

Now, if any sane man ENTITLED TO THE
SUFFRAGE has read that old woman's
tattle and laughing, I would ask what
opinion he has formed of Mr. Stallwood's
Charlistism, and I would ask if a greater string
of nonsensical, puerile, insignificant, unmean-
ing rubbish could by any possibility be strung
together. I would respectfully demand an
explicit declaration of principles from Mr.
Cochrane before any Charlist is asked
to vote for him, and if that is not required in
Mr. Cochrane's case, I would then ask SOME
of the LONDON GENTLEMEN—not the
committee—THE WHY and THE WHERE-
FORE an exception is to be made in the case
of Mr. Cochrane. Now, laying Don Pedro and
Queen Christina aside, and the nonsensical
stuff about "HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL,"
and "POOR MAN'S GUARDIAN SOCIETY,"
and ANDOVER," let us hear what one prin-
ciple Mr. Cochrane professes that Major Cart-
wright professed; let us understand the
value of the COURAGE which prompted Mr.
Cochrane to go to the White Conduit House
on the FAST DAY, and to O'Connorville on
the FAST DAY; and let us have one single
defined and understandable expression of
opinion from Mr. Cochrane upon those SIX
POINTS, which, if carried, would strip all the
gingerbread so pompously paraded of its gilt-
ing. Will any man point out to me the dif-
ference in point of promise between Mr.
Cochrane and the veriest Whig in the House
of Commons, with this difference indeed, that
scores of Whigs not only promise more, but
actually go farther than Mr. Cochrane promises
to go? Would the men of Nottingham accept
of Mr. Cochrane's behalf? Would the men of
Halifax accept Mr. Jones upon the same decla-
ration of principles? No, to their honour they
would scout us from the hustings. Of what
avail, then, has been my twenty-four years of
perseverance in England and Ireland, if excep-
tions are to be made in favour of a NEW-
COMER; nay, not even a new-comer, but one
who refuses to come? What inducement to
perseverance and consistency would such a
policy hold out? Personally, I rather like Mr.
Cochrane, and I honour him for not pledging
himself to what he does not propose to realize;
but I have the most thorough, and unmitigated

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contempt for the grovelling slave who professes
Charlistism, and recommends an anti-Charlist
Westminster. Eternal honour to the men of
Westminster, they saved us from a disgrace
that would have paralysed Charlistism through-
out the kingdom, and notwithstanding the at-
tempts of "ELIZA COOK" to cast disrepute
upon me and the cause I pursued, I would
much rather have the approval of the Char-
lists of Westminster than the adulation of
THE WHIG "DISPATCH" and MR. STALL-
WOOD. People say, "As Mr. Cochrane paid all
the expenses of the meeting, it was ungenerous
to bank him of the anticipated results." To
such my answer is—Gentlemen, you may be
caught on the GOLDEN HOOK, but I am
not to be snared in the golden trap; others
say "that I should have mentioned my inten-
tion to the committee;" I did so, and I re-
fused any compromise. I refused Mr. Cochrane's
request, and all attempts to seduce me into the
temporizing policy—"LET US BLEND
THEM ALL IN THE RESOLUTION TO
PASS, AND PROPOSE YOURS AS A SUB-
STANTIVE RESOLUTION." Such baits
have often been taken; I will not swallow them.
"ELIZA COOK" says "I packed the meeting,
while not a soul knew of my intention to be
present till I entered the committee room.
Justice to the men of Westminster enables me
to state that there was no necessity for pack-
ing the meeting, but if there was packing, it
was on the other side. I now dismiss the sub-
ject, which has been very unfairly forced upon
me, with an expression of hope that the dif-
ference existing between a portion of the
Metropolitan Committee and myself may be
allowed to pass unnoticed by the Charlist body,
as dissension in our own ranks strengthens the
hands of the enemy.

