the required sureties, and was locked up.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The Professor of Chemistry to this Noble Institution is at present delivering a course of lectures on the philosophy of heat and cold. These lectures are admirably suited to the present season of the year, as the learned Doctor instead of merely confining himself to the usual routine of writers and lecturers, on this important subject, treated principally of the matter in connexion with meteorology, and the economy of clothing. After introducing the subject by treaty of the various sources of heat, Dr. Ryan proceeded to consider the change of condition produced by this imponderable in every description of matter. His illustrations in this department of his lecture were most happy and numerous, comprising a condensed description of thermometers and pyrometers, under this head also he explained very simply and beautifully the theory of ventilation, the cause of trade-winds and of land, and no breezes. The lecturer then proceeded to consider the communication of heat, *first*, by *conduction* and *convection*, and *secondly*, by *absorption* and *radiation*. Under the latter head Dr. Ryan explained most consisely and satisfactorily the theory of dew, and the cause of its deposition on some surfaces and not upon others.

The Doctor shewed by numerous well appointed experiments, that those bodies which absorb heat rapidly have also the power of radiating caloric with great rapidity, and therefore they cool more quickly than more reflectory surfaces. Thus the earth and the grass absorb heat in the day more rapidly than the smooth gravel walk. Yet after the sunset the process of radiation going on the dark surface continue to cool by radiation, until the moisture of the contingent air is condensed into *dew*. Lastly, the talented gentleman explained the *sensible* and *latent* conditions of heat, showing the cause of the changes in temperature of bodies produced by the passage of matter from the solid to the liquid, to the aeroform state and *vice versa*.

We are sorry our space will not allow us to report more fully the latter portion of this excellent and truly philosophical lecture. In conclusion, Dr. Ryan showed that by evaporation he could easily freeze water, in fact he astonished his audience by forming a large piece of *ice* in a metallic vessel at a red hot heat. We understand that he intends to continue the subject a week or two longer.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The picturesque and refreshing beauties of this elegant establishment are particularly grateful during the present sultry season; and large parties, seem to avail themselves of its unique and manifold attractions at this time. We, have therefore, described these in detail; but, perhaps, without dwelling, as much as their merits deserve, on the *musical* performances, which constitute a very delightful part of each evening's entertainment. The organ, on which these performances take place, built by Bevington and Son, stands in the Sculpture Gallery. It is an admirable instrument, and though not of the largest size is remarkable for the fulness and beauty of its tones, the power of which is ample for the area of the room it occupies. It is played by Mr. Pitman, whose taste in selecting his pieces, and style of playing them, are excellent. In hearing them we were reminded for the first time, of those most charming performances on the Apollonicon, with which Mr. Purkis used to delight his weekly visitors. Those now given at the Colosseum will be felt as a welcome substitute by the lovers of good music, who were in the habit of enjoying the former.

On Saturday, his Highness IBRAHIM PACHA visited this splendid establishment. The Pacha appeared much astonished on entering the Glyptotheca at the magnificence of the scene it unfolded, and after viewing the Swiss scenery, the conservatory, the Italian ruins, and the stalactite caverns, proceeded to the summit of the building to inspect the panorama of London, his Highness remained over an hour in the exhibition. In the evening he repeated his visit for the purpose of inspecting the different effect of gas-light on the exhibition generally, and especially on the picture of London. He appeared to be greatly delighted, and remained till a late hour.

Chartist Intelligence.

MARYLEBONE.

The all engrossing subject (amongst the working classes) of the "Land," continues to make numerous audiences.

Mr. E. STALLWOOD, in the absence of Mr. Wheeler, whose attendance was prevented from pressure of business, delivered an able and fervid discourse on this popular theme, now pervading the operatives of France, Belgium, Prussia, and America, for possession of the soil, and the great social advantages springing from the allotment system, wherever adopted, freely quoted the eloquent language of "Beaumont;" thereby demonstrating that it was the only system that could confer peace, prosperity, contentment, and happiness, on unfortunate Ireland, and also pointed it out as a "new pet" for the "protectionists," whereby they might avenge themselves on the "Merchant Princes," confer honour on themselves, by bettering the condition of their suffering, toiling, fellow countrymen, and earn the lasting gratitude of posterity. The Lecturer next reviewed the blasting effects on society of the Laws of Primogeniture and entail, amassing, as in their consequence they do, wealth in heaps for the first born, and throwing the younger sons of the Aristocracy for support on the nation, thus creating hordes of useless Generals, worse than useless Admirals, and cormorant persons, swallowing up that wealth which, did justice prevail, must go to feed, clothe, and educate the tillers of the soil. The Lecturer then passed a warm eulogy on those able writers, Passy, Beaumont, Arthur C. O'Connor, Sismondi, Buret, Guizot, Constant, Dupin, Lay, Blanqui, Mignet, and others, who had so forcibly denounced the laws of Primogeniture and entail, and demonstrated that the only means of effectually breaking up large estates, and abolishing Primogeniture, was the "Chartist Co-operative Land Society," embracing as it does the interest of all, and from the smallness of the amount at which the weekly contributions of its members commence was within the reach of all, and as the last balance sheet and report of that eminently successful society shewed it was highly prosperous, possessing as it does two estates, with thirty five cottages, and a certainty of possessing a third estate in a few days, he called on all wishing to leave their country better than they found it, on every one desirous of forwarding the well-being and social advantage of his wife and family, to join the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; every one desirous of surrounding themselves with peace, prosperity, and happiness would join that glorious confraternity, and when thus surrounded by their happy fellow mortals in social communion, enjoy the great and glorious consolation of knowing that that happy consummation was in part the work of their hands. Mr. Stallwood resumed his seat admidst much applause.

A MR. PUDDIFAL rose and said, it was all nonsense to talk of spade labour, where there was only three inches of soil, and as regarded vegetables the people had plenty of them, what they wanted was more animal food.

A YOUNG AGRICULTURIST from Hampshire said, it was just in those places where the soil was but three inches in depth that the spade was required. He had been employed with a Mr. Forder, on a comparatively baren piece of land, in which the soil was only three inches deep—well they set to with the mattock and spade, trenched it up—the consequence was, the mould sunk amongst the gravel, the seeds took deep root, and the crops, on this previously comparatively barren soil was most abundant (Hear, hear,) the harvest after this digging and trenching took place, and on twelve acres of ground they had nineteen and a half tons of Sweed turnips, fifteen tons of hay, half an acre of potatoes of more than an average crop, thirty seven sacks of oats, half an acre of carrots, and other vegetables in abundance. (Great cheering.)

THE LECTURER said, after the practical illustration just given on behalf of spade husbandry, by his friend from Hampshire, he did not think it worth while for him to say one word on that subject, but in respect to the want of "animal food," he would like to know how they could better obtain it, than by getting the land; would not the refuse of the "garden," and the "field," enable them to keep "pigs," and would not the "pigs" supply the house with "pork and bacon," (cheers) and, further, there was generally attached to land—runs of commons, or public fields, which with a little aid would support a cow, and the cow would give the allotees a supply of milk, veal, beef, &c. &c. (Loud cheering.)

A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the lecturer, a similar compliment was paid to Mr. A. Packer, who occupied the chair on the occasion, and the meeting was dissolved.

NORTHAMPTON.

At a Public Meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held on Tuesday evening, called for the purpose of electing a delegate to the forthcoming Convention, after some preliminary business had been settled, it was proposed by Mr. Munday,

That John Barker is a fit and proper person to represent this locality in the ensuing convention.

Seconded by Mr. Garrett, and carried without a dissentient.

Proposed by Mr. Marks, and seconded by Mr. Page,

That the election be reported to the *Star*, as an inducement to other localities to proceed with their elections.

Carried unanimously.

CHARLES FENTON, Sub-Secretary.

BRADFORD.

A Meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held in the large room of the Woolcombers Arms Inn, Hope-street, on Sunday last. Thomas Cole in the chair. After the arrangement of the financial affairs of the locality, it was resolved to open a branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society. A number of names were handed in for that purpose, and the following persons chosen on Committee *pro tem*: Thomas Scholefield, William Jackson, David Tennant, John Nutter, George White, George Demane, and Thomas Tidsday. Several persons enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association, and there is a good prospect of the above locality becoming numerous in a short time.

COCKERMOUTH.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Respected Sir,—Having been very ill for some weeks, I was unable until the present time to convey to you these few remarks, and the following resolution adopted by the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held at Mr. Peat's, Kirkgate, Cockermouth. Sir, I have had misgivings for some time with respect to Mr. Cooper's professions of "charity," but now that he has been drawn from behind the screen, he scruples not to attempt by every base and scandalous calumny to destroy one of the noblest movements that ever was set on foot for the emancipation of the enslaved and toil-worn millions. But go on, noble Sir, in the glorious cause of right against might, and with your perseverance and a grateful people's confidence, you will beat down and finally triumph over all our enemies. Mr. Cooper will, perhaps, think my confidence in Mr. O'Connor is unbounded, when I inform him that I sent to Mr. O'Connor's care £5 4s. 4d. for two shares in the glorious Land Society, it being all I possessed in the world, and nothing staring me in the face but the Bastile if I do not get located on the land; but I would creep into twenty Bastiles for a shelter rather than not be a member of our glorious Chartist Land Society, of which our champion O'Connor is the head.

Yours in the glorious cause, the Land and Democracy,
John Simpson, a "Four-acre Shareholder."

RESOLUTION.

That we, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, feel the greatest pleasure in the announcement made by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. that he will retain his office of sub-treasurer, and in gratitude to that gentleman for his unmatched exertions to elevate our order, we tender him our sincere thanks, feeling as we do unbounded confidence in his straightforward integrity and uprightness.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE ENSUING CHARTIST CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, held in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday evening, June 28, Mr. George Julian Harney was unanimously elected as delegate to represent this locality in the forthcoming convention.

James Nisbett, Sub-Secretary.

SOMERS TOWN.

THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY.—It having been announced in the bills of Sunday last, that *Lloyd's Refuge for Renegades* contained the second act of the new drama called "The Poet's Suicide; or, the Self Destroyer:" by the author of "Base Says and Modern Infamy;" "The Babbling Fool's Feast;" "General Cobler, or the Rebel Viper;" &c., &c., and it being expected that the said production would be put in rehearsal in the evening, at the Political Theatre, Tonbridge-street, New-road, a full and respectable audience consequently assembled. The proceedings commenced by appointing Mr. Charles Page as president. The drama (or rather the two acts already published, and God forbid that the author should perform his promise by inflicting on us any more of his rubbish!) is of the bombastic, pedantic, and splenetic cast. The author revels in the basest passions, such as lying, malignity, &c. The plot is based on the most incongruous absurdities and the grossest improbabilities; the language debased and filthy; and its tendency of the worst possible description. During its rehearsal, it received greater attention than its merits demanded; but at the close, the dissatisfaction was loud and deep; and if ever a piece was unceremoniously damned, "The Poet's Suicide" most deservedly shared that fate. Those of the audience who were charitably disposed felt inclined to attribute his ravings to one of those fits of monomania to which the poor author is subject; that then dreams of phantasies came o'er his spirit, during which things suddenly change before his mental vision; and that while labouring under these delusions they looked on him as a pitiable maniac, and therefore not accountable for his actions.

In these opinions the majority could not agree, for as an afterpiece a discussion ensued on the resolutions emanating from our City brethren, when, in order to conclude this unpleasant, withering, and deplorable exhibition, the following resolution was ably moved by Mr. Marriott, seconded by Mr. Child, and unanimously agreed to:—

That we, the Somers Town locality, being of opinion that Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, (?) is an arrogant, incorrigible, ungrateful, and hypocritical liar, we therefore consider it would not only be irrelevant but altogether unnecessary, to call on Mr. O'Connor to stand on a public platform to meet any charge that may be brought against him by this affected and conceited moralist.

JOHN ARNOTT, Sub-Secretary.

CITY LOCALITY.

A meeting of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the City Hall, Mr. Caughlan in the chair. The balance sheet having been read,

Mr. WRIGHT moved, and Mr. HEWITSON seconded, that it be received. Carried.

Mr. WRIGHT moved, and Mr. FIDGE seconded—

That the members of this locality have implicit confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and we hope that he will continue to fill the office of deputy treasurer.

Elijah Nobbs, Sub-Secretary.

A TRULY PLEASANT DEMOCRATIC VOYAGE.—We understand that the fast-sailing vessel—"Working Man's Union," continues to leave the Weigh Bridge, Paddington, every Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, and proceeds with her passengers and crew, to enjoy the healthful breezes and delightful scenery of Greenford Green, Harrow Hill, &c., &c. The fares we are informed are but sixpence each, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of a democratic school.

CAUTION!—I am directed by the council of the Manchester Chartists, to caution you against an individual who has absconded from this locality, after committing repeated acts of robbery. I am informed that he has made his way up to London; if so, you will please to look to him. He is a man about 5 feet 7 inches, very slender; he had on when he left a shabby suit of black cloth, and upon his chin there is a large pointed lump. I trust whoever may see him, will have an eye upon him, as we have discovered him to be a character of the blackest die; his name is THOMAS GRAY. This is the course all public bodies should pursue, and expose the delinquencies of their members, as by so doing, they may prevent them from committing similar acts elsewhere.

By order of the Council,
JOHN HARGRAVES, Sub-Secretary.

STAR-DUST * * * * * *
Direct from the mines of the moon—by Jupiter!
"Something in this more than natural . . . find it out."—SHAKSPERE.
"Till after cloying the Gazette with cant,
The age discovers . . . . . ."—BYRON.

Should an article with so brilliant a name, "well known, &c., &c., by Mrs. Harris, 'Bring disappointment to the experimentist,' and prove an useless "adjunct to any thing but bird-cages, the *sand* from Old Time's hour-glass would do as well, only we cannot get *enough* of it. Gentlemen are advised not to despair of removing their beards, quite clean, and without pain. JNO. TEETGEN'S RAZOR-STROP OF 1845, AND THE DIAMOND-EDGE UNPOLISHED RAZORS* are things of quite a different character, and will enable any one with care and skill to shave perfectly clean, and literally without the least pain.

The Razors are all sold in a state to accomplish this; and the pamphlet, "My Razor and Shaving Tackle," 1d, by Post 2d, will teach the novice or inexpert how to keep them so!

Razors, 2s, 2s, 6d, 3s, 6d, 5s, 6d, to 21s. each; Strops, 1s, 1s, 6d, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, to 15s, each, lent on trial, and sent to any part of the kingdom carriage free, on receipt of a Post Office order.

JNO. TEETGEN, 10, opposite Bishopsgate Church.

* This name is only significant of their exactness of temper, hardness, and toughness—nothing more.

ODES TO CONDIDENCE.

Entered at Stationers' hall.

Where's Confidence? Why hides she from mankind?
Why does she veil her ever welcome face?
Why! Confidence has grossly been abused,
By many who have won her cheering smiles.
In every grade and near relationship:
How oft her easy nature's been allured
By gaudy shops, by wond'rous promises
Of more than art or nature can perform,
Opinions golden from her purse to win.
Thus Confidence so often trapp'd and snar'd
By specious puffing and advertisements,
Will with the unpretending only dwell.
Who promises what's 'yond the reach of art,
The smiles of Confidence will ne'er receive,
But he on aid of science who relies,
And adds to theory experience,
Pays honestly his court to confidence,
And with perfection crowns his handy work,
Thus Confidence will smile upon his skill.
What's done with Confidence is best achiev'd
Let the act be as simple as it may,
Be sure that you can do a thing—'tis done!
How many heroes foremost in the field,
Daring the foe, unflinching from the sword,
Have dreaded when they took the Razor up;
For in their weapon they lack'd Confidence;
They had not tried the keen smooth diamond-edge,
By science temper'd with surpassing skill;
But had bestowed their easy Confidence
On words bombastic, edgeless promises,
Bought magic dearly, and neglected art,
Then (effort upon effort tried in vain,)
Have yielded to affliction and despair,
With dogged resolution, to endure
An ill they deemed without a remedy.
Who e'er has Confidence in TEETGEN'S skill,
The Diamond-edge and London Razor Strop,
Will be himself with Confidence embued,
Shave without pain, and with a hand as firm,
Unshaking, as the tempered edge he holds;
And all who've made the trial, own at once,
'Tis Confidence with Confidence repaid.

BANKRUPTS.

[*From the Gazette of Friday, July 3.*]

M. Goodale, Hornsey New-road, Holloway, builder—W. Rouse, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, bread and buiscuit-baker—A. S. Holl, Norwich, grocer—J. Lord, Sheffield, tanner and leather-currier—J. Senior, Salford, common-brewer—T. Davis, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provision dealer—W. Wood, Liverpool, flat rope and patent hemp-band manufacturer—J. Irvine, Liverpool, ironmonger—J. Dent, Huddersfield, merchant,

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The Egyptian Prince after visiting Manchester, Liverpool and other places in the manufacturing districts, returned to the metropolis the latter end of last week. On Saturday at 2 o'clock, the Pacha, accompanied by Sami Pacha and M. Nubert, and attended by Major Dickson left Mivart's in an open carriage and drove to St. George's hospital, for the purpose of inspecting the interior of that institution. On alighting at the doors of the hospital, his Highness was received by Mr. Keate, sergeant surgeon to her Majesty, and chief surgeon of St. George's hospital, and Mr. Spitter, the house surgeon, by whom his Highness was conducted over the institution. After passing through several of the wards, in which the the patients were lying, the Pacha visited and inspected the museum, the kitchen, and every other portion of the building calculated to excite any interest in the mind of the illustrious stranger. After passing nearly an hour in the institution, his Highness took his departure, having previously expressed to Mr. Keate the high gratification he had derived from his visit, and his astonishment at the admirable arrangements which appeared to prevail throughout the hospital.

An incident occurred as the Pacha was about to leave, which, from the apparent interest it occasioned to his Highness, may not be unworthy of notice. The funeral procession of a sergeant in the Life Guards was in the act of passing the institution, on its way from Knightsbridge barracks to St. George's burial ground, in the Bayswater-road, as the Pacha was entering his carriage. The corps of men, with trailed arms, and the caparisoned chargers following in the rear of his deceased master, at once caught and fixed the attention of the Egyptian warrior, and as the cavalcade proceeded, his Highness gave evidence of the emotion the scene excited in his breast by anxiously and repeatedly directing the especial observation of his attendants to the same.

His Highness next proceeded to the Colosseum, where he was received by Mr. Bradwell, the artist and designer of that very beautiful exhibition. The Pacha appeared much astonished on entering the Glyptotheca at the magnificence of the scene it unfolded, and after viewing the Swiss Scenery, the conservatory, the Italian ruins, and the stalactite caverns, proceeded to the summit of the building to inspect the panorama of London, his Highness remained over an hour in the exhibition, and on leaving, at Mr. Bradwell's suggestion, promised to return in the evening for the purpose of inspecting the different effect of gaslight on the exhibition generally, and especially on the picture of London.

From the Colosseum the Pacha proceeded to the General Post Office, where he arrived about five o'clock, just at the period when the heaviest business of the week is about being carried on. His Highness was received by the secretary and superintendant, and conducted in detail over the establishment. Before leaving, his Highness, accompanied by two or three members of his suite, entered the machine used for raising the officials from the ground floor to the summit of the building, where the sorting of the newspapers is carried on. Having made a complete circuit of the establishment and fully satisfied himself of the enormous business transacted therein, the Pacha re-entered his carriage and returned to Mivart's to dinner at 6 o'clock.

At half-past 7 the carriages were again ordered to convey his Highness and suite to the Regent's Park. The Pacha alighted in the inner circle and walked across the Great Park to the point where the Zoological Gardens are entered. Returning to his carriage his Highness drove to Madame Tussaud's exhibition, which he now viewed by gaslight, having, on Thursday last honoured the same exhibition with a visit during the day. After half an hour passed among the wax figures the Pacha drove to the Colosseum, where he witnessed the different effect of gaslight on that beautiful exhibition. His Highness remained at the Colosseum until nearly eleven o'clock, returning at that hour to his hotel, and shortly after retiring to rest.