Allow me now to call your attention to
a more pleasing subject—the duty that
we shall shortly be called upon to per-
form. In every instance where a Charlist
candidate can be secured he should be pro-
posed at the forthcoming election, so that the
representatives of faction shall not be able to
plead ignorance of our principles. The Char-
lists should select a straightforward and honest
Charlist, and the most eloquent they can
secure, and when proposed and seconded, if
another "RAM OF DABBY" should interfere
with the poor remaining mockery of holding
up the blisters upon Labour's horny fists, the
people must be prepared to defend even that
BADGE OF SLAVERY, committees of non-electors
should be formed forthwith, to make the nec-
essary arrangements, and if the returning officer
threatens to call his bludgeon-men to assist
despotism, the people must not be frightened.
If POWER STRIKES ILLEGALLY, power
must be struck in return. If the people's
friend is heard, the people will hear their
enemies; if the people's friend is struck or in-
sulted, the people must strike and insult in re-
turn. In short, our resolution to have a fair
stand-up fight, this time, should be made
known; the poor privilege that the fear of fac-
tion confers at a general election must not be
surrendered—and, independently of our prin-
ciples, we must let candidates of all persua-
sions, creeds, and politics, understand that
we mean to have an instantaneous inquiry into
the title of those who have stolen the common
land which we are now obliged to re-purchase;
this inquiry only to extend to recent enclos-
ures, say of fifty years back and within that
period, in the FIRST INSTANCE. We must
be prepared to resist the crime of MO-
NOPOLISING, FORESTALLING, and
REGRATING, and insist that no speculations
shall be made in articles of food, as, under
the present law, a few capitalists, without re-
ference to the supply in the country, may easily
create an apparent scarcity and raise prices
to a famine price. We must have no
traffic, except between farmer and miller, mil-
ler and baker, baker and consumer, and
Heaven knows, that's enough. We must, by
all means, take especial care not to tolerate a
FREE TRADE MAJORITY; if we are
cursed with such an infidelity, labour will
have the option of revolt or famine. We must
scout the RELIGION-MONGERS, who are
already raising the cry of "NO POPE," out
of the land, and show them that, if Protestants
have heretofore been made the instruments for
oppressing their Catholic brethren, it was when
both allowed themselves to be used for the
ends of faction. Let English Protestants
have the manliness to confess, that when their
ancestors abandoned their BELIEF FOR THE
TERROR OF THE FAGGOT, that the an-
cestors of their Catholic brethren showed more
true religion, as well as courage, in adhering
manfully to their faith. In short, on no ac-
count let an English Charlist be party to any
religious cry whatever, and let them tear down
the printed blasphemy and hoot down the
uttered blasphemy of those hypocrites who
would DISHONOUR GOD BY DARING
TO JUDGE HIS PEOPLE.

Of all things the Charlists should keep clear
of fanaticism, and should hoot the RE-
LIGION-MONGERS off the stage. They
should respect every man's conscientious
opinions, but they should allow no man to
denounce or interfere with the religious
opinions of others, and, above and before all,
the Charlist CREED should be put to every
candidate, and, if for no other purpose than
this, the value of proposing a Charlist candi-
date will be seen.
In short, Old Guards! England and Ireland
expects every man to his duty!
Your country, your cause, your family, your
interest, and your God—all call upon you; by
the poor blood that runs in your veins; by the
love of liberty that burns in your breasts; by
your devotion to the cause of freedom; by
your toil-worn wives; by your stunted chil-
dren; by your bastilled fathers and mothers;
by your weeping exiled friends; by the memory
of your murdered patriots; by the broken
vows of Whiggery; by the violated faith of
Free Traders; by the death and burial of
Toryism; by the hope of Charlistism; by the
glorious prospect of a free home, a homestead,
and a labour-field; by all that is dear to man,
and worth living for and worth dying for, I
implore you to be up and doing. Let this be
our SACRED MONTH—not sacred to idle-
ness, but sacred to Labour in Freedom's cause.
Heed not the courtship of Toryism, the tolera-
tion of Whiggery, the courtesy of hypocrites,
or the insolence of the confident, but stand by
the purity of Charlistism. Hold the old stand-
ard proudly in the breeze, and let the millions
of faction see how we have repaired the rents
that deception had made, and how whole it is
when they are shivered by the gales of expedi-
ency.