On Monday there was a grand field day in Hyde Park; the respective regiments of household troops at present stationed in London assembling therein for the purpose of being inspected by his Highness Ibrahim Pacha.

The regiments reviewed consisted of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

All the above regiment arrived on the ground from their respective quarters, before 10 o'clock—the cavalry under the command of Major General the Hon. E. Lygon, C.B., and the cavalry under Col. Berkeley Drummond.

At half-past 10 o'clock the infantry took up their position in continuous column, at quarter distance, facing Grosvenor-gate, the cavalry occupying the right flank.

The morning was delightfully fine, and the park was densely crowded. A large number of the aristocracy was present, including the "Old Duke."

At five minutes before eleven o'clock a slight stir among the crowd near Grosvenor-gate, gave notice of the approach of the Egyptian Pacha, and immediately afterwards his Highness rode into the square, attended by Sami Pacha, Col. Bonfort, M. Nubart, and Major Dickson. His Highness was attired in a superb military costume, and rode a white charger.

The usual evolutions took place, a report of which would not, however, interest our readers.

In the evening Ibrahim Pacha visited Cremorne Gardens, a short time before the Nassau balloon ascended, and had an excellent view of it in its poised state, as it waved to and fro, anxious, as it were, to shoot upwards to its native element. The masses of spectators pressed close on each other, all anxious for the best sight they could obtain; but great though the throng was, the Pacha was fortunate in having excellent accommodation, of which he was manifestly sensible. Mr. Green, accompanied by a Scotch nobleman, and by a Mr. Van Buren, and eight other aspirants to aeronautic fame, were for some time seated in the car of the balloon, before the signal to "let go" was given, and at length, all being right, the word "off" was pronounced, and the balloon shot upwards in a most imposing manner. The balloon having cleared the trees, went magnificently forward upon its voyage, and was soon lost sight of from the gardens. The Pacha was in an exstacy, and soon after took his departure.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND RICHARD DUNN, THE BARRISTER.

(Judges' Chambers, Monday, June 29th.)

To-day was appointed for Mr. Bodkin and the other parties engaged in the above prosecution to show cause why a writ *certiorari* should not issue to remove the indictment for perjury against Richard Dunn, from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Dunn appeared in person, and Mr. Bodkin, with Mr. Humphreys, attended the Judge on behalf of Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Learned Judge inquired if Mr. Bodkin had any affidavit to put in?

Mr. Bodkin replied in the negative.

Mr. Dunn, with extreme volubility, then argued that he had received letters purporting to bear the initials of the defendant; that he had replied to them, and taken the best means of ascertaining their authenticity; that by appealing to the bankruptcy laws he had adopted what he thought was the shortest course to justice; and if the authority was not genuine, why did not the bankers impound the cheque, and adopt such rigid measures as bankers generally would do, if a false cheque were presented to them? On the contrary, Mr. Marjoribanks had only stated, on seeing the authority, that he had no orders to pay the £100,000 demanded. He (Mr. Dunn) believed that the influence of the bankers was so great upon the citizens of London, that if he were tried by an Old Bailey Jury, he could not expect to receive fair play as an English subject who had always borne allegiance to the Queen. He had been watched from house to house by the police—he had had his papers taken from him—no attorney or barrister would act on his behalf—his very food was interfered with through the agency of this woman.

Mr. Justice Pattison said, that two of the judges would preside at the Central Criminal Court, and therefore the defendant would have as substantial justice done him as in the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Dunn said, that he could not obtain the assistance of Queen's Counsel without paying a fee of fifty or one hundred guineas. A major in the army, who was also a witness, was absent from London, and he (defendant) required time to arrange his evidence. Forty-two magistrates had on a former occasion decided against him, and but for the interposition of the Queen's Bench he should have been sacrificed to as base and diabolical a conspiracy as the present.

Mr. Bodkin said, he was instructed to leave the matter entirely in his Lordship's own hands. The lady, however, who was the object of the defendant's persecution, was entitled to some consideration. If the case was removed to the Queen's Bench it would only entail heavier security on the defendant; and, without going into the pretended authority to draw upon Coutts's bank for 100,000*l*., he (Mr. Bodkin) would state that the indictment for perjury assigned that there was no debt due or owing to the extent of one farthing by Miss Coutts. The Learned Counsel then called the attention of the Learned Judge to the following lines, and which defendant had sworn was his authority for drawing the cheque, and for non-payment of which he sought to make the firm of Coutts and Co. bankrupts:—

"Send to Coutts's your bill,
There are lots in the till.
I'll give the clerks orders to do it;
Then get your discharge,
Your dear body enlarge,
And in Stratton-street do let me view it,
And, by the by, love, my affection to prove,
For your long cruel incarceration,
Tell a good round sum,
As I've plenty of tin
To make you a fair compensation.—A. B. C."

He (Mr. Bodkin) would put it to the Judge, whether any sane man would pretend to rely upon such a poetical effusion as the production of a lady, and as authorising him to draw 100,000*l*.?

The Learned Judge said there were many statements in the affidavit quite beside the question, but he thought it would be more satisfactory to all parties to allow the writ of *certiorari* to issue, and to increase the bail.

The defendant was then ordered to find bail, himself in 200*l*., and two sureties of 60*l*. each, to take his trial on the charge of perjury at the Court of Queen's Bench.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM IN GLOUCESTER.

On Thursday this city and neighbourhood were visited by an appalling thunder storm. Partial showers had fallen early in the day, but about noon a mass of clouds heavy and black, was observed approaching the city, from S.W., and the portentous vapour apparently gathered density as it sailed along. Vivid flashes of lightning sprung from it in rapid succession, and one of the peals of thunder was terrific. A herald flash rent the cloud, and the peal which followed it instantaneously was so profound—near—horrible—that the stoutest spirit cowered during its prolonged roar. The very houses vibrated with the shock of the warring elements, while a violent and heavy storm of hail that also raged, increased the confused sounds pervading the atmosphere. We regret being obliged to add that the storm did not pass over us harmlessly. The first toll-house on the Stroud road was struck by the lightning, and considerably damaged. One moment it was safely sheltering a number of persons who had sought refuge from the violence of the storm, and the next the front of the house was burst the upper and lower windows being almost converted into one, all the windows were blown out and shivered to atoms; the crockery on the shelves was broken, the window shutters twisted off the hinges and thrown into the field on the opposite side, while the inmates were dashed about the floor. Confused, sense and sight reeling amidst the arrowy, resistless fire of heaven, none of them are capable of giving an intelligible account of the catastrophe. As far as we can learn, it would appear that immediately after the thunder crashed, the gable of the house was dashed in, the materials falling in all directions. Three children belonging to Mr. Power, and a servant, who were standing near the stairs, escaped unhurt. The toll-keeper, Paish, and his wife, were also untouched, while their baby, only fourteen days old, which was in an old woman's lap, was thrown out of it and fell on the floor, but was not hurt. One woman, however, had her clothes set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was burnt very badly; another woman was burnt, about the legs, and a third was also hurt. A boy was also burnt, and is now deaf from the shock, and another boy has lost his hearing. But the severest injury was sustained by a man named George Johnson. At the time the house was struck he was leaning against the door; *his profile was actually burnt on the wood by the lightning*. The outline of the head and face is quite perfect, the space within it being charred. Johnson sustained a cut under his eye, his smock-frock was burnt off his back, and he was completely paralysed by the shock. The sufferers were immediately conveyed to the Gloucester General Infirmary, where their injuries were attended to, and they are all gradually recovering. The lightning apparently was attracted by an elm tree 50 feet high, which overhangs the house, and it stripped off the bark as it descended, and it is supposed that the stream of the fluid divided, one portion being attracted by the lamp at the toll house, while the other shivered the root of an adjoining tree, and was then lost in the earth. Mr. John Knowles, of Wooton, was also struck down by the electric fluid, near Barnwood Turnpike. He was walking along the road, and it was attracted by a shovel and pick axe which he was carrying on his shoulder; the handle of the latter was shattered, Mr. Knowles was prostrated in the road, his clothes shivered into ribbons, and besides being severely burnt in the back, his legs were paralysed; he is, however, recovering. At Minsterworth, near this city, a man and woman sought shelter beneath a cart loaded with hay, belonging to Mr. Barratt, farmer, when the horses startled by the thunder ran away, and the wheels of the waggon went over the poor creatures, breaking one of the arms of the man and dislocating the hip of the woman in a frightful manner. The sufferers were removed to the Gloucester Infirmary, where they are now lying in a precarious state. A horse was struck dead in an orchard belonging to Mr. George Price, at Thornbury. From every direction we hear of slighter accidents from the effect of the lightning.

THUNDER STORM IN THE HIGHLANDS.

(From the *Inverness Courier*.)

On Friday last, the 19th inst., the districts on the southern side of the river Spey, extending from the Netby to Ballindalloch, was visited by one of the most terrific thunder storms ever witnessed in this country. The morning, like several preceding it lately, was exceedingly hot, with a faint breeze blowing from the S. W. The sky was unclouded and beautifully clear, but towards noon, numerous electric clouds became apparent towards the S. W., and by half-past twelve P. M., seemed in denser masses and of a more lowering and threatening character, at the same time long peals of thunder at a distance were heard now and then, followed by slight showers of rain. By half past one, however, the dread artillery of the skies thundered "louder and louder still;" vivid flashes of lightening shot in every direction around, forming an awful contrast with the deep, dark, frowning aspect of the firmament, fearfully convulsed, as if demons in the air had conspired to exterminate in a second the "heavens above and the earth below." In this country never was rain observed to pour down in such immense torrents, and with such immense rapidity; the sides of the surrounding mountains and hills soon became white with hundreds of foaming rills and streams; where formerly only small rills existed, there were now to be seen boisterous rapid streams; and at last, the plains and fields below seemed extensive pools and lakes.

The thunder storm raged with greater violence at Dalvey than in most of the other places within its sphere. In less than an hour the burn draining this district, though commonly but a small stream rose nearly fifteen feet above its level, raging fearfully downwards, unchequed by any obstacle in its flooded career, and carrying with it immense quantities of loose earth, gravel, large stones, trees, and roots, a vast accumulation of which has been left at its mouth where it enters the Spey. So strong indeed was the force with which the flood carried the materials in question along, that they reached within ten feet of the opposite banks of the Spey, stowing its rapid current, from which circumstance, for some time, for upwards of a mile, a silent dead pool was formed up that stream. In fact, this burn was in its full force and majesty. A looker-on, as I was, might fancy that the Spey would have been wholly diverted from this Channel, and obliged to seek refuge for its diminutive stream in the opposite lands of the Culquoich. At the extreme bounding of the rubbish brought down, or previous to this flood about the centre of Spey, a large tree in full fresh foilage may be seen standing as if it had grown there for several years. It was carried there by this flood; but although obliged to yield to an overpowering force, amid the loud sough of waters and boom of raking stones, it seemed to float in triumph, perfectly exact to its present habitation, which, if Cosmos saw, he would say, a colony or an island studded with the same species, was about to be established there.

A short distance above the mouth of this burn a very handsome bridge stood over it, of one arch, thirty feet in span, built twenty-one years ago, and bravely stood the flood of 1829, but, unfortunately, has now been swept away, much to the loss of the county and inconvenience of the travelling public; the eastern abutment stands still but of the opposite very little remains, consequently, a long gap has been formed in the public road, twenty yards in length, having precipices at each end of twenty feet in height. The coping and other large stones which had entered into the formation of the building, were nearly all carried away and have disappeared in the Spey.

Although I much regretted the destruction of this handsome and useful bridge, I rejoiced in having witnessed a catastrophe over which the power of man could have no control. The falling of this bridge was really a splendid spectacle: I first observed part of the lower corner of the western abutment giving way, but little imagining the whole fabric was soon to share the same fate. On the arch paling a loud hollow splashing sound was soon perceptible, whilst the foaming waters, in colums of forty feet high, dashed upwards mid an immense cloud of dust. The flood, as if amazed, paused for a moment, but having gained additional volume and strength, the fallen rubbish was soon carried away, when scarcely its trace was left behind. I have on many occasions witnessed the blowing up of mines and strong works for practice in gunnery, and sapping and mining in the army, but such operations compared to what I had seen on this occasion were really insignificant. We rejoice sincerely to be able to state that Sir G. Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and his lady had a most fortunate and miraculous escape, from circumstances connected with this disastrous event. They were returning from the west, and on their way to Ballindalloch, the carriage in which they were seen rapidly but safely passed over the bridge: but in about ten or fifteen minutes it fell to atoms as described—very fortunately it did so during the day, if in the night it is impossible to calculate on the circumstances which might have ensued, as carts, carriages, horses, and men might have fallen over the frightful precipices at both ends. On these having been observed, they were promptly guarded against by workmen from mains of Dalvey and Milton, by placing strong wooden fences across the road on both sides.

The thrashing-mill of Dalvey was nearly carried away, and only saved by a strong bank of clay on its upper side, which powerfully resisted the action of the water. Considerable damage has been done to corn and grass fields along the course of the burn of Dalvey, particularly on the farms of Rhuinaballoch, Balnallam, and Mains of Dalvey. Potato and turnip fields have also suffered from the heavy rains; but corn and grass, not near streams, suffered very little.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.

The late Thunder Storm is referred to in many of the local papers as productive of much mischief in different parts of the country. The *Warwick Advertiser* cites a case where life was lost. An aged man, named Howlett, together with a Mr. Betts, and Mr. Tew, were working in the field garden, Barby Road, Rugby, when the storm of thunder and lightning came on. They took shelter under a tree, the former standing with his back against it, and the two others near him, when the electric fluid struck a bough of the tree, ran down the trunk, and prostrated poor old Howlett a living spectacle, tearing and burning his hat, coat, and other parts of his clothes into pieces. The poor old man only survived about two hours. Mr. Betts was also struck to the ground, and Mr. Tew had his face scorched; but neither of them, fortunately, is much injured. Howlett wore a steel truss under his clothes "which might," says the reporter, "also have attracted the lightning." In the same county, near Atherstone, the lightning came in contact with a rick of clover, the property of a Mr. Lakin, which, owing to the long continuance of sultry weather, ignited immediately, and the flames soon spread, and destroyed a stack of beans, a stack of barley, a stack of oats, a barn, and a threshing-machine, a winnowing machine, and a bay of wheat. The whole were in a blaze at one time, and damage to the extent of some hundreds of pounds were done. The island of Guernsey did not escape. The lightning struck a house occupied by Mr. Torode, in the Vale parish, throwing down the chimney, with great violence through the roof, on to the back part, and scattering the tiles: the mischief did not terminate here; for the electric fluid tore up some of the flooring of the loft under the roof, descending the wall into the room below, literally breaking to pieces a cupboard-door adjoining the fire-place, and forced, with great violence, one of the architraves on the bed, where Mr. Torode's son-in-law, his wife, and infant were sleeping. There were also other two children besides in the same room at the time. The sash-windows on the back and front of the house were broken to atoms; and the back-wall and gable exhibited a considerable rent through which the electric fluid had escaped. The bed-curtains and bed-clothes were greatly torn; and the chairs in the room were broken, as if by human strength. The bedroom-door, which was close to the side of the bed, had the stile, on which the iron lock was placed, fairly wrenched off from top to bottom,—the knob of the lock having been separated from the lock itself, and thrown into the corridor, where it was found in the morning. A loaf of bread was broken in two pieces, and appeared as if it had been scorched over a slow fire. Although there were five persons in the room at the time, none were seriously hurt. The father received a cut on the right cheek-bone; and a little boy, about four years old, had one of his ears cut, probably, by a splinter from the broken door. All the others escaped unhurt. From this room the fluid passed through the floor, immediately in front of the flue of the chimney, into the kitchen below, starting the arch of the fire-place, and separating it from the pillars, so that it must be pulled down and rebuilt. It also came down along the back wall, in which it made a considerable rent, and forced a passage for itself on the outside of the building. The skirting of the kitchen floor was forced from the wall, and many panes of glass were broken in the front window. A brass candlestick, which had been left the preceding night on the mantle-piece in the kitchen, was found in the morning broken in two pieces. In short, that part of the house which was struck by the electric fluid, presented to the eye the appearance of a complete wreck. In Wales considerable damage was done. No loss of human life is reported, but Mr. Philipps, of Cwmgwilly, had two fine horses killed by the lightning. They had been in a cart with flour, and were returning. The occurrence took place at the entrance to the avenue leading up to the house: the driver it appears had hold of the rope, the other end of which was attached to the leading horses. A large tree was shivered by the deadly fluid, and horses and man were thrown to the earth; the poor animals were killed, but providentially the man was not materially hurt, though for some time senseless. A farmer at Cwinceir, parish of Llanllawdog, also was unfortunate enough to have six sheep killed by the lightning. In Scotland the storm raged with great force. From accounts dated Strathspey, we learn that eight bridges, together with as many drains, were completely carried away, amongst which is the splendid bridge of Cromdale and that at Dolvey. Both cost £700, and stood the flood of 1829. The violence of the storm was principally from the neighbourhood of Advie to the bridge of Nethy, above Grantown. The cloud broke principally on the rage of mountains south of the Spey, called Cromdale Hills. It was not rain, but actually came down in spouts of water, so that the face of the mountains were like a complete sheet of water, so much so, that those at a distance actually thought it was snow. But they were soon undeceived when torrents came rolling down with fearful impetuosity in the beds of rivulets which were apparently dry a few hours before. There were some cattle killed and a number of trees shattered to atoms. The lightning set fire to the Earl of Seafield's plantation beside the march of Ballindalloch, and had it not been that the rain came so soon after, would, beyond a doubt, have destroyed the whole of that fine plantation.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

The long-continued drought and tropical heat which prevailed during the first three weeks of June, were brought to a close on the night of yesterday week by a storm of thunder and lighting, accompanied by heavy rain. The clouds had been gathering blackness during the whole day, and, in the evening and the early part of the night, occasional claps of thunder were heard, and showers fell. It was not, however, until about midnight that the storm commenced in all its grandeur; but, from that time until morning, the roar of the thunder and the flashing of the lightning were incessant, and the rain poured in torrents. This great storm seems to have entirely changed the character of the weather, for, since it occurred, a mild and sometimes cold temperature has taken the place of the tropical heat which prevailed previous to it, and scarcely a day has passed without several showers. We have again got back to the climate of England from that of the tropics.

The effect of this great change in the weather has been to restore freshness to vegetation, and to renew the year;—the birds are again singing as cheerfully as in spring—the leaves of the forest trees have recovered their bright and glossy hue, and fresh herbage is springing up in the pastures and meadows. The crops which were considered in the greatest danger are now quite safe. The spring corn, which threatened to ripen prematurely, is beginning to grow again, and, even if it should not be very long in the straw, will be heavy in the ear; the root crops are throwing out fresh leaves and branches, and will soon cover the ground with a coat of verdure thick enough to protect them, even should the heat return; the meadows, which were becoming brown after the removal of the hay, are throwing up a second crop of clover and after-grasses, and the pastures are also sending up a plentiful green herbage amidst the withered stems of the earlier grasses. From present appearances, we trust that there will be no failure in any single crop. Even the potatoes and turnips, which were looking very drooping ten days ago, are beginning to grow vigorously. The latter of these crops, which is the foundation of English and Scottish husbandry, and which will, we hope, become the foundation of Irish husbandry also, has not yet made any great progress, but there is still abundance of time for the growth of a heavy crop, as the heat and moisture together are producing a most rapid vegetation. The same observation also applies to the potato crop, which is somewhat backward, owing to the drought, but not injured to any extent.

The heavy rain on Monday night beat down the wheat very much in this neighbourhood, but it has since risen again wherever the fields are large enough to allow scope for the action of the wind. In small fields, under hedges and trees, and in places where the crop was excessively heavy, it is still down, but even there it may rise if the brisk winds of the last two days should continue.

Little hay was made during the last week, but Sunday and yesterday were fine drying days, and much would be carried yesterday.

In the course of last week we had the opportunity of visiting a considerable part of Cheshire, and of seeing still more of it from the high grounds about Alderley. From different spots on the hills in that neighbourhood the whole plain of Cheshire may be seen, streching from the foot of the hills of Derbyshire to the mountains of Wales, and from the banks of the Mersey to the borders of Staffordshire. There are few spots in England from which so great an extent of fertile land can be seen at one time, and we are glad to say that the general appearance of the country was very favourable, the drought having produced much less effect than we anticipated, and the effects of the recent rain being already very perceptible.—*Liverpool Times*, Tuesday.

Mr. Green's Nassau Balloon descended on Monday evening in a field of barley belonging to Mr. Kynaston, in the parish of Stanford Rivers, Essex, 1½ miles from Ongar, and 21 miles from London, having travelled this distance, besides the entire length of London from east to west, and the further distance that Cremorne-gardens are from the capital, in the short space of half-an-hour. The strong wind that was blowing throughout the afternoon obliged Mr. Green to use the heaviest of his grapnels and ropes, weighing together close upon 5 cwt., the difference between them and his mild weather apparatus being equivalent to the ordinary weight of three persons. The balloon took a direction perhaps the best possible for a perfect view of London and all the adjacent places. It traversed the great and main lines of St. James's Park, Trafalgar Square, the Strand, &c., and left London by crossing St. Martin's-le-Grand, Finsbury, Shoreditch, &c., whence it continued its course over Hainault Forest, and the intervening places, till it was made to descend as stated, after having had Chemlsford in close view, and the Nore, and an immense range of country of corresponding distance in the prospect. While over the grounds of Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty's health was drunk, and the National Anthem was sung in a style that showed some of the party to be no mean vocalists. The next round of champagne was quaffed in respect to Ibrahim Pacha, who had done the aeronauts the honour of his company at starting. After landing, the balloon sustained some damage, from the boisterous state of the weather; but Mr. Green and his party reached London in safety, without any accident to detract from the enjoyment of the trip.

Sir R. Peel and the Peerage.—It is stated that after Sir R. Peel had declined a peerage for himself, her Majesty offered a peerage for Lady Peel.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

On Monday afternoon, just before the two o'clock down train to Brighton had reached the Balcombe station, a lady named Burtenshaw, niece to Mr. Willman, of Cuckfield, was crossing the line to the station house, and hearing the whistle she fell across the rails with fright, and could not get up. The station clerk perceiving her dangerous situation rushed forward to save her, and whilst dragging her away the train came up, and the clerk, whose name is Stroud, was struck on the head by the buffer and knocked down, and his head was completely cut off. The lady was also killed on the spot, and what renders the circumstance still more distressing, her husband witnessed the accident. No blame is attached to the engine driver.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday evening a Coroner's Jury assembled at the Gardener's Arms Tavern, Balcombe, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Mrs. Louisa Murphy, aged thirty-two, and Patrick Shaw, aged sixty-five, the two persons who lost their lives on the London and Brighton Railway on the afternoon of Monday last.

George Frederick Merchant said, that on the afternoon in question he was on the bank of the railway, near the Balcombe station, when he saw the deceased female attempt to pass over the line. In so doing she fell over the metal upon her back. The male deceased was standing against the station, and he immediately rushed forward, and grasped her by the shoulders. Whilst he was attempting to lift her off the line, the down train came along, and having knocked them both down, it passed over them. Witness did not stop, but he went on to Balcombe, and returned with Messrs. Turner and Gadd.

By a Juror—I heard the whistle of the engine sounded a minute or so before the train approached. The man Shaw at that time called to the female to go off the line.

The Coroner—Can you form an opinion whether any part of the engine struck the deceased?

Witness—Yes. It was the buffer, struck them both at the same time, and all the carriages, I think, passed over their bodies.

James Stoner, a lad living at Wileman's Green, having corroborated the evidence of the previous witness as to the occurrence of the accident, said he had been employed by Mrs. Murphy to carry her luggage to the station, and that he saw her attempting to cross the line in a hurried manner, when she fell. Witness was of opinion that after the whistle was blown there was not time for the woman to get off the line. She resided at Woolwich, but she had been on a visit to Mr. Mileman, and was about to return home when the accident happened.

George Armstrong, an engine driver, in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, said that he had been in the employment of the company since August last. Previous to that time he had filled a similar situation on the Hull and Selby line for upwards of four years. On Monday afternoon he had charge of the two o'clock train from London bridge. It was a passenger train, and does not stop at Balcombe station. About two hundred yards from the station witness observed four ladies come out and cross the line. He also saw the deceased female attempt to cross the line, when he blew the whistle. She then turned round and looked towards the engine, and fell on her knees, holding up her hands. She did not stumble, but fell on her knees, with her hands extended. The man Shaw ran out of the station, and having lifted her up, was in the act of pulling her off the metal when the buffer of the engine knocked them both down.

By a Juror.—The train was proceeding at the time at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. It was the usual speed at which he passed the station, and about the right time.

The Coroner.—Did you not stop the engine when you saw those parties on the line?

Witness.—I immediately shut off the steam, but it was impossible to stop the train in time to avoid the accident. If the deceased had only had the presence of mind, she might have escaped after the whistle was sounded. All passengers are obliged to cross the line to go by the trains. The up train on that day was due in about three minutes. Witness knew that the deceased Shaw was very particular in cautioning passengers from crossing when the trains were due.

Mr. P. Clarke, one of the managers of the line, stated that every precaution was taken by the company to prevent accidents. They had two policeman stationed there. One ought to have been watching outside whilst the other issued the tickets. The fact was that Shaw had given the other man leave of absence without any order from the directors. When leave of absence was given by the company to any of the servants, his place was always filled by another party.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence differed in no degree from what has been previously stated, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case, with a nominal deodand of 2s. on the engine.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Embezzlement and Flight of a Clerk of Money Clubs.—A series of frauds, by which a number of respectable parties in Sheffield will sustain great loss, has just come to light by the sudden flight to America of James Charles Simpson, of that place, pawnbroker. The accused was clerk to a number of money clubs, and he enjoyed such a high degree of confidence that the committees of the clubs were lulled into security, and he seems to have managed them almost as he pleased. Previous to his leaving home on the 23rd of May, he disposed of a valuable collection of pictures (of which he was a great connoisseur,) and his stock of goods, transferring the pledges to Mr. Eaton, who paid him the money lent upon them, and his household furniture. He set sail for America on the 28th ult., on board the John R. Skiddy packet, accompanied by one daughter, leaving his wife and another daughter in England to shift for themselves. On Monday week a fiat in bankruptcy was opened at the Sheffield Court, and we understand it is in contemplation to send out a messenger by the next steamer to arrest the delinquent, and recover the property in his possession. The extent of the frauds he has committed has not yet been ascertained. There is no doubt that they amount to £3,000 or £4,000 and probably a much larger sum.

Death in the Street.—On Tuesday, Mr. G. I. Mills, held an inquest at the Duke of York, Kensington Gravel Pits, on the body of Mary Arslin, aged forty years, who was found in the street, in a dying state, on the night of Saturday last. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the wife of a labouring man, working in Clutterbuck's brick fields, Kensington Gravel Pits. For some time past she had been suffering from disease of the heart and chest, but had not latterly been attended by any medical gentleman, being aware of what she required, which she procured at the shop of a chemist and druggist. On Saturday last she appeared in her usual state of health, and at night came down into the town of Kensington to market, and was on her way home, about half-past eleven o'clock, when she was found in a state of insensibility, close to the Vicarage, in Church-lane. She was immediately carried into the George public house, nearly opposite, and from thence to her own home, but although medical aid was promptly given, she expired in about ten minutes.—Verdict, "Natural death."

Fearful Accident on the Birmingham Railway.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. G. I. Mills, the Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex, held an inquest in the board-room of London University College Hospital, respecting the death of Charles Jones, aged twenty, a porter, late in the employ of Messrs. Pickford, at the Camden-town station. Mr. Joseph Elmore, clerk to the company, stated that about twenty minutes before eight on the morning of Sunday last, he was standing on the platform at the the Camden station, and saw the deceased crawling in great agony, and on witness advancing towards him, he said that he had been pinched between the buffers of two of the luggage trucks, and that the said trucks had been pushed against him by some of the labourers employed to remove the goods. Deceased was at the time engaged in tying down the sheets. The Jury unanimously recorded a verdict, "That the deceased met his death from injuries caused by some trucks at the Camden Railway station, and which injuries were accidental."

Alarming Accident to the Express Train on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway.—Bristol, June 28.—Information was received in this city last night, that an accident of an alarming kind, but which I am happy to state, was not attended with loss of life, had occurred to the express train which left this station for Birmingham, at thirty minutes past four, P.M. The accident occurred at a few miles beyond the Wickwar station, and was occasioned by an injury to the engine, one of the principal wheels of which broke at one end of the axle, and was thrown off while the train was proceeding at full speed. So violent was the shock sustained by the train, that the engine is said literally to have jumped a distance of twenty yards, doing great injury to itself and tender, and breaking the first carriage almost to pieces. The other carriages were injured but not to the same extent. The wheel on coming off ran across to the down-rail, which it struck with such force as to cut its way into the embankment to a depth of more than a foot. The engine-driver and stoker were thrown off, but luckily not with such force as to kill them. One of them received a severe cut on the left leg, and both were much bruised. Some of the passengers were also bruised, by being thrown violently into collision with each other, and all were terribly alarmed. As soon as intelligence could be conveyed to the company's superintendant at Bristol, that officer sent off a special train to carry on the passengers. The up-rail was got clear as soon as possible, and is now being used both ways, but little delay is occasioned in the working of the trains.

Suspicious Case.—Yesterday (Monday), an inquest was held by adjournment before Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the Mulberry Tree, Mile-end Old Town, on the body of James Perryman, aged forty-two, late foreman to a fish salesman in Billingsgate market. The wife of the deceased was a very profligate woman, and on several occasions, when the deceased returned home, he generally found some strange man sitting there. About two years ago she was tried at the Old Bailey for robbing a man of eight sovereigns, and on that occasion a quantity of arsenic was found in a cup in her house. She had been heard to wish that her husband was dead, and to say that a fortune-teller had told her that he was to die in the course of next year. Various alarming rumours had gone abroad that the deceased had been poisoned, and suspicion was directed against the wife. The deceased's relatives applied to the Coroner to hold an inquest, and a *post mortem* examination was ordered to be made. Evidence was given as to the bad character of the wife. The suspicion which rested on the wife was, however, cleared away by the evidence of Dr. Leathby, lecturer on chemistry to the London Hospital, who deposed that he analysed the contents of the stomach, and found that the abdomen contained fluid indicating a previous state of inflammation. The liver was very much decayed, and a very large abscess had formed. witness also said that he had carefully analysed the stomach, but could not detect any trace of poison, and he was of opinion that death was caused by the bursting of the abscess. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Fatal Railway Accidents.—Three Men Killed.—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, Jackson Wilkinson, of Penrith, labourer, aged twenty-six years, and Bernard, aged fifteen years, were killed in a most shocking manner on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Plumpton Hall, about three miles north of Penrith. It appears that Wilkinson was the breaksman of the waggons which were taken down by the steam engine from the ballast-pit near Kettleside, to the filling up of a boggy place in Plumpton Back-street, and he was conducting a train of loaded waggons down the incline to the tip end, the engine having just before been disconnected from them, when two of the foremost waggons ran off the rail, and upset with a most dreadful crash, and the two men were thrown off with great violence. The waggons run over them, and literally smashed them to atoms. Wilkinson's head was nearly split in two, and he was otherwise most dreadfully crushed, Dean was sitting on one of the foremost waggons when the accident happened, and was killed in a most shocking manner, his head being all but severed from his body, and his arms and legs smashed to pieces. The brains of these two unfortunate individuals were scattered on the spot. The bodies were soon afterwards removed to Mr. James Heskett's, Plumpton Hall, and afterwards they were conveyed in a cart to their respective homes at Penrith, to await the Coroner's inquest. Another man, it was rumoured, the same afternoon, was killed on the same line, between Hesket and Carlisle.

Suicide by Poisoning.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the White Hart Tavern, Greenwich, upon the body of Mary Orchard, aged 31 years, who was found dead on Saturday night, under the following circumstances:—Mary Frieze, a respectable looking widow, deposed that she had been on a visit at the deceased's father's in Church-street, Greenwich. Witness saw deceased alive about eight o'clock on Saturday night. She was lying on her bed, and said she was much fatigued, and wanted rest—had seen her so several times during the three weeks' visit. Witness went up again in half-an-hour to call her to supper, when she found her lying on her side—the body was warm, but had no doubt she was dead at that time. Witness ran down stairs and told her father, who said she was not dead, but only in a fit. Mr. Sherwin, surgeon, Greenwich, deposed that he attends Mr. Orchard's family—was called at nine on Saturday to attend the deceased—found her lying on the bed quite dead—Witness at request of deceased's mother, used the stomach-pump, and discovered that she had taken a quantity of the essential oil of bitter almonds. The Jury returned a verdict of Temporary Derangement.

Fearful Dray Accident.—On Tuesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock an accident of a most fearful nature occurred to a young man named Blackie, aged twenty-nine, living at No. 4, Summer's-court, Gray's Inn-lane. He was running along Queen's-street, Lincoln's Inn, when in turning into Holborn he suddenly came in contact with a brewer's dray, was knocked down with great force, and the wheels passed over his leg. The poor fellow was at once taken to the King's College Hospital, with not only a fractured leg but a broken arm, and other extensive injuries. It was considered that amputation must be resorted to, although but very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mutinous Conduct at Chatham Barracks.—On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Chatham barracks became a scene of riot, which, for a time, appeared likely to lead to serious results. Detachments of various corps, it appears, were, at the time, held in readiness to march to Gravesend on Monday, to embark for India, and some of their comrades being placed in confinement for breaches of military discipline, a number of men of the 98th Regiment united for the avowed purpose of liberating them, to effect which they first commenced by an attack on the guard, removing the soldiers from their posts, overturning the sentry-boxes, bursting open the doors, and wrenching off the iron bars of the black hole, and liberating the prisoners. At this stage of the proceedings the most serious consequences were apprehended. A detachment was called out, and, with muskets loaded with ball, proceeded to the scene of riot. After some resistance the ringleaders were secured, and, having been put in confinement, order was speedily restored. One sergeant received very serious injury in the affray from a violent blow on the head. On Monday morning, when the detachments were marched to Gravesend, thirteen of the rioters, accompanied them.

Accident by Machinery.—On Wednesday morning, a frightful accident occurred at a sugar baker's in Limehouse, to a man named George Hains, thirty years of age. He was at his usual work connected with the steam-engine machinery, when his right hand became entangled in the straps, and although the engine was stopped as quickly as possible, the whole of his arm had been drawn in, and crushed to pieces between the cegs of the wheels. When extricated he was in a most pitiable condition. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where amputation from the shoulder joint was instantly performed by Mr. Luke, the senior surgeon. The unfortunate man lies in a very precarious state.

Supposed Suicide by a Female.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the Five Bells, Three Colt-street, Limehouse on the body of Mary Smith, aged thirty-five, the wife of a Greenwich pensioner, residing in Gun-lane, Limehouse. About eighteen years ago, the deceased fell from a window and injured her head. She underwent an operation, and a small silver plate was inserted on the top of her head, and ever since that period her mind has been affected. Within the last two or three years, the deceased had been addicted to drinking, and associated with bad company, which increased her malady. The deceased was recently intoxicated for eight days, which brought on *delirium tremens*. On Tuesday she went into a neighbour's house, and said it would be the last time they would see her alive. On the same evening she was seen partaking of refreshment with two men, at the King and Queen, in Limehouse. She left them shortly before nine o'clock, and that was the last time she was seen alive. About three o'clock the next morning, her body was seen floating near Britannia Bridge, in the Lea Cut, by police constable 228 K., who conveyed the body to the dead house. The Jury, at the suggestion of the Coroner, returned an open verdict of "found drowned."

Fatal Occurrence near Erith.—On Tuesday forenoon the following loss of life took place:—It appeared that a lighterman, named Newman, had charge of a heavily laden barge of chalk, and was proceeding up the river for the purpose of discharging his cargo at one of the City lime wharfs. Having met a young man on shore, the latter asked Newman to give him a cast up to London, but they had not proceeded far up the river when the vessel instantly filled with water, and, having no boat, they were both obliged to trust to swimming ashore, which was some distance. The barge, of course, sunk, and Newman and his companion made for land, which the former was enabled to reach, but the latter was lost.

Alarming Fire at the Bankside Saw Mills.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a fire of a very alarming character, and which at one period threatened the most disastrous consequences, broke out upon the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. Blackett and Co., termed the Bankside Saw Mills, situate near the water side, and adjoining the Phœnix Gas Works. The discovery was made by some of the neighbours perceiving a dense body of flame mounting over the roofs of the houses in Love Court. An instant alarm was raised, when, upon the police entering the premises, they found that a large pile of timber, stacked in the store rooms, was wrapped in flame. At first it was feared that not only would the whole of the saw mills be consumed by the fire, but strong apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the gas works and the surrounding habitations. Engines of the London brigade, the West of England and County Companies, together with an escape of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, were remarkably quick in arriving. Some considerable time, however, elapsed before water could be obtained to work the engines. Meanwhile the fire progressed most fearfully, completely illuminating the whole of the district. At length, however, water was obtained, from which the firemen set to work most vigorously, and by half-past two o'clock they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was happily confined to that portion of the works in which it commenced.

Sudden Deaths.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Baker, jun., held two inquests at the Horn of Plenty, Globe-road, Mile-end, on the bodies of two men who died suddenly on Monday last. The first inquest was on the body of Francis Patterson, aged thirty, an inmate of the Mile-end workhouse. The deceased was subject to fits of epilepsy, and on Sunday evening he appeared to be quite well. About half-past three on Monday morning the deceased was found lying on his face close to the wall, adjoining the receiving ward, quite dead. Verdict of "Natural death" was returned. The second inquest was on the body of James Adams, aged sixty-six. The deceased enjoyed excellent health, and on Monday evening was seen smoking his pipe. Shortly before eight o'clock on the same evening he was found lying on the pavement in Henry-street, Stepney, quite dead. He was immediately conveyed to the Mile-end workhouse, where Dr. Storey, a surgeon, said, the deceased had died from a fit of apoplexy. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect. Mr. Baker also held an inquest at the Bedford Arms, Bedford-street, Commercial-road, on the body of Charles Russ, aged thirty-eight. The deceased was subject to asthma, and on Sunday morning he was heard to fall with great violence on the floor by a lodger named Taylor, who on entering the room found the deceased extended on the floor bleeding profusely from the mouth. Mr. Henry, a surgeon, in Sydney-street, Stepney, was called in and found the deceased was quite dead, and he had no doubt that he had died from the bursting of a blood-vessel brought on by a fit of coughing. Verdict "Natural death."

Death from the Incautious use of Laudanum.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. J. Payne, at the British Mutual Insurance Office, No. 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, respecting the death of Jane Reeve, late housemaid in the service of Mr. C. J. Thicke, secretary to the above company. The deceased had been in Mr. Thicke's service about nine months, and always gave the greatest satisfaction. She had been much attached to a young man who had promised her marriage, but on Wednesday last she received intelligence of his death, which seemed to prey heavily on her mind. She continued in a low and desponding state until Sunday, when she went out to her mother in Broad-wall, Blackfriars-road. Deceased returned in the evening much excited, and retired to rest about ten o'clock. On Monday she continued in the same melancholy mood, and went to bed suffering from the toothache. The following morning (Tuesday), one of the servants discovered the deceased in bed, making a gurgling noise in the throat. Mr. Olding, a surgeon, was called in, who pronounced the deceased to be labouring under the effects of narcotic poison. He used the customary remedies, but she expired at three o'clock the same day. Since the deceased's death, Mr. Olding made a *post mortem* examination of the body but he was unable to detect the presence of poison. She might have taken laudanum for the toothache, and inadvertently have taken too much. He was of opinion that the deceased had died from the effects of a narcotic poison. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from a narcotic poison, which she had taken to cure the toothache, and that such poison was taken inadvertently."