Hold fast by "MORE PIGS AND
LESS PARSONS," "THE CHARTER
IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT, AND WE
WILL HAVE IT," "THE LAND IS
OURS, THOUGH TYRANTS STOLE
IT," "DOWN WITH THE PERSE-
CUTING WHIGS," "EVERY MAN
SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO WOR-
SHIP GOD ACCORDING TO THE
DICTATES OF HIS OWN CON-
SCIENCE," "DUNCAN, THE PEOP-
LE'S FRIEND," "THE PEOPLE'S
CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER,"
"THOSE WERE OUR MOTTOES: surely
the OLD GUARDS have kept them in the

bottom of their knapsacks, as Napoleon's old
Guard retained the tricoloured cockade till
the day of his return.
UP, CHARTISTS, AND AT THEM!
Let us have a month of a glorious resurrec-
tion, and prove to expiring factions that our
hatred of oppression shall be as lasting as our
love of justice. These were the words of the
immortal Dr. Doyle, or nearly so; he said that
"the Irish people's hatred of tithes would be
as lasting as their love of justice." On Mon-
day, the 5th July, I will visit Norwich in com-
pany with Mr. Jones; on Sunday, the 11th, I
will attend the Blackstone Edge camp meeting;
and on Monday, the 12th, I will attend the
tea-party at Warrington.

WORK, CHARTISTS, WORK!
GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP
THEMSELVES!
Faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

HOW TO SECURE THE RETURN OF CHARTISTS
TO THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR,—At a time when there exists more specu-
lation as to the result of the coming Election than
generally happens to fall to the share of such events,
each party, Whig and Tory, being equally sanguine
in their anticipations, it behoves the people to make
the best of the general scramble, and to have their
interests truly and honestly represented. It cannot
be supposed for a moment that a party so powerful,
so united, and so deeply interested in this election
as the members of the National Land Company are,
will let the present opportunity pass by without
claiming their due share in the representation of the
country. Already have the directors of that body
taken the field, and it is their friends' duty to sup-
port them and every other gentleman who comes
forward to assist them, in their struggle against
oppression and misrule, by every means in their
power.

If we are to have candidates let it be no mock-
no sham trial; let us not have any such beasts as
the "RAM OF DABBY" insulting our friends, and
denying them their rights for want of money; let
us not subject ourselves to even the chance of being
thus treated again from the same cause. The mem-
bers of the National Land Company of Stockport
have determined to set their brother members in
other localities an example worthy of imitation, and
have from their own local levies voted £10 towards
the election expenses of Mr. P. O'Connor, and the
other friends who have signified their intention
to contest the next election. Now, if Stockport in
the very depth of poverty, with a bill passed through
the House of Commons which will saddle the
borough with the interest of £70,000, in addition
to the very high rates already levied, with a
greedy and rapacious set of freebooting cotton-lords,
who are at this moment offering a reduction of ten
per cent., with one-fifth of its operatives unem-
ployed, and the remainder only working about half-
time—if Stockport, thus situated, can do this, I
feel convinced that every other locality can do the
same—at all events, they can contribute according
to their numbers. To work then—let your contribu-
tions pour in to the Election Committee, whom I
am sure will use it with prudence and economy. If
you fail in this, let us hear no more of your desire to
return Charlist Members to Parliament. Furnishing
the sinews of war is generally a sure test of sin-
cerity—the men of Stockport have proved theirs;
and I say to all others, "Go and do likewise."

I am, Sir,
With best wishes for the success of the plan,
Yours respectfully,
(On behalf of the Meeting.)
THOS. WZBB.
[Julian Harney acknowledges the Post Office
Orders for TEN POUNDS, which accompanied the
above address. J. H. has handed the money to Mr.
T. Clark of the Executive, who will pay the same to
the Election Committee at their next meeting.]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—TUESDAY, JUNE 22.
[Sittings at Nisi Prius before the Lord Chief Baron
and a Special Jury.]
HUBSON v. O'CONNOR.
This was an action against Mr. Feargus O'Connor,
as proprietor of the Northern Star newspaper, to
recover damages for a breach of contract, in dismiss-
ing the plaintiff without notice.

Sir P. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hoggins, appeared for
the plaintiff, and Mr. Watson for the defendant.
It appeared that the plaintiff acted as auditor
of the Northern Star, which was published in Leeds
up to the month of December 1844, when the pub-
lication was removed to London, and the plaintiff,
who was in business as a stationer at Leeds and
Huddersfield, was engaged at a salary of £312 per
annum, payable weekly. In September, 1845,
the defendant left England on a tour to Belgium, en-
trusting the superintendence of the newspaper to the
plaintiff; but upon the defendant's return, after an
absence of about five weeks, he ascertained that
the plaintiff had also absented himself from London,
having left town a few days after the defendant pro-
ceeded to Belgium, and not having returned until a
few days before the defendant's arrival from the
continent. The defendant, therefore, discharged
the plaintiff on the 30th of October, 1845, paying his
salary up to that date. It did not appear that the
newspaper suffered from the plaintiff's absence, as
he had supplied it with editorial articles, and other-
wise superintended the publication, although not
on the spot. It was also stated that the defendant had
previously sanctioned the plaintiff's absence, and
knew that he was an active member of the Town
Council of Leeds, and engaged in the publication of
an almanack at Huddersfield.