Breaking Out of a Lock-up House.—A reward of ten guineas was on Wednesday offered for the apprehension of Baron Wydroff, alias Theophilus Victor Wydroff, music-seller, who, having been arrested on a warrant from the Sheriff of Middlesex, was consigned to the lock-up room of Mr. Abraham Sloman, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, where the Baron managed to cut away a portion of the iron bars of his room, and on the attendant going to his room, found that the captured Baron had fled. A Judge's warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

Accident in Blasting.—On Friday afternoon several men working in the excavation now in progress for the Grand Liverpool Junction Railway improvements in Gloucester-street, were severely injured by having a shower of large and small stones projected amongst them by an explosion of gunpowder, which took a lateral direction instead of, as was anticipated, perpendicularly. One of the workmen, William Jones, thirty-three, was struck down by a blow on the leg, and was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where he still remains, having suffered a compound fracture, though not of a very serious nature. Three other workmen, who were wounded, were taken to the surgery of Mr. O'Gorman, Russell-street, where they were at once attended to by that gentleman. One, Luke Welsh, had his shoulder dislocated; another, Lloyd, had received a severe scalp wound; and the third, Henry Stanfield, who was struck by a large stone on the back was badly injured. They are at present going on very well, under Mr. O'Gorman's care. There were from thirty to forty men in the excavation at the time, and many of them were slightly injured.

Desperate Chase.—On Monday evening, Police-officer George Foden, being on duty at the north end of Birkenhead, was sent for to oppose the terrors of the law to the half-drunken violence of a bruee, who was cruelly beating his mother and sister. On the officer reaching the spot, the ruffian turned round, struck the representative of her Majesty a violent blow, and immediately took to his heels. The officer, having formerly been a sort of champion in the pedestrian world, immediately followed, and a splendid race ensued. Neither the culprit nor the officer seemed to have the best of it, when the former, after several artful dodges, turned short into Corporation-road, and made a desperate attempt to escape by leaping the immense excavation now making in that street for the construction of a sewer. He jumped short, but fell on his feet, and speedily scrambled out; his pursuer was not so fortunate, for having made the longest leap and cleared the drain, he was unable to keep his footing, and fell backwards. On the chase being resumed, the ruffian had a few yards start; but finding his pursuer was yet on his trail he took to the water, and contrived to escape by going through Wallasey Pool, like a genuine moss-trooper. This was too much for the courage of the policeman, who, being a raw recruit, was afraid to spoil his new suit, and the fellow made good his retreat.—*Liverpool Courier*.

Adventures of a Cat.—Many wonderful stories are told of the astonishing instinct displayed by cats in returning to places from which they have been removed, but we think the instance we are about to record, and which we can vouch for as perfectly authentic in every particular, is equal in strangeness to any anecdote of the feline race now extant. A fine large grey Tom-cat was, in November last, brought in from Innerleithen, per carrier, packed up in a basket, to a family residing in Leith-walk. It remained there for about three months, and had become thoroughly domesticated in its new abode. At the end of that time, namely, early in February, it was transferred to a family in Scotland-street, but with them it remained only two days, when it found an opportunity to escape. No more was heard of Tom till about three weeks ago, when, to the utter astonishment of his original owner, he made his reappearance at Innerleithen, worn and weary, but bearing unmistakeable tokens of his identity. How he managed to subsist through the interval of four months, or what guide he had through the thirty miles of country between Edinburgh and Innerleithen, over hills, and streams, and cultivated fields, and barren moors, which he had never traversed before, save in the covered basket, must, we suppose, remain for ever among the mysteries of natural history.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

DOUBLE SUICIDE AND SUSPECTED MURDER.

NOTTINGHAM, Wednesday, Four, P.M.

A case has occurred in this town to-day of a most extraordinary character, under circumstances which gave rise to conjectures of every description. For many years past a man named Samuel Collyer, 73 years of age, has been residing with his two sons, William and Samuel, the former being 36, and the latter 32 years old, in a house, their own property, Coal Court, Back Lane, where they have been carrying on the business of joiners and carpenters. Their habits and manners were rather secluded, and they had no female living on the premises. The younger son, Samuel, collected the father's rents from tenants in fourteen houses, and he and his brother cooked, and did the household work between them. Little has, therefore, been seen and noticed about them of late though a circumstance, which occurred nearly four years, ago, rendered the whole family objects of peculiar notoriety. At that period the father, two sons, and a daughter resided together in their house in Coal Court. On the 6th of August, 1842, towards the evening, a young man, named Charles Pearce, while passing Collyer's house heard a moaning from a cellar. He went into the house and told Collyer and his sons what he had heard, but they ordered him to go about his business. At length his suspicions were communicated to the police, and on an officer going into the cellar, he found a female (Collyer's daughter), aged thirty-two, almost in a state of nudity. She had only a man's coat on and a rag. Her hair was matted in an extraordinary manner, and her garments were covered with filth. Her appearance was in the highest degree wild and disgusting. Round her legs were two annular marks, as if caused by rings; while her body was, in places, rendered black and blue from several blows, and her form was worn to a skeleton. The father and two sons were taken to the police-office, where the case was investigated, and as the poor female was found not to be in her right mind, Collyer on giving her up to the parish authorities was not proceeded against. Up to the present period, the poor creature has been in the asylum, and the father and two sons were looked upon with distaste by their neighbours. This morning, about five o'clock, Charles Sewell, a journeyman ropemaker, on going to his work in the rope-walk, in a field adjoining Shaw's-lane, saw the bodies of two men, standing, as he thought, under the shed, and he called out, "What are you doing there?" Not receiving any answer, he went up, when he found William and Samuel Collyer, both hanging by the neck, one being tied to a beam by a pair of braces, and the other to another beam two feet distant, with a cord that had been found in the rope-walk. Sewell and another man cut the bodies down. They were both dead, but warm. Information was instantly given to the police, and on going to Collyer's house the old man could not be found. Search was made in every direction for him, but no tidings could be heard. He was seen walking in a direction towards Beeston, which is three miles from Nottingham. No person can be found at present who has seen him since. An inquest upon the bodies was appointed to be held at three o'clock this afternoon.

A report is current at this moment, that old Collyer has been found at Lenton, two miles from the town, in the lock of the canal, with both his hands tied behind him.

Foreign Movements.

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

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger."—Byron.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.*

NO. I.

A few years ago, an attempt was made by certain politicians to excite an anti-Russian agitation in this country. Urquhart, Attwood, of Newcastle, and two or three fourth-rate Chartist agitators, went through the country creating a terrible pother respecting the alleged ambitious designs of Russia. It was asserted that everywhere Russian influence was all paramount, not excepting even the British government, in which the autocrat had his paid tool. The individual thus designated was Lord Palmerston, whose impeachment was demanded, his accusers asserting that they had proofs of his treachery, which would suffice to warrant the shaving of him so close that he would never need to wear a wig. In fact, his head was called for, as the betrayer of England, and the paid slave of Russia.

With some sound views, the originators of this movement most beautifully organised their own failure by indulging in the grossest exaggerations as to the power and designs of Russia. Their exaggerations first caused men to doubt, and ultimately to reject the entire of their statements; and thus Russia was most effectually served by the very means intended to injure her.

The "Foreign Policy Movement," as it was called, finding no supporters amongst the aristocracy and middle class, its originators turned their attention to the Chartist party,—the only party possessing enthusiasm, and moved by patriotic inspirations,—but this party, with the exception of the two or three fourth-rate agitators, also rejected the "new move." They saw at the head of the movement men who, for the most part, were supporters of the existing order of things in this country, and who, while clamouring against foreign despotism, were nevertheless opposed to home freedom. The people wisely said, "If you are in earnest, help us to get political power, and we'll soon settle accounts with the Russian despotism!" This the "foreign policy" men would not do; the Chartists, therefore, opposed their movement as a fraud and a delusion, intended to attract public attention from domestic grievances. The result was, therefore, a triumph for the Russian despotism, which, no doubt, witnessed with no small satisfaction this discomfiture of its foes caused by their own folly and short-sightedness.

The cause of freedom and progression in Eastern Europe was materially injured instead of aided by the "Foreign Policy Movement." The duplicity and exaggerations of the actors in that movement implanted in the breasts of the English democrats suspicions and prejudices which are but now wearing away. The rapid dissipation of these prejudices and suspicions has been chiefly brought about by the recent events in Poland, aided by the light which during the past twelve months has been, although but partially, shed upon the condition of things in the unhappy countries subjected to the sceptre of the Tsar.

It is therefore under favourable auspices that we engage in this inquiry into the internal condition of Russia, and an examination of the resources of its gigantic despotism; and surely no subject can be more interesting to every friend of humanity and to every English reader.

To every friend of humanity, because involving the present condition of one-twelfth of the whole human race, with the prospect that that number will be greatly increased, unless the progress of the Russian despotism be checked. To every Englishman, because we shall have to estimate the strength of an empire next in magnitude and power to that of the British isles; an empire with which there is too good reason for anticipating England will one day have to contend in deadly strife, if not in defence of oppressed nations, at any rate in defence of her own material interests; *fortunately in defending the latter she cannot fail to most signally serve the former.* We do not, however, despair that when the conflict does come it will be not so much for the sordid object of territorial possessions or trade advantages, as for the nobler one of emancipating fallen nations, who naturally look to England as the pioneer of progress and the champion of a principle directly the opposite of that embodied in the Russian despotism.

Hitherto Russia has not only remained unknown beyond its superficies, but, what is worse, has been misrepresented, wherever an attempt has been to penetrate it.

At length in these volumes we have the evidence of a writer whose depositions are "*the result of an extent of personal observation on his part, or of information collected by him on the spot, beyond the opportunities afforded to the mere traveller.*" At last, therefore, we have something like the truth, and that truth discloses so appalling a picture of Muscovite despotism, and, at the same time, the innate weakness of that despotism, that we are compelled to regard as the most sacred and indispensable of duties, the aiding the author in making public, to the utmost possible extent, the astounding information which he has so laboriously gathered, and so nobly committed to the wings of the press; that press beneath whose censure the all-potent Nicholas winces in impotent rage.

That nearly all travellers visiting the Russian empire have been more or less mystified, as to the actual state of the country, is undoubted; and this is not surprising, when it is remembered that Russia is, *par excellence*, the country of deceit.—The Emperor deceives his people, his agents deceive him, and the people turn their utmost ingenuity to deceive their Emperor's agents.

There have been such things in Russia as villages built up of boards; like stage scenery in the distance, in desolate districts, which an autocrat has said shall be peopled; sets of sleek and smiling peasants, with all their household comforts have been driven a few posts in advance of a Russian sovereign, all ready to be surprised at an abundant meal, in homes which they had inhabited but an hour. There is at the present day, in most kitchens of government establishments, a mess of broth, always kept warm, of which the emperor tastes when playing Peter the Great, and "seeing all with his own eyes," he *surprises* it with a visit!

The author of this work is actuated by no prejudiced antipathy against the Russian people; on the contrary, in no work that we have read have we seen the Russian people so advantageously depicted. Neither does he indulge in idle declamation against the "ambition" of Russia, he judges that ambition according to its results, and finding those results opposed to the happiness of the greatest number, he condemns it. Indeed he shows, that the Russian despotism is destructive not only of the happiness of the greatest number, but of *all*, with the exception of the one throned Moloch, and his rapacious agents.

There is no national, no Russian interest; there is only the interest of the house of Romanoff. Russia is a mere possession of the emperor and his family; it is a vast and important one, but the time is looked forward to when it may become comparatively insignificant. It is therefore obvious that its interests as a nation may be at variance with, and sacrificed to those of its possessor. The Russian is the only sovereignty in the world where the advantage of the governed and the governing, blind as the latter may often be in perceiving it, are not indissolubly identified. The Russian cabinet is a collection of servants who have no object but to serve a master, and to carry out his designs; it is influenced by none of the contradictory interests which distract a constitutional ministry. The terror of its vicinity, and of a power which looms still more gigantic in its indistinctness — the patient and enduring foresight of its intrigues, which play off the fears of petty states against private interests—enable it to make that silent progress which, without obtruding itself on publicity, becomes startling and incontrovertible when our attention is directed towards it. During a time of profound peace, Russian influence gains ground, and she conquers, not because of the power she "does possess," but of that which she is "thought to possess."

The suspicion of his subjects which the late King of Sweden entertained to the last gave Russia all the ascendency at Stockholm that it was possible for her to possess in a constitutional country. In Prussia, her present sovereign, led away by his fears for his Rhenish provinces, and the hope of being able to walk alone when he should have obtained that ascendency over the petty German states which he hoped to dispute with Austria, entered into a strict alliance (so repugnant to his natural feelings and personal antipathies) with the Russian cabinet: he has surrendered himself as Faust to Mephistopheles; coil after coil winds around him, and compromises his position in that civilized Europe in which he would have wished to play the liberal leader, whilst retaining the power and the sweets of despotism; and its Byzantine craft must smile as it sees the very advantages for which he prostituted his obeisance and dignity escaping from his expectant grasp into its own; for whilst the sovereign of Prussia leaned for support on Nicholas to take a prominent lead amongst the German states, in the visionary hope of uniting and heading a homogeneous German people, Nicholas himself, by marriages, intrigues, and bribes, has made that progress for his own interests, to effect which the Prussian cabinet sold itself to him.

These silent advances may easily be denied; a small portion only of the subterranean march can ever be adduced in evidence. A little while back the Zollverein and the severity of the Prussian censorship, which did not allow the publication of articles against Russia which it would even have permitted against its own government, where the only ostensible proofs of Russian influence; we have since seen Prussia submit to the bitter humiliation of acceding to the emperor's imperious demand of expelling the Polish refugees.

We have seen the government of Sweden—Sweden, the country where hate of Russia is imbibed by the child with its mother's milk—refusing to admit the Polish exiles. Has not the influence of Russia been recently powerful, and hardly yet defeated, in the Morea? Is it not still in Turkey a hundred times greater than the terror of her real strength can warrant? Has not Russia been making progress to obtain a family interest in the reversion to the Danish throne—that interest which a powerful state may expect to gain over a feeble one through family connexion, but which is now felt to be unattainable through the alliance with great princely houses; Nicholas has one child married to a rejeton of the Napoleons, another to the presumed heir to the throne of Denmark; intermarriages with the families of petty German states have comprised the other alliances of his house.

There are those who, admitting the oriental despotism of the Russian government, look upon Nicholas as one of those vigorous reformers who, by stern and energetic means, abolish great abuses, and pave the way to the happiness of a people by acts harsh and unjustifiable, who consider him the man fit to rule over and regenerate his semi-barbarous people. The terseness of this not very original judgment has always, whenever it has been applied in history, been greater than its truth. It was not tyranny and cruelty that redeemed from barbarism the inhabitants of Attica and Italy, and they can never be necessary instruments of such reform.

On the other hand, Nicholas is rendering the lot of that portion of the human race inhabiting his dominions every hour more miserable. His tyranny, if not greater, is more organized and more complete, than that of his predecessors. It is the savage who has borrowed the knowledge of anatomy and surgery to torture more effectively. His system is, to crush down all beneath him to the same ignoble level, to fetter thought, speech, and mind, and to degrade the races now beneath his rule, as well as those over which he is striving to extend it, to the condition of the Chinese, but Chinese drilled, disciplined, and pipe-clayed.

We must defer till next week our Author's masterly sketch, personal, political, intellectual, and moral, of the great Muscovite Moloch. We should state that the present is the third edition of this valuable work, a sufficient proof of its extensive sale and popularity in this country; while in Russia itself, a correspondent of the *Athenæum* writing from St. Petersburgh states that he has known as much as 500 roubles, or 22*l.* paid for the mere *perusal* of these *Revelations*. Notwithstanding its rigorous prohibition, two hundred copies of this work have been smuggled into Russia by way of Tiflis, a pleasant fact for the Autocrat to reflect upon, dreading as he does, a solitary look more than a thousand battalions, and trembling before the pen when vauntingly defying the sword.

"Wait a little longer!"

* "Revelations of Russia in 1846;" by an English Resident. Third edition. London: H. Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Night.

The Royal Mail steamer Hibernia, commanded by Capt. Ryrie, arrived here to-day at noon, with 102 passengers, and the usual mail, from the United States and Canada. She left Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th inst., and has made the whole voyage in twelve days.

She brings the very important intelligence that the Oregon question had been settled on a secure and satisfactory basis, and a treaty on a basis authorised by the Senate has been signed by Messrs. Buchanan and Pakenham. The course of the events which have brought about this desirable conclusion was as follows. On the 10th inst. the President sent a message to the Senate, which was accompanied by a project submitted to him by Mr. Pakenham as one to which, if the United States government should consent, he, on the part of the British government, was authorised to assent. This proposition was by the President, who it will be remembered, is pledged to 54. 40. line of demarcation, submitted to the Senate, and by them considered or debated with closed doors, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, and that body, by a majority greater than is required for the final ratification of a treaty, has advised him to accept the offered terms, and conclude the treaty. In fact, our latest intelligence, by the magnetic telegraph from Philadelphia, announces that the treaty was actually signed by both diplomatists, and would be sent to the Senate on the 15th. Of the terms of this arrangement the following are the leading points:—

1. The 49th parallel—'till it strikes the Sound separating Vancouver's Island from the main—thence along the centre of that Sound southerly through the Straits of Fuca to the Sea—leaving the navigation of those Straits free to both, and the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain.

2. The free navigation of the Columbia River to the Hudson's Bay Company until the expiration of their present charter—and acknowledging their right of property in the buildings, improvements, &c., which they own south of 49.

There are probably other stipulations about a reciprocal use of the ports in Vancouver's Island and within the Straits of Fuca.

WASHINGTON CITY, UNITED STATES,

June 14.

The proceedings in Congress in open session have been quite unimportant since the sailing of the Great Britain. one week ago.

In secret session, however, the Senate has been engaged on very important business—no less than the consideration of propositions for the settlement of the Oregon controversy, which have been made by Mr. Pakenham, and have been submitted by President Polk for the advice of the Senate, as to whether he shall accept them, and conclude a treaty thereon.

The propositions which have been made by Mr. Pakenham are understood to be—the extension of the 49th parallel of north latitude as the boundary line to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through the straits around the southern end of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, and the navigation of the River Columbia to the sea; together with sundry stipulations relative to the possession of that company below the line of 49 deg., and any which may belong to the citizens of the United States above that line. These, I say, are understood to indicate the propositions submitted by Mr. Pakenham, although nothing has been officially promulgated, and the *senators are remarkably close and secret in reference thereto.*

These propositions were sent to the Senate by the President on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and the Senate were then engaged in a discussion on the bill creating additional Major Generals and Brigadier Generals. The debate was immediately suspended, and the Senate went into secret session, remaining therein several hours, as was the case also on Thursday and Friday, on which latter day the Senate advised the President to accept the terms offered by a vote of 38 to 12, the remaining six senators being absent, but four of them being known to be in favour of the terms. The number voting in the affirmative, however, 38, without any of those who were absent, is sufficient to confirm the treaty if all the others should vote against it, 38 being two thirds of 56, the whole number of senators. The result, however, will show at least three to one in favour of the treaty, instead of the Constitutional number of two to one.

The news that the basis of a treaty had been sent into the Senate was known in a few minutes after it had been actually sent in, and created very general gratification wherever it was told. It was immediately transmitted by the magnetic telegraph from this city to New York, where it had a very favourable influence on all descriptions of business, because it is generally believed that when the difficulties with England respecting Oregon are settled, it will lead to a speedy settlement with Mexico also.

New York, June 15.

I am happy to send you intelligence of the peaceful adjustment of the Oregon question. It was rumoured last week that the basis of a treaty of settlement had been sent to the Senate by the President, but little confidence was, however, attached to the report, when it was suddenly declared, to the surprise and joy of the whole country, that the Senate, by an overwhelming vote of 38 to 10, had authorised the Executive to open negociations for the final disposition of this tiresome dispute. Thus have my repeated assurances of the pacific sentiments of the country been most triumphantly sustained; and no stronger evidence could be given of the perfect knowledge of their interests possessed by the people of the United States, and of their firm adherence to them, than the decisive influence they have exercised over their Government and demagogues. The President erred most egregiously in his ill-advised declaration at his *entree* into office, relative to the entirety of our rights over Oregon. The absurdity of his statement was evident, and the bullying spirit in which it was made has been most decisively and strikingly rebuked by the nation.

The settlement of this dispute, which was entangled and inflamed through the contemptible conduct of selfish and unprincipled men, by the dignified interference of the people themselves, whose majestic will has been uttered in the vote of the Senate, is more emphatic than any words, both of the intelligence of our masses and the elevated principles which guide them. The sweeping denunciations of our enemies respecting our belligerent impulses and savage contempt of the restraints of civilisation are strikingly disproved, and a more formidable argument than ever raised in favour of our institutions and their pacific tendency. It cannot fail to be a subject of general rejoicing with you, that a destructive war has been avoided in a matter indifferent to the feelings of both countries, and that the vast interests of these two nations have escaped the fiery demolition which at various moments threatened them. I may indulge the remark, *en passant*, that the altered tone of the English press, employing arguments instead of vulgar abuse, their ancient weapon, has contributed not a little to the satisfactory arrangement of this difficulty.

The certain effect of a continuance of peaceful relations between England and the United States will be an expansion of trade and an increase of our commercial connections which will surpass any former state of things. Care must be taken on both sides to avoid excess, lest a dangerous reaction may ensue, and stagnation again set in, as in 1837 8. Humanity may rejoice, however, without bounds, and the civilisation of the nineteenth century boast that it has achieved a greater triumph than all the victories of Napoleon.

Public Feeling in New York.—For several days past the public mind has been much excited by the reports in circulation in relation to the settlement of the Oregon question. Notwithstanding the semi-official source from which these reports emanated, there was much doubt about a settlement so immediate as anticipated; and the uncertainty existing served to keep things rather depressed than otherwise. At an early hour yesterday morning we received a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing the fact that the Senate had agreed to the proposals presented by the President by a very large majority, authorizing the Executive to form a treaty on the basis proposed. The vote was more than the required two-thirds, and we have no doubt but that many of the absentees will be present when the treaty is sent in for ratification: and there will be without doubt a larger vote in its favour than that taken on the preliminary movement. The effect of this announcement in Wall-street was electrical. The excitment had become intense by the surprise; and when it became known that all doubt had been removed, the countenances of all interested in commercial affairs became covered with smiles, and the best feeling prevailed among all classes. The flags of our ships were given to the breeze, and judging from the exultation exhibited, it appeared as though there was a public rejoicing for some brilliant victory. The amicable and satisfactory arrangement of this important question is a victory; it is a victory of the great commercial interest of this country and Great Britain over those few political demagogues, who, to advance their own selfish ends, would plunge the two nations into a long and disastrous war; and it is another evidence of the power and influence of those interests, which are employed in cementing the nations of the world under the most liberal commercial treaties.—*New York Herald.*

OREGON QUESTION.

The following is an authentic list of the votes in the Senate of the United States, on the question of advising the President to accept Mr. Pakenham's proposal:—

IN SECRET SESSION.—June 12.

On advising the President to accept Mr. Pakenham's Proposition. Yeas, 38; Nays, 12.

YEAS.

Archer	Evans	Pearce
Ashley	Greene	Pennybacker
Bagby	Haywood	Phelps
Benton	Houston	Rusk
Berrien	Huntington	Sevier
Calhoun	Johnson, of Md.	Simmons
Chalmers	Johnson, of La.	Speight
Clayton, T.	Lewis	Turney
Clayton, J. M.	M'Duffie	Upham
Colquitt	Mangum	Webster
Davis	Miller	Woodbridge
Dayton	Morehead	Yulce
Dix	Niles	

NAYS.

Allen	Cass	Jarnagin
Atherton	Dickinson	Jenness
Breese	Fairfield	Semple
Cameron	Hannegan	Sturgeon

PAIRED OFF.

Atchison — Crittenden

ABSENT.

Barrow — Bright — Corwin

NOT VOTING.

Westcott.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In respect to the Mexican war, there is no new fact to communicate concerning the military operations since our last report. The official despatches of General Taylor, announcing the capture of Matamoras, shew that the Mexican force was retreating hastily towards the interior, having evacuated that town on the eve of General Taylor's approach, conveying with them such portion of the munition and ordnance as they could. General Taylor, however, had captured large stores and many arms, cannon and small arms, secreted by the enemy previous to his departure, but easily found afterwards. The strictest orders, which are strictly enforced, were issued by General Taylor to his army, to treat private persons and property with entire respect, and that nothing should be taken for the army but upon payment.

The blockade of Vera Cruz was officially notified on the 20th May to the authorities, and all others concerned, by the senior officer commanding the American squadron.

We make the following extracts from New Orleans papers of the 31st ult.:—

(From the *Picayune.*)

The barque Theatus, Captain Merrell, arrived at this port last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. By her we have received full files of papers from Mexico and Vera Cruz, containing 13 days later intelligence, and verbal news of great interest.

We learn that the United States steam-ship Mississippi, arrived off Vera Cruz on the 18th, bringing the intelligence of the glorious battles of the 8th and 9th inst., but, very wisely, the news was only communicated to a few Americans in the city. The port was immediately blockaded by the Mississippi and the Falmouth.

Orders were received by the American citizens from the city of Mexico, directing them to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst., or retire into the interior. It was expected that our Consul would go on board one of our vessels. On the 19th an American vessel approached the port, and was immediataly boarded by our officers and forbidden to enter the port. In the night, however, she succeeded in slipping into port. From all we can gather, the Government is making the greatest exertions, straining every nerve to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, and by the most arbitrary measures had replenished the treasury.

The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, as our last accounts state, was in a perfect state of defence, and the officers in command were confident of being able to repel an attack. They will shortly have an opportunity of displaying their skill in gunnery and forming an intimate acquaintance with our naval force. The contractor for supplies for the Mexican squadron had been placed under arrest by the authorities.

We understand that the next demonstration of General Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about ninety leagues from Matamoras, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands or interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, General Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water above Matamoras. To do this securely it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoras and Monterey, consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoras.

With a view to expedite the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defences he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been despatched to this city to procure the necessary transports. He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports which his purchases here may leave. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Matamoras vessels drawing four feet of water can run without obstruction; above that point up to Camargo there are not more than three feet of water in many places. Steamers of the proper draft can scarcely be got in sufficient numbers here to answer the purposes of an invading army, and, therefore, Captain Saunders will go west to find them.

Before reaching Camargo the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoras and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such villages.

We append the following extracts from the *New York Herald*:—

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

By the recent intelligence from Vera Cruz, it appears that the severe lessons administered to Arista, and the army under his command, by the Americans, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, have not produced the effect it was hoped they would. On the contrary, Paredes seems determined to carry on the war with the greatest energy. For this purpose, he had at the last accounts from Mexico, resorted to very high-handed measures to replenish his treasury, by compelling the clergy to furnish subsidies, to the amount of ninety-eight thousand dollars per month.

While Paredes is taking these measures to sustain his administration, symptoms of discontent and revolt are being developed in different quarters. In the south particularly, General Alvarez was carrying on his hostile preparations; and at the last accounts Mazatlan on the Pacific, had pronounced against the existing government.

From these accounts it is clear that difficulties are beginning to surround Paredes, which must sooner or later end in his overthrow. While he must show consistency in carrying on the war with the United States, he is obliged to make the clergy furnish the means. By doing this he will lose his popularity with the most influential body in the country, without whose countenance and support in an emergency like the present, no administration can stand. By abandoning the war policy, and making preparations for peace, his overthrow would be still more certain and rapid. He cannot leave the capital on account of the bad odour his administration is in, caused by the recent defeats.

The *Espectador* of the 24th ult., published in the city of Mexico, gives a description of the kind of war the Mexican Government proposes to carry on against the United States. It is a guerilla war, no pitched battles to be fought, but the country to be laid waste, the enemy's troops harassed, and all supplies cut off. The Mexicans are well skilled in this mode of warfare.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BY FIRE.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—The Princess Royal steam-packet, from Glasgow, has this morning brought intelligence of the almost total destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by an awful conflagration which broke out on the morning of the 9th of June inst. The Rozelle, Captain Wilkinson, which arrived at Glasgow on Sunday evening, sailed from thence on the 12th.

The alarm was given at half-past eight o'clock, and numbers of our townspeople mustered immediately in the locality, which was soon indicated by a dense cloud of smoke, and shortly afterwards by the flames bursting forth, and mounting far above the roofs of the neighbouring houses. From the long drought the wooden tenements, of which the street was entirely composed, were as dry as tinder and the fire extended rapidly into Queen-street, in spite of all that the fire companies, assisted by the inhabitants, could do to arrest its progress. This was a wide street, and a great part of it consisted of stone buildings, but such by this time was the energy acquired by the devouring element, that doors, window sashes, and the woodwork under the eaves of the slates took fire, notwithstanding that the engines continued to play on them till the firemen were obliged to retreat from the intense heat. Both sides of this street were shortly on fire down to Water-street. To cross the street was the work of a moment, and in a few minutes the premises of Messrs. J. and W. Stewart, P. Rogerson and Son, and Boyd and M'Dougall were one mass of flames. It soon communicated with the oil vats of Messrs. Stewart, and C. F. Bennett and Co., whence columns of flame shot brilliantly upwards, and were carried down the harbour by the wind, which was moderate at first, but gradually freshened as the day advanced. Mr. J. H. Warren's premises and vats caught immediately afterwards on the lower side, while to the westward it soon reached the extensive premises and vats of Messrs. Rennie, Stuart, and Co., whence it spread as far as those of Messrs. Newman and Co., destroying all the intermediate buildings and wharfs; here, providentially, its ravages to the westward were stopped. From Mr. Warren's premises the fire proceeded with accelerated rapidity down both sides of Water-street; great hopes were entertained that it would be arrested by the fire-break constituting Beck's Cove, as the buildings to the east of it on both sides of Water-street were brick and slated. With a view of stopping the fire here, his Excellency Sir J. Harvey, who was early on the ground, ordered the house of Messrs. E. and N. Stab, forming the south-west boundary of the cove, to be blown up. We regret to have to state that one of the artillerymen who fired the train was killed by the explosion, and another severely wounded. The fire crossed the break, notwithstanding, and ignited the vats of Messrs. J. and J. Kent, and of Bowring, Brothers. In the vats of the latter gentlemen, we understand that the fat of no fewer than 25,000 seals had been put, and very little oil drained off. In consequence of this the whole of that block of substantial stores and dwellings, terminating with the extensive premises of Mr. M'Bride and Kerr, was almost instantaneously converted into one mass of flame, which kindled the other side of the street. The fire-break here was as rapidly passed as the one before, and the flames soon reached the substantial premises of Messrs. Baine, Johnston, and Co., consuming at the same time the large stone buildings opposite, occupied by Dr. Carson, Mr. Grace, the bookstore of Mr. M'Murde, the Apothecaries'-hall, and the other buildings to the eastward. The premises of Messrs. E. Smith and Wilson and Co. soon followed, and also Mr. Clift's wharf, on which a large quantity of boards was piled. The break here was of no obstruction to the flames, and the houses on both sides of the street, down to Messrs. W. and H. Thomas and Co.'s, extensive premises, were rapidly consumed; these, and those of Messrs. Barnes and Job, Brothers, and Co.'s, were soon blazing, whence the fire crossed the next break, and the substantial stone premises of Messrs. Hunter and Co. were caught; the Bank of British North America, above which was the residence of Mr. Milroy, the manager, was immediately on fire, and the premises of Messrs. J. Tobin and Co. followed, whence the fire rushed down the street, consuming, with the intermediate buildings, the premises of Messrs. L. O'Brien and Co., and James Douglas and Co. Her Majesty's Custom-house was immediately afterwards on fire, whence the flames extended downwards, destroying everything before them, including the premises of Messrs. Gill, Dunscombe, and Harvey, and Robinson, Brooking, and Co., and proceeded along the beach to the premises of Messrs. Parker and Gleeson, at Magogty Cove, which were destroyed, and where at last the fire stopped because it had little more to consume. The flaming embers were wafted by the wind, and set the fish-flakes skirting the base of the hill on fire; a house was also consumed some distance up the hill, the residence of Mr. Stickley, of the Commissariat, not far from the Hon. Mr. Crowdy's house, and even the scanty growth of shrubs round the summit of Signal-Hill, about half a mile from the town, and elevated 400 or 500 feet above the burning buildings, took fire. The fire was also blown to South-side-hill, and even over it; and not only were the shrubs on this side on fire on both Tuesday evening and all Wednesday, but we observed dense clouds of smoke descending from Fresh-water Bay, on the farther side of the hill.

While the fire was raging in Water-street, and on the wharfs, it proceeded up Queen-street to Duckworth-street with equal rapidity, and ran along this street, which is on the same parallel, proceeding upwards to the line of Messrs. Newman and Co.'s premises, where it stopped at the lane leading from Water-street to Appletree-well. The fire swept everything before it downwards on both sides of Duckworth-street, consuming the theatre at the junction of Gower-street, but it did not extend up that street. The Catholic church and the episcopal residence in the rear of Duckworth-street were saved with great difficulty. St. John's Church, hitherto used as the cathedral of the Church of England, was consumed, whence the fire reached the Court-house and gaol, where, from the extent of the buildings, and the large quantity of timber employed in constructing them, the fire raged with great fury; one unfortunate fellow lost his life here. From the Court-house it communicated with the range of three story brick buildings on the south-side of Duckworth-street, containing the Commercial-room, Marine Insurance-office, Agricultural Society's Museum, &c., and burning at the same time the substantial stone house of Mr. Prowse, the finest private edifice in the town, and the residences of the Hon. Bryan Robinson and of the Hon. W. B. Row, also the residences and offices of several other legal gentlemen. The Congregational Chapel, in the rear of the Hon. B. Robinson's house, was saved by great exertion. The fire proceeded rapidly as far as the Ordnance Store, which was burnt; the remainder of the Ordnance buildings escaped; on the lower side of Duckworth-street the houses were burnt as far as the house of Mr. Reid, storekeeper to Messrs. Dunscombe and Harvey. From Duckworth-street the fire proceeded northward on the King's-road to Gower-street, destroying every house on both sides, and about 20 houses beyond the intersection of Gower-street. Along from the theatre to the King's road, between Duckworth-street and Gower street, a considerable number of building, fronting on the various lanes and streets, crossing from the one to the other, were consumed.

About seven o'clock in the evening the work of destruction may be said to have been completed; so that in ten hours and a half our town was almost entirely destroyed, and the moon rose in cloudless splendour, throwing her mild light on a homeless population, who stood viewing with intense anguish the smoking ruins of their habitations. Besides the two men who were killed we have heard of another aged man, who had contrived to save his bed and some valuables, and while struggling along to a place of safety with a load too heavy for his strength, fell down and expired. And doubtless accidents have occurred of which we have not yet heard. We believe the people in charge of the engines, assisted by the townspeople generally, exerted themselves to the utmost, retreating only when the intense heat compelled them; and in one case an engine had to be abandoned. The want of water, in situations easily accessible, was much felt, and we are convinced that had £50,000 been expended in bringing water into the town and distributing it, so that every street and lane should have fire plugs sufficiently contiguous, the present calamity might have been prevented, which has destroyed 20 times that amount, and the town has still to be supplied with water. It is but justice to his Excellency the Governor to state that he remained in the vicinity of the fire till a late hour. We also observed Lieutenant Colonel Law, Major Robe, and all the other officers of the garrison, actively engaged during the whole day; the troops were turned out for the protection of property, on the first alarm, and guards were posted for the night wherever it was thought necessary. Much furniture and valuable merchandise were burnt that might have been saved, had it been thought that the fire would have proceeded so far. Several articles were removed two or three times during the day, and deposited at last in places where they were soon after consumed. Many were engaged in the upper part of the harbour, in aiding their friends, and when they began to think of their own properties situated farther east, they found that such was the rapidity with which the flames advanced, that they were too late to save much. The Nunnery School-house took fire, it is supposed, from some articles in a state of ignition having been carried into it. It soon burnt to the ground, and communicated the fire to the Nunnery, which was speedily reduced to ashes. At Messrs. Bowring, Brothers, they put a great part of their goods on board a vessel at their wharf, which caught fire before she could be hauled out, and all was consumed. Their loss is very heavy; £4,000 insured. A cold night succeeded a day eventful to the inhabitants of St. John's, and far the greater portion of them spent it under the canopy of heaven, the open ground in front of Government House down towards Gower Street was occupied by numerous family groups sitting beside the portions of their furniture saved from the flames. It was a sad sight to see shivering mothers endeavouring to shelter their little babes and to hush them to sleep! while the cries of the older ones for food had, in many cases, to be answered by "Wait till daylight, and we shall try to get some for you."

Our brethren of the press have suffered heavily; every printing office in the town was burnt. At the *Royal Gazette* office part of the type was saved, but everything else, including the press was destroyed. Our able contemporary, the *Ledger*, lost the greater part of a very extensive establishment. We understand Mr. Winton is using every exertion to put the wreck in working order, and we hope to be able to announce in our next that he will shortly resume. The *Times* saved the press and almost all the materials of their office, and will resume immediately. The *Newfoundlander* press was destroyed, most of the materials saved. The *Morning Post* press and part of the materials were destroyed, but the greater part saved. The *Patriot* office lost press and materials. The *Star* office press and materials mostly saved; we understand that Messrs. Ryans and Withers, Queen's printers, will have the use of this press for the present. At our office we saved our press and almost the whole of our materials.

We never saw a fire spread with such awful rapidity; the flames seemed to leap from roof to roof, and the noise of the burning mass could be compared to nothing we ever heard except the roaring of the cataract of Niagara. The crash of falling materials was heard above the deep sound of the advancing flames, as roof after roof fell in at short intervals. We regret to have it to state that much pilfering was carried on, especially towards evening, and that provisions were taken away in boat fulls from some of the premises at the lower end of the harbour.

The following is a detailed account of the property destroyed:—

STREETS BURNED DOWN.

All east of Newman and Co.'s, on both sides Outer street, to Wm. Roslin's, Maggoty Cove.

All east of of Hutching's new houses and Brazils houses on both sides of Duckworth-street, to the Ordnance-yard.

On the town side of Gower-street, and east from Calery-street to Cochrane-street, and above Gower-street up the King's Road, half way to the Military Road.

All the fishing rooms from Magotty Cove to Crow's Nest, three rooms only left to Chain-lock, Warden-roof near the Brick Archwork of the Powder Magazine.

All the fishing rooms to Crow's Nest (Harvey Wilking's Room).

CASUALTIES.

1 man burned, 1 artillery-man killed, and another wounded in the act of blowing up Messrs. G. and N. Stabbs' premises.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Old episcopal church, court house, gaol, sheriff's house, British North American Bank, Colonial Treasury and Savings' Bank offices, Custom House, Ordnance store and wharf, Exchange-buildings, Post Office, Office of Road Commissioners and Board of Control, Office of Lighthouse Commissioners, all the printing offices, nunnery, convent school house, Marine Insurance Company, theatre, roof of powder magazine.

PRINCIPAL MERCANTILE HOUSES DESTROYED.

Hounsell, Schink, and Co., Stabb, Rinn, and Co., Wm. Grieve and Co., Wilson and Macneill, Robert Alsop and Co., Rennie, Stuart, and Co., William Warrens, jun., Boyed and M'Dougall, Peter Rogerson and Co., James William Stewart, C. F. Bennett and Co., J. H. Warren, Langley and Tissier, P. and W. Carter, W. E. Taylor, Shea and Murphy, Thomas Glen, John M'William, E. and N. Stabb, Pierce Grace, John and James Kent, R. O'Dwyer and Co., Neill M'Dougall, Begg, Kerr and Co., Bowring Brothers, R. and J. S Rutherford, Mathew Stewart and Co., M'Bride and Kerr, Richard Howley, Samuel Mudge, Warren Brothers, Baine, Johnston, and Co., Wilson and Co., James Cliff, S. G. Archibald, R. F. Trimingham and Co., John Fox and Co., Robert Prowse, W. and H. Thomas and Co., J. M. Rendell and Co., Gilbert Clapp, J. B. Baines and Co., Job Brothers and Co., Hunter and Co., Tobin and Co., John O'Donnell, John Omara, Laurence O'Brien and Co., James Douglas and Co., Michael Foley, Parker and Gleison, James Morris, Nicholas Gill, G. F. Bonn, John Cassack and Sons, Walter Dillon, Dunscomb and Harvey, Robinson, Brooking and Co., Joon Brocklebank, William Boden, Michael Nowlan.