Several gentlemen connected with the metro-
politan and provincial newspaper press were called
upon to depose as to the existence of a usage as to
notice upon the dismissal of editors or reporters;
but their testimony certainly did not go to establish
the existence of any uniform practice, although they
were unanimously of opinion that a hiring without
any specific limitation or arrangement was under-
stood to be a hiring for a year.
The defence was that the plaintiff's absence without
leave of his principal for a period of five weeks
was a positive injury to the newspaper, and such a
breach of duty on the part of the plaintiff as justified
his dismissal. It was also contended that, as the
plaintiff came to London in December, and was paid
up to the 30th of October, his claim at all events
was only for his salary from the 30th of October to
the period in December when the current year would
terminate.

The Lord Chief Baron left it to the jury to say
if the plaintiff had been properly dismissed in conse-
quence of his absencing himself from London in the
manner described whilst the defendant was in Bel-
gium. If the jury thought the defendant justified
in dismissing the plaintiff, the verdict should be for
the defendant. If the defendant was not justified in
the dismissal of the plaintiff, he was entitled to the
amount of the real loss the plaintiff had sustained by
being dismissed without notice. The evidence went
rather to prove that there was no established usage
as to notice. The damages the plaintiff claims were
the amount of his salary for the current year, ending
in the month of August. The jury, however, were
at liberty, in estimating the damages, to take into
consideration the value of the plaintiff's time after
he was dismissed, or, in other words, what he could
earn up to the end of the year.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff,
damages £78, being the amount of three months'
salary.—Morning Chronicle.

The public exhibition of the works of art and
paintings intended for the ornament of the New
Palace at Westminster will commence on Monday
next, the 28th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning,
at Westminster Hall.

Election Movements.

CHARTIST CANDIDATES.
ANNOUNCED.—The Chartists have resolved to bring
forward a candidate. The ceremony will not prob-
ably go further than the hustings, or if it to the
poll it will muster some fifty votes, as before.—Daily
News.

LESTERS.—A contest in this borough seems now
inevitable. It is understood that Sir Charles
Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Pro-
theroe, the present members, will again solicit the
franchise of the electors. Mr. Ernest Jones, a bar-
rister, of London, who is said to be opposed to the
government scheme of education, but inclined to
support a secular system, has been brought out as
a fourth candidate, in the person of Mr. Edward Miall,
will contest the representation.— Leeds Mercury.

LESTERS.—The celebrated Joseph Barker has issued
the following striking address:—
ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEESTERS.
I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office of
representing you in Parliament. But let me not be mis-
understood. I only stand till a wretched or more popular
candidate appears. I have no expectation of being elected;
but I think it right to afford the thoroughly
liberal Electors and Non-Electors of the Borough an
opportunity of showing their hands, of raising their
voices, or registering their votes, in favour of TWO
good principles: agree with their own. I shall with-
draw in favour of any popular candidate of similar
principles, who may possess a good character, and fully
represent the people. A such candidate I shall give my vote,
and every friend to give theirs. Meanwhile, let me
state to you the leading principles which I feel myself
bound to advocate. They are