The Popes.—Pius IX. is the third Bishop of the see of Imola raised to the Popedom. The two first were Alexander VII., of the family of the Princes of Chigi, who reigned 12 years, and died in 1667; and Pius VII., whose death took place in 1823. There is found in the history of the Popes who bore the name of Pius—1st, the longest pontificate, viz., that of Pius VI., who reigned 24 years, and the short one of Pius III., which lasted only for 27 days; 2dly, two saints, St. Pius I., a martyr of the second century, and St. Pius V., at the beginning of the sixteenth century, in whose reign occurred one of the most celebrated naval combats of modern times, the battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks by Don Juan of Austria, 3dly, the most erudite and indefatigable writer of the middle ages, Pius II., (Eneas Sylvius); 4thly, the second instance of a Pope dying prisoner, in the person of Pius VI.; 5thly, the most extraordinary and unprecedented act of power, in the annals of the church, on the part of the pontifical authority, the concordat of 1801, concluded between Pius VII. and Napoleon, which abolished the episcopal sees of the church of France, notwithstanding the opposition of the tributary bishops. From St. Peter down to Pius IX., are counted among the Popes, 6 Syrians, 14 Greeks, 2 Dalmatians, 2 Africans, 2 Sardinians, 5 Sicilians, 1 Portuguese, 2 Spaniards, 1 Dutchman, 1 Englishman, 7 Germans, 13 Frenchmen, 88 Romans, and 91 Italians. Among the French Popes is found, in the thirteenth century, the son of a poor cobbler of Troyes in Champagne, Jacques Pantaleon, who took the name of Urban IV., and instituted the *fête* of the Holy Sacrament; and in the 14th century the son of a baker, of the county of Foix, (now department of the Ariege), Jacques Fourinier, known by the name of Benedict XII. The Popes who reigned more than 20 years are to the number of seven; St. Sylvester, in whose reign was held the first council of Nyceus, in the forth century; St. Leo the Great in the fifth age, who had the glory of arresting the progress of Attila; Adrian I., in the eighth century, who introduced in France the Gregorian chant; Alexander III., who laid the first stone of Notre Dame of Paris, in the 12th century; Alexander VI., Pius VI., who died a captive at Valence, in France, and Pius VII., author of the Concordats concluded with the different states of Europe and America.—*La Presse.*

Italy.—Roman States.—A letter from Bologna of the 20th inst. states:—"An extraordinary courier arrived here this morning from Rome with despatches for Mr. Savelli, pro-legate of the four legations. The pro-legate, vice-legates, and other authorities, are to continue in their respective functions. The nomination of Cardinal Grizzi as Secretary of State had not yet taken place. The new Pope wished to wait a few days before nominating his ministers. It is said that an evil influence is endeavouring to thwart the views of Pius IX.

Portugal.—The following is an extract from a letter received on Saturday by an eminent mercantile house in this town, under date Oporto, 20th June, 1846:—"From the voluntary dispersion of the Guerilla force from around this city, there is every likelihood of things being amicably settled throughout the country. Indeed, within these few days past, a much greater degree of confidence has been shown: and if the government only act with energy and good faith, we shall, no doubt, have a much more cheering prospect ere long before us than we have had for some time past."—*Liverpool Albion*, Monday.

Russia.—The Modifications in the Tariff.—The latest accounts received from St. Petersburg, dated the 19th of this month, state that on that day the modifications in the tariff, which have been for some time announced from different quarters, were published and immediately carried into effect. Is is to be hoped that this branch in the prohibitive system will soon be followed by further steps in the cause of commercial reform, and that Russia too will by degrees relieve itself from restrictions on commerce and industry, which render any solid improvement of the national welfare impossible.

Blockade of the Mexican Ports.—It will be well for merchants to know the terms of the blockade of the Mexican ports declared by the commander of the American squadron. First, no neutral vessel is to be captured or detained on its way to a blockaded port without previous notice from on American vessel of war, to be entered on her log-book, of the existence of blockade. Secondly, neutral vessels in port before the blockade, were to be at liberty to depart within fifteen days, with cargo or without, after the blockade should be established. Thirdly, Vera Cruz and Tampico are to be free for the entrance and departure of neutral non-commercial mail-packets.

Buenos Ayres.—The following *post scriptum* is contained in many of the commercial letters of the 8th of May, brought by the Coriolan:—"Two Sardinian and an English brig succeeded in forcing at night the blockade of the combined squadron before Buenos Ayres, and gained the lesser roadsteads. The English and French commanders immediately manned their boats, and soon came up with the delinquent vessels; the two Sardinian vessels were set on fire, and the English brig placed at the disposal of the English commander. An English officer sent to parley at Buenos Ayres, had been put to death by the inhabitants."

Poland.—The New Government of Cracow.—Cracow, June 17.—It appears that the fate of the republic is decided. The new government is to consist of three directors, of whom each of the three protecting powers appoints one. We are to have on the part of Austria, as we hear, Mr John Schnidler, formerly president: from Russia, Mr. J. Mierdszeroski, formerly director of the police; from Prussia, the Senator Victor Kopff.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE KAFFIRS AND THE BRITISH TROOPS.

(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser.*)

CAPE TOWN, April 29, 1846.—Last post from the frontier brought intelligence of the commencement of hostilities in Kaffirland, and of the first collision with the enemy.

It appears that a division of the troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset and Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, marched from the Deba river, on the morning of the 15th instant towards Burn's-hill, where they were joined by the Kat River Burghers under Captain Sutton.

Burn's-hill is a missionary station or village, situated in front of the gorges of the Amatola mountains, into the ravines and wooded parts of which Colonel Somerset was informed that the Kaffirs had withdrawn all or the greater number of their forces. Here the troops encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 16th, leaving a large amount of baggage and ammunition under charge of Major Gibson, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the combined force entered the gorges of the mountains, and moved upon the enemy's position at all points. A series of desultory actions ensued, in one of which the Kaffirs are said to have shown a force of 2,000 men, all armed with muskets.

The enemy seemed to have been checked or repulsed wherever the troops could reach them, or when the guns could be brought to bear upon them. Having captured a herd of cattle, 1,800 in number, Colonel Somerset retired down the hill about sunset, and formed a camp on the flat under the Amatola.

On the afternoon and evening of the same day considerable bodies of Kaffirs attacked the encampment left at Burn's-hill, under charge of Major Gibson; and during the night his position was surrounded on all sides, probably by the forces that had been engaged with the troops on the preceding day among the mountains. He sent to Colonel Somerset requesting him to join him there, or to send a strong reinforcement, stating at the same time that it would be very dangerous for him to move with so large a quantity of ammunition and baggage.

Upon the receipt of this report from Major Gibson, Colonel Somerset immediately proceeded with 200 infantry under Major Campbell, the Cape mounted Rifles, under Major Armstrong; and one gun, under Lieutenant Hill, to Major Gibson's support.

The encampment at Burn's-hill, was on the left bank of the Keiskama River. Early in the forenoon, Major Gibson, without having received any reinforcement, moved upon a drift of the river, being only able to form an advance and rear guard, leaving the whole line of waggons between unprotected. In this situation they were immediately discovered and attacked by the enemy, who easily cut the line in too, taking out the oxen from one of the waggons and drawing it across the road, thus checking the movement of all behind it. Major Gibson now found himself with the rear guard attacked on all sides by great masses of Kaffirs, and was compelled to retreat to Burn's-hill, and again put his men in position.

The advance guard, with the first division of the waggons, after some hesitation, proceeded to cross the drift of the river, and at this moment Colonel Somerset arrived with reinforcements, which enabled Major Gibson to secure and bring off his ammunition waggons; the enemy had carried off the oxen belonging to the baggage waggons, which were consequently abandoned.

The whole force being again united on the right bank of the Keiskama, Colonel Somerset moved towards the Chumie, still followed and harassed by the enemy. Here, on the left bank of the Chumie, he encamped for the night of the 17th.

On the morning of the 18th he decided on retiring to Block Drift, lower down, and on the right bank of the river. The enemy, to the number, he says, of 3,000 men followed him from the time he left the ground, and made dispositions to attack him, which they soon did, in the rear and on both flanks at the same time. Under these trying circumstances they crossed the river, bringing safely to the right bank 1,800 head of cattle, with their baggage and ammunition waggons, on which the Kaffirs pressed eagerly, as on the preceding day at Burn's-hill. The casualities of this day, during these very difficult and hazardous operations, afforded a measure of the Kafir's power as an enemy in battle. They amount to one officer wounded, two men killed, and three wounded. On the 17th also, when Major Gibson was attacked by so great a body of the enemy, and compelled to fall back on Burn's-hill, abandoning the waggons, one man had his arm broken, and a man was killed. And during the repeated conflicts with the whole of Sadhilla's forces among the ravines and woods of the Amatola, on the whole of the 16th, three men were killed and six wounded. In the night attack on Major Gibson's camp, four men were killed and four wounded.

The loss of the baggage-waggons, under Major Gibson's escort, on the 17th, arose from the movement taking place about an hour and a half too early, in compliance with Col. Somerset's instructions.

We have information from Block Drift up to yesterday, the 20th instant. His Excellency had arrived there in safety from Port Victoria, which is about to be abandoned. The troops, it is expected, will remain at this place for some time. Martial law had been proclaimed there, and the whole of the forces, military and burgher, will be moved to the front.

The following is an accurate list of the killed, wounded, and missing, during the engagements of the 16th, 17th and 18th instant:—

Total killed, wounded, and missing.—2 captains, 1 subaltern, 19 rank and file, 11 chargers, 1 bat horse, 25 troop horses.

(From *Graham's Town Journal.*)

On the morning of the 19th instant (Sunday), eight span of oxen having been carried off from Port Victoria, where the governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, then was, his Excellency ordered a party of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Napier and Lieutenant Hogg to pursue the enemy, directing a detachment of the 91st regiment to move to their support. It appears that at a short distance the pursuing party came up with a body of Kaffirs, estimated at 1,500, and who were immediately engaged, the enemy returning shot for shot, with great courage, but fortunately with no other casualty, save the loss of Serjeant Mellon, whose leg was fractured by a ball, nd who, though a strenuous effort was made to place him upon horseback, was obliged to be left upon the field, the Kaffirs pouring down in such strong force, and who barbarously dispatched him with their keeries. The Governor finding the enemy so numerous, ordered the troops to fall back upon the post, and which they did, loading and firing upon the enemy with the same precision and regularity as though on parade with blank cartridges. Many Kaffirs were slain in this affair.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Morning, Ten o'clock.—An express just come from Fort Peddie, brings us the following important intelligence:—

"All is here excitement: Kaffirs in large bodies around the T'Slambie tribes. For the last few nights we have been under arms, while the women and children have been placed for security in the barracks. Yesterday the Fingoes and the Newton Dale settlement had sharp fighting with Pato's Kaffirs, and which continued the whole day. Towards the afternoon firing was heard from Fort Peddie, and soon the war-cry was heard in all directions. Capt. M'Lean (resident agent) immediately sent Mr. Shepstone (Kaffir interpreter) forward to ascertain the true state of affairs. He was accompanied by Mr. Tainton and Mr. S. Lucas. By the time they had reached the scene of conflict the Kaffirs had gained the day, and were hurrying off the Fingoe cattle. Mr. Shepstone and his two or three gallant associates, instantly rallied the Fingoes, and then made a dash on the Kaffirs to retake the cattle. At this crisis Mr. Shepstone and his companions displayed equal decision and bravery, for making a dash to the rear of the Kaffirs, he threw them into confusion, and after firing a few shots he succeeded in recapturing the whole of the cattle, and in seeing them again in the possession of the Fingoes. At this time a detachment of the 7th Dragoons came up, and the artillery, but too late to take a part in the affair. Fani, a Kaffir of Pato's tribe (very strongly suspected of being the murderer of the Rev. E. Scholtz), came to Captain M'Lean, and asked for protection on the Fingoe settlement. Captain M'Lean remarked, "I look on all Kaffirs with suspicion at this moment—prove the sincerity of your intentions." To this Fani made no reply, except that he wished to belong to the settlement. Captain M'Lean rejoined, "Go and tell Pato that I must see him before noon to-morrow as a friend, and that if he does not come I will consider him an enemy; I want to inform him of his daring attack on the settlement this day; and, moreover, I wish him to be informed that I have ordered all spies to be at once shot." Two large bodies of Kaffirs were within two miles of Fort Peddie last night.

Saturday, Noon.—A report just brought in that a body of about 200 Kaffirs had made their appearance at the foot of the hills below Mr. Fuller's, about three miles south of town. A party of mounted burghers hurriedly collecting to move upon that point.

Reported that the country along the whole of the Kerreiga and Kowie Rivers was lit up last night by farm-houses fired by the ruthless enemy.

Half-past Twelve o'clock, p.m.—Dispatches from the troops in front have this moment come in, brought by a large party of mounted men and ten of the C.M. Rifles. We are happy to announce that the troops have met with no reverse—not having been engaged with the enemy since the 18th inst. All is reported to be quiet in

front, up to the 21st inst., and no idea seems to be entertained of the rush of the enemy upon the colony.

The Kaffirs are said to be getting short of gunpowder, and one main object of their rush into the colony is said to be to obtain a supply. A heavy attack, it is conjectured, *will be made upon the magazines at Graham's Town.*

LATER INTELLIGENCE.—PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

(From the supplement to the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, of May 2.)

The frontier post arrived in town this day, May 2. It brings intelligence from Graham's Town to the 28th of April, four days later than the advices received on Thursday last.

The sum of this intelligence is that the Kaffirs have entered the colony in great numbers, and have succeeded in carrying off numerous droves of cattle, in the defence of which, and their homes and families, several of the colonists have fallen.

Levies from all the districts have been ordered up as fast as they can be assembled and marched, and it is evident that the whole force of the colony is instantly required to meet this enemy. Not an hour, not a moment, should be lost, and the word for all is silent and unhesitating obedience to orders. The whole colony must move upon this enemy, as one body, animated by one soul. All ranks and classes of men have now to fight for their own safety, as well as for the rescue of the frontier districts.

Mr. O'Brien's party returned to town yesterday (Monday) from Committees. They report that the bush is literally swarming with Kaffirs. They were opposed by dense bodies, upon whom they kept up a continuous fire—at last taking up a position in the bush, which they maintained for three hours against overwhelming numbers. One of the party was accidentally shot through the head whilst raising his gun for the purpose of firing; this and the loss of a horse shot by the Kaffirs, were the only casualties. But for the unskilful firing of the Kaffirs, none of the party could have escaped.

Immense herds of colonial cattle were being driven through the Fish River on Sunday and Monday, by large bodies of Kaffirs. They passed close under the guns of the post and suffered much loss from the grape and canister shot thrown amongst them. The dead and wounded were instantly placed on pack bullocks and carried off.

(Extra Supplement to *Graham's Town Journal*, April 25, dated April 28.)

It may be stated briefly that the whole country from Kaffirland to Bushman's river is in the hands of the Kaffirs, who are ravaging it with perfect impunity. Mr. H. Fuller's house was attacked by them on Saturday night, and a very spirited contest was maintained for about an hour, the enemy at last retiring, with the loss, as it is supposed, of many of their force, but as they endeavour, by every possible means, to conceal their losses and to carry away their dead, the number is not known. On Saturday night, a desperate attack was made upon the Keerega Farm (Major Selwyn's) now occupied by Mr. Roods, and where a number of farmers, Dutch and English, had assembled with their cattle for mutual defence. The attack was made just at the close of the day, the first shot killing a Hottentot. A volley was then fired upon the premises and amongst the cattle, several of which was killed. The fire was returned by the farmers with great determination, but they were at length obliged to relinquish their cattle, 400 head, besides ten or twelve horses, and with which the enemy retired. One or two horses and several cattle were shot in this rencontre. The body of one Kaffir was found in the bush covered over with straw, but it is supposed that many more must have been killed. On Sunday night Mr. M'Luckie's position, near Lombard's Post, was attacked shortly after sunset, the Kaffirs surrounding the premises in great numbers and keeping up an incessant fire at the doors and windows so as to prevent the inmates from coming out, while another party with axes broke down the gates of the kraal, and carried off, it is said, no less than 2,500 head of cattle, the joint property of the farmers of that neighbourhood. The dwellings of Mr. J. Slater, near Salem, of Dr. Livingston, on the Kerreiga, of Mr. Eastment, on the Kowie, and many others in that line of country, have been fired and consumed to ashes.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal*, May 2.)

Wednesday.—To day Col. Somerset, with about 200 of the Camp Mounted Rifles, a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under Captain Hogg, and a party of mounted Burghers, arrived from Fort Beaufort, making a detour so as to avoid the dangerous defile of the Ecca heights. The intelligence brought by him is of a very gloomy character, the ravages or the enemy having been equally destructive in the beautiful division of the Konap, as in the Lower Albany. Property to an immense amount has been destroyed, but, we are thankful to say, very inconsiderable loss of life.

Thursday.—Received to-day an account of a most gallant affair at Salem, with a strong body of the enemy, who attempted, at daylight, to capture the cattle of the inhabitants of that village. The bravery and determination of the young men who attacked and defeated the enemy is deserving of the highest commendation.

The following is the report of this affair made by Mr. Gardner, the leader of this gallant little party:—

"The cattle were feeding on the main between Salem and Dr. Livingston's farm, about a mile from Kariega ridge, when suddenly the Kaffirs came on them in three divisions. About 300 rushed in amongst the cattle, got up as close as they could to the guard, under cover of the cattle, and opened a terrific fire. The guard being weak then retreated. The Kaffirs driving off 1,000 head, they were immediately pursued by the little party, who soon recaptured 600 head. The rest, the choice of our flock, they drove into a deep kloof on the opposite side of the Kariega. Our party then being reinforced from Salem, followed them. Here the Kaffirs had every advantage. They had lodged the cattle safely, as they thought in the bush, which they surrounded on all sides with a determination to fight for them. Our little party, determined not to be daunted, advanced upon them, and recaptured all the cattle, and one horse. We unfortunately lost one Fingoe in the affair, but we have reason to believe that many Kaffirs were shot; several were seen to fall. I must say that the whole of the party acted with great courage.

(Signed) H. Gardiner."

Farmfield was attacked on Tuesday night, and about 400 head of cattle taken. Many of the Kaffirs came within gun-shot of the chapel, and shot at the people who were defending themselves there. When will assistance come?

Fort Peddie, April 30.—Since the date of my last, no thing of any consequence has taken place. The body of Kaffirs which were within two miles of Fort Peddie (when I last wrote to you) have dispersed and entered the colony; and we were kept in the most painful suspense until yesterday, not having received any news from the troops or Graham's Town since the 20th instant, when Colonel Richardson, with 274 of the 7th Dragoons, reached this, having heard that we were hemmed in on every side. Pato has openly declared himself our enemy, the "war cry" having issued from his kraal, and so I think we have warm work before us, as at this present moment about 500 Kaffirs are within one mile of Fort Peddie fighting with the Fingoes of this settlement; the bugles are blowing and troops turning out, &c. The Kaffirs are very daring.

Martial law.—By a proclamation, dated "Head-quarters, Fort Beaufort, 53," his Excellency warns all persons, under pain of death, against furnishing ammunition, intelligence, &c. to the enemy. He also offers a free pardon to deserters who shall return to their duty within ten days after the 27th of April. From Olan William the most distant of the western districts, the Burgher force has already marched for the frontier. The contingents from all the other districts, except the Cape district, are also in motion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from our 1st page.*)

honour and intentions of public men which most facilitates the maintenance of peace. We come in conflict with France in distant parts of the world; there are heated partisans naturally and justly jealous of the honour of their respective countries; quarrels, small in themselves, might be magnified by the spirit of jealousy, and a too nice rivalry about national honour might easily be fomented into a cause of war, desolating nations, unless the counsels of the great powers were presided over by those who, feeling peace to be the true interest of the civilized world, are determined that the heated passions of angry partisans shall not involve their respective countries in war. (Loud cheers.) Sir, if anything could have induced me to regret a decision on the part of the house prematurely terminating the existence of the Government, it would have been the wish that we should have survived the day when intelligence might be received from the United States (loud cheers) as to the result of, perhaps, our last attempt to adjust those differences between this country and the United States, which, unless speedily terminated, might have involved us in war. The house will probably recollect that, after we had offered arbitration, and that offer had been rejected, the President of the United States sent a message to the houses of Congress in that country, which led to discussions with regard to the termination of that convention which provided for a temporary adjustment of our differences—at least, for a temporary avoidance of quarrel—and enabled the two countries jointly to occupy the territory of the Oregon. Sir, the two houses of the American Congress, although advising the President of the United States to signify to this country, as he was empowered to do, the termination of the existing convention, by giving a year's notice, added to that advice, which might, perhaps, have been considered of an unsatisfactory or hostile character, the declaration that they advised the notice for the termination of the convention to be given, in order that it might facilitate an amicable adjustment of this dispute. We thought the addition of these words by those high authorities, the expression of a hope that the termination of the convention might the more strongly impress upon the two countries the necessity of amicable adjustment—we thought those expressions removed any barrier to a renewal by either country of the attempt to settle this difference. We did not hesitate, therefore, within two days after the receipt of that intelligence of a wish expressed by the houses of Congress that efforts might be made for the peaceful termination of these disputes, although the offer of arbitration had been rejected,—we did not hesitate to do that which, in the present state of the dispute, it became essential to do,—not to propose renewed and lengthened negotiations, but to specify frankly and at once what were the terms on which we could consent to a partition of the country of the Oregon. (Cheers.) Sir, the President of the United States, *I must say, whatever might have been the expressions* heretofore used by him, and however strongly he might have been personally committed to the adoption of a different course, wisely and patriotically determined at once to refer our proposals to the Senate—that authority of the United States whose consent is requisite for the termination of any negociation of this kind; and the Senate, again acting in the same spirit, has, I have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, at once advised the adoption of the terms we offered them. (Loud cheers.) Sir, perhaps from the importance of the subject, and considering this is the last day I shall have to address the house as a Minister of the Crown, I may be allowed to state what are the terms of the proposals we made to the United States on the Oregon question. In order to prevent the necessity for renewed diplomatic negotiations, we sent a convention, which we trusted the United States would accept. The first article of that convention was to this effect, that

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

Those who remember the local conformation of that country will understand that we proposed the continuation of the 49th parallel of latitude till it strikes the Straits of Fuca; that it should not be continued across Vancouver's Island,—thus depriving us of any part of Vancouver's Island,—but leaving us in possession of the whole of Vancouver's Island. Sir, the *second article of the convention we sent for the* acceptance of the United States was to this effect—that,

From the point at which the 49th parallel of north *latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern* branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United *States from making any regulations respecting the navi*gation of the said river, or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

Sir, I will not occupy the attention of the house with any more of the details of this convention. (Cheers.) I would only state that, on this very day on my return from my mission to her Majesty to offer the resignation of her Majesty's servants, I had the satisfaction of finding an official letter from Mr. Pakenham, intimating in the following terms the acceptance of our proposals, and giving an assurance of the immediate termination of our differences with the United States:—

Washington, June 13, 1846.

My Lord,—In conformity with what I had the honour to state in my despatch No. 68, of the 7th instant, the President sent a message on Wednesday last to the Senate, *submitting for the opinion of that body the draught* of a convention for the settlement of the Oregon question, which I was instructed by your lordship's despatch, No. 19, of the 18th May, to propose for the acceptance of the United States.

After a few hours' deliberation on each of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Senate, by a majority of thirty-eight votes to twelve, adopted yesterday evening a resolution advising the President to accept the terms proposed by her Majesty's government. The President did not hesitate to act on this advice, and Mr. Buchanan accordingly sent for me this morning, and informed me that the conditions offered by her Majesty's government were accepted by the government of the United States, without the addition or alteration of a single word.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

R. Pakenham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., &c.

(Loud and continued cheering.) Thus, Sir, these two great nations, impelled, I believe, by the public opinion, which ought to guide and influence statesmen, have, by moderation—by the spirit of mutual compromise, averted that dreadful calamity of a war between two nations of kindred race and common language—(loud cheers)—the breaking out of which would have involved the civilised world in calamities to an extent it is difficult to foresee (not one year—probably not one month of such a war, but would have been more expensive than the whole territory which had called it forth); but they have averted that war, I believe consistently with their true interests—consistently with perfect honour on the part of the American government, and on the part of those who have at length closed, I trust, every cause of difference between the two countries. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I may say, also, to the credit of the government of this country, that, so far from being influenced in our views in regard to the termination of these disputes about the Oregon by the breaking out of the war with Mexico, we distinctly intimated to Mr. Pakenham, that although unexpected events had occurred, it did not affect, in the slightest degree, our desire for peace. (Cheers.) Mr. Pakenham, knowing the spirit of his government, being aware of the occurrence of these hostilities, having a discretionary power in certain cases, if he had thought this offer would have been likely to prolong negotiations, or diminish the chance of a successful issue, yet wisely thought the occurrence of Mexican hostilities with the United States was not one of the cases to which we had adverted, and therefore most wisely did he tender this offer of peace to the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government. Now let me say, and I am sure this house will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilities between Mexico and the United States, before we were aware of the reception which this offer on our part would meet with, the first packet that sailed tendered to the United States the offer of our good offices for the purpose of mediating between them and the Mexican Government. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do rejoice, therefore, that, before surrendering power at the feet of a majority of this house, I had the opportunity of giving them the official assurance that every cause of quarrel with that great country on the other side of the Atlantic is terminated before we retire from office. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I feel that I have now executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me. I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controversies I have deprecated. Whatever opinions may be formed with regard to the extent of the danger with which we were threatened, I can say with truth that her Majesty's Government, in proposing these measures of commercial policy, which have disentitled them to the confidence of many of those who heretofore gave them their support, were influenced by no other desire than the desire to consult the interests of this country. (Cheers.) Our object was to avert dangers which we thought were imminent, and to avoid a conflict we believed would soon place in hostile collision great and powerful classes in this country. (Cheers.) The love of power was not a motive for the proposal of these measures; for, as I said before, I had not a doubt that, whether these measures were accompanied with failure or success, the almost certain issue must be the termination of the existence of this Government. Sir, I am not sure that it is not advantageous for the public interests that this should be so—I admit that the withdrawal of confidence from us by many of our friends was a natural result of circumstances; and I do think that, when proposals of such a nature are made, apparently at variance with the course which ministers heretofore pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taunt of inconsistency—upon the whole, it is advantageous for this country, and for the general character of public men, that the proposal of measures of the kind under such circumstances should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment—namely, expulsion from office. I, therefore, do not complain of it; anything is preferable to attempting to maintain ourselves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this house. (Cheers.) I said before, and I said truly, that in proposing those measures I had no wish to rob others of the credit justly due to them. Now, I must say, with reference to hon. gentlemen opposite, as I say with reference to ourselves, neither of us is the party which is justly entitled to the credit of them. (Cheers.) There has been a combination of parties, and that combination, and the influence of Government, have led to their ultimate success; but the name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures is not the name of the noble lord, the organ of that party, nor is it mine. (Cheers.) The name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of those measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has, with untiring energy, by appeals to reason (Loud cheers), enforced their necessity with an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned (cheers); the name which ought to be associated with the success of those measures is the name of Richard Cobden. (Loud and protracted cheering.) Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the house, thanking them sincerely for the favour with which they have listened to me in performing the last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repining—I can say without complaint—with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which during a recent period I met with. (Cheers.) I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many hon. gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements,—the existence and maintenance of a great party,—to constitute a powerful instrument of government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear again, by many hon. gentlemen who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of protection as important to the welfare and interests of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (Loud cheering from the Opposition), who, from less honourable motives, maintains protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering); but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice. (Loud and vociferous cheering, during which the right hon. baronet resumed his seat.) When the cheering had subsided,

Sir R. Peel again rose and said—I have received a communication from the noble lord whose services have been required by her Majesty, and I trust, in conformity with his wish, the house will unanimously support the motion I shall now make, namely, that the house at its rising do adjourn till Friday next. (Cheers.)

After a few important remarks from Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hume, the motion for adjournment till Friday was agreed to.

The Commons Enclosure Bill was read a second time, and the Spitalfields New Street Bill a third time;

And the house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, June 30.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

On the motion of the Duke of Buccleugh, the Sugar Duties (temporary) Bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Commons' Amendments to the Railway Companies Dissolution Bill were agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday, July 2.

Their Lordships met this day shortly after five o'clock, when the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the Woolsack.

FORMATION OF A MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, that, understanding that the noble lord opposite (Earl Powis) had given notice of a motion respecting the second reading of the Welsh Bishoprics Bill, he would rise for the purpose of suggesting to him some little *delay in consequence of the late resignation.* He was authorised to state that his noble friend, Lord J. Russell had received her Majesty's commands, and had accepted the commission, to construct an Administration. He need not state to their Lordships that if that Administration be constructed, it would take some little time before those Members in the other House, whom her Majesty should appoint as members of her Government, could take their seats. He would, therefore, suggest that he should adjourn his motion to this day fortnight, and he could assure the noble Earl that his bill should receive a full consideration during this session of Parliament should he adopt the course proposed.

Earl Powis said, in consequence of what had fallen from the noble Earl, and in order to suit the convenience of some other noble Lords, he would adjourn his motion for the second reading of the Welsh Bishopricks bill to Monday fortnight.

Their Lordships at half-past Five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, July 3.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Sugar Duties Bill, and a number of Railway and other Bills.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, July 3.

The Speaker took the chair a few minutes before four o'clock, at which time a considerable number of Members were present.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. Tuffnell new writs were ordered for the following places, in the room of those Members who now form part of the new Administration:—

London.—In the room of Lord John Russell, who, since his election, has accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

Tiverton.—In the room of Viscount Palmerston, appointed Secretary for the Foreign Department.

Devonport.—In the room of Sir George Grey, appointed Secretary of the Home Department.

Halifax.—In the room of Mr. Charles Wood, appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

West Riding of Yorkshire.—In the room of Lord Morpeth, appointed to the office of Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.

Taunton.—In the room of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Nottingham.—In the room of the Right Hon. J. C. Hobhouse, appointed President of the Board of Controul.

City of Edinburgh.—In the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, appointed Paymaster-General of Her Majesty's forces.

Worcester.—In the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, who has accepted the office of Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Dungarvon.—In the room of the Right Hon. Lalor Sheil, who has accepted the office of master of Her Majesty's Mint.

Perth.—In the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, appointed Secretary-at-War.

On the motion of Lord Marcus Hill, new writs were ordered to be issued for Plymouth, in the room of Lord Ebrington, appointed a Lord of the Treasury; for the Leith District of Burghs, in the room of A. Rutherford, Esq., appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland; and for Kircudbright, in the room of T. Maitland, Esq., appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

The orders of the day were then postponed to Monday, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

RETIREMENT OF MR. COBDEN FROM PARLIAMENT.

A letter from Manchester of yesterday's date (Friday, July 3rd) says:—"I have just seen the address which is about to be issued by Mr. Cobden to his constituents in Stockport. He thanks them for having been instruments of placing him in Parliament and giving him the opportunity of doing such services as he may have rendered. He says he has received permission to absent himself from Parliament for the remainder of this session, and will not be able to attend Parliament next year. He therefore resigns his seat into their hands. He leaves for Wales to-morrow, where his children are. He then goes through London to Paris, will remain there for a few days, and then go to Switzerland."

Correspondence.

THE CITY LOCALITY.

To the Editor of the Northern Star.

Sir,—Permit me to make a few observations on the proceedings of a portion of the members of the City locality, who for some time have succeeded in making that body appear in the most ridiculous light in the eyes of every good and sincere Chartist; be assured Sir, with them the majority have no sympathy in their absurd and Anti-Chartist conduct, it is therefore as one dissenting from them, as well as in defence of the other portion of the locality, that I venture to trespass on your time and space. Sir, the section to whom I refer, on one of whom a vote of censure has been passed, and again absurdly rescinded, has assumed a hostile attitude towards the association, since a short time prior to the release of Mr. Cooper from Stafford Gaol. Believing as they did at that time, that it was his intention to start a republican association, they, or at least one of them, endeavoured to procure as many disciples as possible, and have never appeared in the locality except for the purpose of bickering and quarrelling. I have a letter of a somewhat distant date from one of them, requesting my co-operation in their scheme, under the plea that it was to "aid and assist the Chartist movement."

Now, Sir, in order to show my brother Chartists the dependence to be placed on these men, I will give them one or two instances of their "*sincere* democracy." The individual who, had he the talent, might be called "leader," if also we could call so *paltry* a section of the body a "party," withdrew from the association because we were "Anti-Democratic" in allowing our executive to be appointed by the convention, as "he considered them in reality elected through the influence of Mr. O'Connor and the *Star.*" When the question of the mode of election was about to come before the country again, he rejoined us "for the purpose of supporting universal suffrage," as he said. The country then decided in favour of election by the whole of the members, and he then declared that something like a democratic spirit had infused itself into our body, and yet such is his consistency (?) he is now louder than ever in declaring that the executive are elected by the *Northern Star* and Feargus O'Connor. Again, Sir, through the neglect of our Secretary, our votes at the last election for the executive were not forwarded by the time specified in the plan of organisation, and consequently were not inserted in the *Star*; great complaint was made of this, and Mr. Wheeler was requested to insert them in the next week's paper; he did insert them, and then the same party began his abuse for *the manner of insertion.* "Thief," and such like epithets were plentifully applied! You, Sir, I have no doubt, will come in for your share of vilification and abuse for refusing to insert the folly of fools in the *Star.* It is one constant theme with them about the "*partiality of the Star.*" They declare "they can get nothing inserted that they send, or is sent by their Secretary;" but, Sir, I can place it to any cause save the one of "partiality," *inasmuch as, during the six months* I held office, every communication was inserted, and I feel it to be my duty, though at a somewhat distant time—to return my thanks to you, Sir, for the assistance lent to me as Secretary, by the insertion of all matter sent by me from this locality. I might adduce many instances of equal absurdity on the part of the individual I refer to, but fears of trespassing too much on your columns prevent me from saying more, than to request you will give publicity to this, in order that my brother Chartists throughout the empire, may know that, though there are some "discontented and repining spirits" amongst us, there are some also who are determined to stick by the Charter so long as it sticks by them, and sink or swim together; these last form the rule, the first the exception,

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

June 21, 1846. Daniel Goyer, Jun.

SUICIDE BY A MEDICAL STUDENT.

On Thursday Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Cock Tavern, Phœnix-street, Clarendon-square, Somers Town, on the body of Mr. George Francis Webb, lately residing at No. 5, in that street. The deceased gentleman, who was in his twenty-sixth year, was a medical student, and having passed one of his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons, he was under the process called "grinding," *preparatory to his completing the remainder.* He had been in the constant habit of ill-using his wife, to whom he had been married four years, and which was so generally known as often to have called forth the interference of the neighbours. He was subject to extreme depression of spirits, and *had addicted himself* to the practice of taking "morphia," for the purpose of alleviating his mental sufferings.

Mr. John Wentmore, surgeon, of 14, Clarendon-square, stated that on being called to attend deceased, he found him lying on the bed. There was a bottle by his side that had contained morphia, a preparation from opium. The usual antidotes were administered, but he never rallied, and he expired at about half-past one on the following (Tuesday) morning. He presented all the symptoms of a person who had taken opium. Witness had since made a *post mortem* examination. On testing the contents of the stomach the presence of morphia could be but faintly detected. Witness attributed the immediate cause of death to congestion of the brain, resulting from the effects of morphia.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned the subjoined verdict—"That the deceased died from the effects of a poison called morphia, but in what state of mind he was in at the time he took it there was *not sufficient* evidence before the jury to enable them to decide."

The Double Suicide at Nottingham.—The inquest on the bodies of the two colliers was held at *Nottingham, on Wednesday. After considerable* inquiry and delay, information was obtained, showing that the colliers were in distress, their houses heavily mortgaged, and themselves involved deeply in money clubs. With respect to persons seeing them since Saturday little information could be obtained beyond that which we gave yesterday. Evidence respecting the fact of the suicide having been given, the coroner stated that he had seen a medical man, who had attended both the deceased for some time past, and he had no doubt they were both to a certain extent deranged, and that their minds were so constituted as to lead them to such an act as they had committed. The jury returned as their verdict "That the deceased hanged themselves, being at the time of unsound mind."

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF MURDER.

The following appears in the *Armagh Guardian*:—

"It will be in the recollection of our readers that some weeks past a protracted inquest was held at Benburb, on the body of a young man, whose mutilated remains had been found concealed in a pipe at the end of that town. When the proceedings of the inquest terminated, the name of the murdered party, and the circumstances under which he came by his death, were involved in a complete mystery; at length, however, we believe a clue has been obtained likely to lead to the discovery of all. A young man named James Patterson, who resided at Kingarve, near Dungannon with his stepmother, had been for some time missing, and his absence, in reply to repeated inquiries, not being satisfactorily accounted for, suspicion was aroused. The father of James Patterson had by a first marriage a son (James) and a daughter. After his first wife's death, he married a widow named Loy, who had also a family by her previous husband. After old Patterson's death, the two families continued to live together on his farm in Kingarve, not, however, it is said, on the best of terms; and it is now rumoured that Patterson's first wife's daughter died suddenly, about twelve years past, under very peculiar circumstances. Be that as it may, James Patterson, who was rather sickly, and affected with sore eyes, received very harsh treatment from his stepmother and her children, contrived by his industry to save upwards of three pounds. Some time past the widow was charged with stealing bonnets in Dungannon, in consequence which Mr. Robert Wray, the agent of Lord Renfurley on whose property Kingarve is situated, determined to banish the Loys from the estate, allowing them liberty to dispose of their interest in the land, provided James Patterson got a share of the purchase money. At this period he had an issue at the back of his neck, on account of his eyes, notwithstanding which he was severely beaten by the other members of the family, having to seek refuge in a neighbouring house, whence he was prevailed on to return the same evening. Since that he was never publicly seen; and the land having been disposed of, and the parties making preparations to go to America, his continued non-appearance eventually excited much surprise and alarm which was increased when it was found that the statements of the Loys were untrue about his having gone to the Infirmary in this city (Armagh), to have his eyes properly treated. Attention was then naturally directed to the unrecognised body at Benburb, and upon investigation a portion of the clothes have been identified as belonging to Patterson, while the extraordinary fact of the flesh being completely stripped from the vertebræ of the neck, is now endeavoured to be accounted for on the supposition that it was done to prevent identification by means of the issue. No exertions have been spared by the magistracy and sub-inspector Goold, of Dungannon, to throw light on this mysterious matter, prompt measures have been adopted to apprehend the parties suspected of this dark and most unnatural murder. Since writing the above we have learned that the two policemen sent from Dungannon have been most successful, sub-constable Mooney having arrested Patterson's stepmother and two daughters in Glasgow, and lodged them in Dungannon gaol on Sunday evening. We understand that two of her sons have been arrested, one in Liverpool, by constable Cannon, the other in the neighbourhood of Dungannon."

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A journeyman baker, of Birkenhead, named Thomas Hallwick, anticipating a complete revolution in his trade by the operation of free traffic in the bread stuffs of America, determined to be beforehand with the age, and go out to New York to be instructed in the Yankee method of making maize and chopped straw palatable. Two heads being, in Thomas's opinion, better than one in all deeds of "high emprise," he proposed to a comely-looking servant girl, of Liverpool, to link her lot with his, and try the chances of the world of freedom for whites, and slavery for niggers, beyond the Atlantic. The fair damsel blushed consent, and straightway left the kind mistress with whom she had been long a tried and trusty, though humble friend and servant, to better her condition. She went to reside for three weeks with an aunt in Birkenhead, to fulfil the requirements of the law; and having been duly asked under the provisions of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, his reverence was waited upon, and the "happy day" fixed. Yesterday morning, the parties were all assembled at the Roman Catholic meeting house in Birkenhead, the ring was ready, and a car was waiting at the door to convey them, after the ceremony, to the beach, whence they were to embark, at one o'clock, in "a liner," then lying in the river, for "the land of promise."

An awkward delay now occurred, in consequence of the non-appearance of the superintendent registrar, or his deputy, to legalise their proceedings; and the patience of "his Reverence" being exhausted, the aunt of the bride was, despatched in search of the truant official, and she speedily returned with the heartrending intelligence that he was at Knutsford Sessions, on township affairs, which would not brook his absence. Having somewhat recovered from the stunning effects of this piece of news, the bride and her aunt went to the office of the official to try whether this difficulty could not be surmounted: and after due inquiry, it was discovered that another registrar, who was then in Liverpool, could give legal force to the contract, and for him there was forthwith such "running and searching," as had never been seen since the young bride of Netherby was abducted by Young Lochinvar. At length, he was found, and, on reaching the meeting house, a new difficulty had arisen: one certificate had been issued by the absent deputy, and a second could not be made until that had expired. Another delay now took place, until at length an unobtrusive letter, lying at the police-office, was found to contain the missive, which had been sent per post from Knutsford. Twelve o'clock was now fast approaching, beyond which mystic hour no hymeneal torch could be lighted, and, with desperate haste, "his Reverence" coupled the swain and damsel as they thought, "until death did them part;" but unfortunately, when the necessary documents were to be signed, it was found that the two parties had each resided in different parishes, and only one certificate was forthcoming. The marriage was, therefore, null and void. The feelings of the no longer "happy pair," at having the cup of bliss dashed from their lips, "may be imagined, but cannot be described;" and we have not heard whether the baker prevailed upon his half wedded spouse to share his fortunes, and trust to a more fortunate "chapter of accidents," really to make the twain one flesh, when they arrive in America.—*Liverpool Courier.*

ALLEGED DEATH FROM QUACK MEDICINE.

On Wednesday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Rum Puncheon, Cross-street, Drury-lane, on the body of Martha Gregan, aged three years, daughter of a greengrocer, who was alleged to have died from the effects of pills administered to her by a Mr. Lowe, a retired officer of the East India Company's service.

The object of the adjournment was for the production of the accused, who is in his 94th year, but who, on this occasion, was only represented by his son, a Mr. Wm. Lowe. He said that his father was the oldest inhabitant in the parish, and had resided in Museum-street, at the same house which he now occupied, for upwards of half a century, during which period he had been in the constant habit of administering medical aid to the poor gratis. Witness was perfectly acquainted with the nature of the pills. They were not his own composition, but that of an eminent medical practitioner, and were procured from the Apothecaries' Hall.

The Coroner, having expressed his disapprobation and regret at the absence of Mr. Lowe, called upon Mr. W. G. Gill, clinical assistant at King's College Hospital, who deposed that the deceased was brought to that institution on the morning of the 23d ultimo, by its mother, who said she was of opinion that her child had been poisoned by some pills. The deceased was then in a state of extreme atrophy, and Dr. Farrer saw her at the same time, and prescribed stimulants. The primary disease being hooping cough, whilst the most acute symptoms were not defined. According to witness's directions port wine and water, with beef tea, were liberally administered, which seemed to afford temporary relief to the patient.

By the Coroner: Had never before seen a case presenting exactly the same symptoms. The parents persisted so strongly in attributing the state of the child to the pills, that witness was first inclined to consider that the malady had been produced by the excessive use of mercury, and was further confirmed in his suspicion of salivation by the fact of the sloughing of the gums.

Dr. Arthur Farre, physician to the King's College Hospital, stated that his attention was more particularly attracted to the patient from the circumstance of its extreme attenuation as well as its discolouration of the lower jaw. The child appeared to be near its end, and the mother said it had been taking pills. She gave witness a specimen, which he had since analysed and found them to be chiefly composed of hemlock, one of the medicines used in the pharmacopœia. Anodyne fomentation was applied to the mouth of the child, but it died on the 25th of the same month. The immediate cause of death was *necrosis*, or death of the bone of the jaw, originating from spontaneous ulceration of some of the soft parts of the mouth in the vicinity of the gums.

In answer to a question from the coroner, the deceased's mother here said that there had been no medical attendant previous to consulting Mr. Lowe.

Examination resumed—There is a disease called *cancerum oris*, or cancer of the mouth, which occurs among children spontaneously, being caused by unhealthy districts and bad food. Such cases sometimes extend over the whole face without giving the least suspicion of mercury. In this case the symptoms were closely allied to that disorder. At the conclusion of a most minute and elaborate testimony by the medical witness, he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of natural causes.

The Coroner having strongly reprehended the conduct of Mr. Lowe, observed that although a clear *prima facie* case had been established against him, yet there was no legal liability attached to him, inasmuch as he had not administered the medicine for pecuniary gain, but had purely a benevolent object in view; the jury returned the subjoined verdict:—"We find that the deceased child died from natural causes; but at the same time we strongly reprobate the practice of Mr. Lowe in administering medicines which were proved to be of an injurious character, and the more so, he being totally ignorant of medical practice."

Dreadful Torrent of Rain and Destruction of Property.—On last Friday week a dreadful and sudden torrent of rain fell, like an avalanche, on the mountain of Ballymaculad, between Ravensdale, and Dundalk, which committed a series of destructive ravages. Two cottages of the peasantry, situated on the brow of the mountain, were completely swept away, and not a vestige of them was left remaining. Seven cows and several sheep, the property of poor farmers, were carried off and destroyed. Ballymascanlan river rose three feet in half an hour, and two children were miraculously rescued from a watery grave by the praiseworthy and humane exertions of a man named Michael White, and four others who had been working for Woolfe M'Neil, Esq., on the banks of the river. They saw the children being carried down rapidly by the current, and with great presence of mind linked themselves together, plunged into the river, and at the iminent risk of their lives rescued the little sufferers. Some idea may be formed of the force of the torrent from the fact that several ruts, some of them two feet deep, had been made by its rush on the lawn and walks of Ballymascanlan House. A poor old woman residing at the foot of the mountain had a box containing her little savings of several years in it, washed away, but fortunately it was found about four miles off and restored to her. The Ban River, it is said, rose at the same time about six feet in an hour; but this destructive water-spout, as we may call it, was partial and confined, it appears, to the above districts, as not a drop of rain fell that day in this city (Armagh) or neighbourhood.—*Ibid*

Police Intelligence.

WORSHIP STREET.

Supposed Attempt to Poison a Family.—On Monday, a young fellow named Thomas Crawford was re-examined before Mr. Broughton the magistrate, charged on suspicion of having intended to poison the family of his late master, Mr. Unthank, a tradesman to whom he was apprenticed, in Old street-road. The prisoner, a sullen and determined-looking lad, was some time since given into custody for stealing half-a-crown from his master; but while he was locked up in the station-house a fellow-prisoner was taken ill, and in the confusion that arose he contrived to effect his escape. On the Saturday night after he found means to enter his master's house clandestinely, and was by mere accident discovered concealed under the bed of his master's son with an axe in his hand. He was then again given in the charge to the police, and his indentures being cancelled at the court, he was committed for trial for the original felony of stealing the half-crown. The Grand Jury, however, ignored the Bill, and he was liberated. Last Saturday fortnight his late master, Mr. Unthank, was alarmed by a noise in the back premises, and a policeman being called in, the prisoner was found upon the leads of an outhouse over the water butt, and the constable, seeing him fumbling at his trousers pocket, and shifting something from it to his coat pocket, took from him a paper containing a powder, which a chemist pronounced to be sugar of lead, in sufficient quantity to destroy half a dozen persons. The prisoner asserted, that he had found the stuff in Pitfield-street, Hoxton, and did not know what it was. Mr. Broughton said, that such occurrences were certainly very alarming. Under the circumstances, he should require the prisoner to find bail, two surities for £30 each, for six months, and unless he could procure such bail, he would have to remain in prison for that time. The prisoner was committed accordingly.

Attempt to Murder.—John Acton, upwards of sixty years of age, and described as a ladies' shoemaker, was placed at the bar, on the charge of cutting and wounding his wife, with intent to murder her. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and his wife had resided for several years in Saunders'-buildings, Shoreditch, and that neighbourhood had frequently been thrown into a state of alarm in consequence of the scenes of uproar arising from his habits. About eleven o'clock on the preceding night, two of the female lodgers were disturbed by a violent struggling in the prisoner's apartment, followed by cries of "murder," and a faint exclamation of "Why do you use the knife? You have done for me." The two women instantly hastened down stairs and on entering the room found the wife lying on the ground in a state of a stupor, surrounded by a pool of blood, which was flowing from a frightful wound near her shoulder, while the prisoner was standing by with a basin and towel in his hand, with which he had evidently been attempting to wash the traces of blood from the floor. The assistant to Mr. Millar, a neighbouring surgeon, was instantly sent for, who ascertained that the upper part of the woman's arm had been completely pierced through by some sharp instrument, dividing one of the small veins, and very narrowly escaping the principle artery, the incision of which would no doubt have been attended with a fatal result. The prisoner, in general terms, denied the charge, and the Magistrate ordered him to be remanded for a week.

WANDSWORTH.

Extraordinary Case of Assault.—On Tuesday, John Harvey, a respectable-looking man, described on the charge sheet as captain of the Hope, of Liverpool, now lying in the London docks, was charged before Mr. Paynter, with violently assaulting Mr. Samuel Gooch, a linen-draper, in Lark Hall-lane, Clapham.—The complainant, whose left eye was terribly blackened, stated that the defendant was a relation of his female servant, and on the previous evening he called at the house to inquire after her, together with the girl's mother and father. They sat up till between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, when the girl's father and mother went away. Complainant having offered part of his bed to the defendant, they retired to rest. Complainant got into bed and defendant partly undressed himself, when he said he would go and see his neice, and he accordingly went into the back room, where his niece, a girl about sixteen, and another girl, somewhat younger, named Hazlegrove, were sleeping; as also three of his (complainant's) children, and defendant remained about half an hour and then returned, and supposing complainant to be asleep, put out the light and returned to the girl's room. Complainant lay still for some time, and then got up and went, with only his shirt on, into the room. The complainant was lying on the outside of the bed. Complainant said, "Captain, this is a thing I will not allow, it is not a manly act." The defendant immediately got up, and saying, "I'll let you know whether I'm not a man," walked back into the complainant's bedroom, and struck a light. He then struck him a tremendous blow in the face, and knocked him over head and heels like a suttlecock; the water-jug, basin, and stand were broken, and the room was literally sprinkled with his blood. After a quarter of an hour's hard pummelling he succeeded in effecting his escape by tumbling down stairs. His eldest girl, a child six years of age, had previously got into the street and called the police, into whose custody he gave the defendant. The defendant, in answer to the charge, entered into the full particulars of the case, and defended himself from the charge of impropriety in going to his neice's bedroom, by considering himself as her guardian. With respect to the assault, he considered the complainant richly merited the punishment he had received, for the vile language he had used towards him. The girl proved that the complainant made use of very abominable language and Mr. Paynter, taking the fact into consideration, fined the defendant in the mitigated penalty of 50s.

Extraordinary Case of Concealment of Birth.—On Monday, after the disposal of several uninteresting charges, Mary Anne Austin, a young woman apparently *belonging to the gipsy tribe, was placed in the dock,* where a chair had been provided for her accommodation, as she was in a very exhausted condition, charged with concealing the birth of a child in the parish of Croydon or near thereto. The first witness called was police-constable Wm. Burton, who stated that he was on duty at Streatham on the 10th of June, about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when his attention was called to the prisoner, who was lying in a ditch by the road-side for some time. He questioned her, but could get no answer, but at last she said she was going to the other side of London, and that she had walked from Croydon that day, which is distant four miles from where he found her. As witness could get no other information from the prisoner, he got a woman to talk to her, and this woman afterwards told him that she believed she was in the family way, and about to be delivered. Dr. Stewart was then sent for, and by his orders she was removed into a neighbour's house, where he examined her, and stated that he could not ascertain that she was *enceinte*, as the prisoner continued in great pain, and was evidently growing worse, witness procured a cart and horse, and drove her to the Wandsworth Union.—Mrs. King, the matron, proved that she received the prisoner about eight o'clock the same evening, and, supposing that she was in labour, had her immediately removed to the lying-in ward, and sent for the surgeon of the union. During the interval that elapsed, the matron examined the prisoner, and told her that she was not with child, and that if she did not tell her the truth she could not assist her, and the prisoner then said, she had given birth to a child in the Salt Marshes, on this side Sandwich. The next day she told another tale, and said that she had delivered herself in a field, seven miles the other side of Croydon, that she had laid all night by the infant, which was born dead, and had left it the next morning covered with leaves.—Mr. Clement Edkins, assistant to Dr. Connor, said it was his opinion that the prisoner had been delivered of a child about four days prior to her being brought to the union. It would seem also that the prisoner's delivery was premature.—A lodging-house keeper, at Croydon, stated that on Sunday night, the 7th instant, the prisoner slept at her house, in which there were three men, a woman, and three children; that the next morning she laid in bed until all the others were up, and went straight to the water-closet; that she afterwards washed some articles of clothing. She remained till Wednesday morning, and left.

Sergeant Dayley, 33 V, proved that after hearing a variety of statements from the prisoner, and making inquiry and searching for the body in various directions, he at last obtained information which induced him to believe that the prisoner was delivered at a lodging-house at Croydon, and he subsequently told he that all her previous statements were falsehoods, and that he had traced her to a lodging-house at Croydon, where he had every reason to believe she was confined. The prisoner then said she did deliver herself there on Monday morning, about ten o'clock, having been all night tormented with the pangs of labour, but which she concealed from the other inmates. That she afterwards wrapped the infant, which was dead, in a sheet, carried it down stairs, and threw it down the privy. The nurse to the union proved that the prisoner had also made the statement to her. Inspector Bilston, stationed at Croydon, said the privy had been twice emptied, but nothing had been found. Mr. Paynter said it was possible that the prisoner might have been delivered, as she at first stated, on the other side of Croydon, and afterwards walked to the lodging-house. This would not be a solitary instance of extraordinary exertion shewn by women under similar circumstances. It was evident that no other evidence could be procured; therefore he should commit the prisoner to the Assizes for the concealment of the birth. The prisoner was then removed.

THAMES STREET.

Brutal Assault.—On Tuesday, Mr. *John Roberts*, a master printer, in Cannon-street-road, Ratcliff-highway, appeared to answer a charge of committing an aggravated assault on Elizabeth Ann Lewis, a seaman's wife. The complainant, who exhibited severe bruises and cuts in her face, while her eyes were much swollen and discoloured, said she had lodged for six years in the defendant's house, and owing to the insanity of his wife she looked after his family. She left his house three months ago, and had since been nursing his infant child, which was formerly labouring under severe illness. By the greatest care and skill the child had recovered, and she called at his house on Wednesday last, for him and the mother to see the infant, on which he aoused her in a gross manner, and threatened to give her in charge if ever she came near the house again. On Friday he called upon her at her own house, Fenton-street, St. George's-in-the-East, and, in a domineering way, said he would have nothing more to do with her, and would take the child from her. Some words passed between them, and all at once he struck her a violent blow on the eye with his clenched fist, and said he would let her know what it was to be saucy to him. She remonstrated with him on his cowardice, and he abused her and struck her again as hard as he was able. Mr. Symons, the Chief Clerk.—Did he strike you many blows? Complainant.—Innumerable blows. He cut me about the head and face with his fists—the blows fell about me thick and fast. I was bleeding profusely, and he struck me again and blinded me. Look at my face, gentlemen. The defendant said the woman's statement was all very well as far as it went, but the truth was, that she slapped his face, and on his requesting her not do that again, she directed her son, a boy about nine years of age, to split his skull open with a poker, and he took up one and began to wield it with great dexterity. A younger child seven years of age took up a small poker, and as there appeared a probability of his being killed, he was obliged to use his fists, and certainly did strike the woman pretty hard. Mrs. Lewis was recalled, and strongly denied having urged her children to use pokers, or to commit any violence. She was then asked if she wished the case to be disposed of summarily or sent to the sessions. She preferred the former course, and said her husband was at sea, and she had no means of proceeding to the sessions. Mr. Broderip said he was satisfied that a violent and unmanly assault had been committed on the complainant, and he did not give credit to the story about the pokers. The woman had asked him to dispose of the case summarily, and he should impose the full penalty of £5 and in default, the prisoner would be committed for two months. The fine was instantly paid.

An Irish Row.—Thomas Finnegan and Mary, his wife, were brought before Mr. Broderip on Tuesday, charged with beating Mary Ryan. This case developed an Irish row of a very formidable discription. The parties live in the neighbourhood of Rosemary-lane, in a colony inhabited solely by the labouring Irish. Finnegan is a master lumper, well to do in the world, and his wife, a decent-looking woman, is far advanced in pregnancy, Master Finnegan, the son of the prisoner, had thought proper to inflict summary chastisement on Master Ryan, the complainant's son, who was considered a grade below the Finnegans, because he wore no shoes on his feet. Mrs. Ryan interfered to protect her child, and pushed young Finnegan. The boy went home crying, and his parents left their dwelling and attacked Mrs. Ryan in the Irish fashion. Mrs. Finnegan, armed with an iron poker, struck Mrs. Ryan a severe blow on the eye, and then hit her on the arm and back with the same weapon, and laid her senseless on the ground. When she recovered the male prisoner beat her very savagely with his fists, while his wife threw pieces of brick and stones at Mrs. Ryan, who was taken home in a disabled state. The row then became general, and all sorts of weapons were used. At last the police interfered and dispersed the belligerents. The Finnegans said Mrs. Ryan was the aggressor, and called several witnesses, who all contradicted each other. Mr. Broderip said he had no hesitation in saying a gross perjury had been committed, and it was really shocking to find persons with so little regard to the solemn obligations of an oath. He fined the prisoners £5 each, and as they were unable to pay it, they were both committed to prison for two months.

SOUTHWARK.

Indiscretion and Attempted Suicide.—On Tuesday, Ann Mills, a respectable-looking woman, was charged with attempting suicide that morning.—Policeman 116 L, stated, that between five and six o'clock that morning, while on duty near the foot of Blackfriars Bridge, near the Surrey side, he observed the prisoner coming over the bridge from the city, and perceiving that she was agitated, he watched her unperceived. When she got to the steps leading to the river, she ran down and threw herself headlong into the water, and the tide being up at the time, she immediately sank, but rose to the surface again, when he seized her by the hair, and by that means saved her. He then conveyed her to the workhouse, where her clothes having been dried, he afterwards took her to the station-house.—When the defendant was placed at the bar, she expressed great sorrow for the attempt she had made upon her life, and said that it arose from her having neglected her domestic duties to be present to see Ibrahim Pacha at the review in Hyde Park. She said she is a married woman, and lived on the Surrey side of the water, and knowing there was to be a review in the Park, she went there without the knowledge of her husband. While in the Park she met with some female friends, and when the review was over, she accompanied them to a public-house, where they had some refreshment. They afterwards visited other houses, where they had more drink, until she became stupified, and the last house she recollected being in, was a watering-house near Fleet-street. At that time it must have been three or four o'clock in the morning, and that after leaving the house, she scarcely knew what she did, her mind was so agitated from having remained away from home so long, and terrified at the reception she was likely to meet with when she got there, added to which she had not recovered from the effects of what she had taken, and these things altogether operating upon her mind, she attempted to commit an act of which she now sincerely repented.—Her landlady, a respectable woman, here stepped forward, and said, that as long as she had known her, she never knew her to be guilty of an act of indiscretion before, such as that of remaining from home without the knowledge of her husband. The husband was in a state of distraction from her protracted absence, and he was not yet aware that she was found, as he left home early in the morning in quest of her. The witness added that she would be happy to take the unfortunate woman home, and that she was willing to give security that such an attempt would not be repeated. The defendant was discharged.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster.

Saturday, July 4, 1846.