1. The entire abolition of the law of Entail and Primogeniture, and the establishment of Free Trade in Land.
2. A Tax on Land, whether cultivated or uncultivated, in place of every other tax, whether on Light, on Knowledge, on Commerce, on Industry, or on the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life.
3. The abolition of the Game Laws.
4. The abolition of all Restrictive Laws on Commerce, and the restoration of every branch of trade to perfect freedom.
5. The abolition of the Navigation Laws, and the destruction of all monopoly in the Carrying business.
6. The Separation of Church and State, the abolition of all Ecclesiastical Courts and Church Authority, of all Bishops, Clergy, Church Rates, Easter Duty, and Priests' Fees, and the appropriation of all Church Property to the relief of the poor, to the support of the helpless and destitute, and to the education of the young, in place of Poor Rates and Government Grants.
7. The Restoration of all Public Property to public, popular uses.
8. The abolition of all Sinecure Offices and Underserved Pensions.
9. The greatest possible Reduction in the Expenses of Government, and the support of all Public Institutions.
10. The abolition of Hereditary Legislation, and the Restoration of the People to full and undivided Sovereignty.
11. The Simplification of all Laws, and the abolition of all partial, unjust, and mischievous Laws.
12. The Reduction of the Standing Army and Navy, and the Employment of the Militia in the service of the public labours, to which private industry or enterprise may not be equal.
13. No armed intervention in disputes between Foreign Nations, or in disputes between a Nation and its Tyrants; especially no armed intervention in favour of Royal Tyranny, and in opposition to Popular Right and Liberty.
14. The Restoration of all Charitable Bequests to their proper objects, or to uses more important and benevolent.
15. The abolition of the right of the rich to inherit the public labours, to which private industry or enterprise may not be equal.
16. A thoroughly Peaceful Policy towards all Nations.
17. Perfect Religious Liberty to men of every Sect or Persuasion.
18. The Elevation of Ireland to a perfect equality in Rights and Privileges with England, or a Peaceful Dis-solution of the Union.
19. No State support of any Church or Clergy.
20. No State support of the attainment of these objects, I advocate

1. Universal Suffrage, the right of every man, who is
of age, to vote for Members in the House of Com-
mons.

2. Vote by Ballot in the Election of Members of Par-
liament.

3. No Property Qualification for Members of Parlia-
ment. No Oath Qualification. No Qualification but
such as the Electors themselves require in their Repre-
sentation.

4. Annual Parliaments, and equal Electoral Districts.
All these reforms to be sought by peaceful means
alone.

These are the principles which I hold and advocate.
These are the principles which, if sent either, I should
advocate in Parliament, in the face of banter, sneers, or
violence. As I have stated, I have not the slightest ex-
pectation for Mr. Sturge, who is a desecrated reprobate,
his votes in favour of the principles here laid down, and
others may be wished to raise their hands in favour of
me, and I stand forward to afford them the opportunity
of so doing.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of stating my views
more at length, and of answering any questions that may
be proposed to me in Public Meetings of the Electors
and Non-electors of this Borough.

Yours in the cause of Thorough and Universal Reform,
Worley, June 15, 1847.
JOSEPH BARKER.

NOTTINGHAM.—THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COM-
MITTEE.—To the Chartists of the United Kingdom.
Friends.—We are very glad to perceive, by your
weekly Star, that our appeal had not been in vain,
as many places are adopting means to assist us
in carrying out the glorious object we have in view. It
is with great pleasure we can state that our pro-
perts look brighter and brighter every day, and there
is not the least doubt on our minds that if you will
rally as you ought to do, we shall gain the victory
in spite of all opposition. Only imagine Feargus
O'Connor, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham, and T. S.
Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury! Those two
alone, if seated together, would be enabled to feel
the whole structure of oppression to the dust. Now,
if we could secure the country we are in ear-
nest by publishing such a list of subscriptions as will
terrify our foes. Send in your subscriptions to Mr.
Sweet, who will acknowledge them in the Star.
Chartists, subscribe to a man, for it is your cause as
well as ours. We are determined to do our duty,
and we hope you will do yours. Men of England!
rally round your friend and champion on this oc-
casion, and our cause will be triumphant.—Signed on
behalf of the committee, JONAS SALISBURY, Secretary.

It is a great pleasure to hear that the gentleman
presented to Mr. Thomas Clark, requesting him
to allow himself to be nominated for the repre-
sentation of Sheffield in Parliament.—Mr. Clark has
signified to the requisitionists his willingness to take
his stand on the hustings at the general election, to
break a lance with Messrs G. H. and J. Fowler,
the present Whig members; but the non-electors will seek
for a renewal of the confidence of their constituents.

It is to be hoped that the Mayor of Sheffield will not
attempt a repetition of the Derby buty; but, if
he should, it is expected that the men of Sheffield,
from their long training, know better than to take
down their hands at the bidding of a mayor, and
that they have too much spirit to allow policemen to do
so for them.

TRINITY.—The speech of Julian Harney at the
meeting recently held in London to protest against
the Whig intervention in Portugal, has excited great
sensations in this borough. Mr. Harney's threat, that
he will meet Lord Palmerston on the hustings, has
been echoed from mouth to mouth, and the Whigs
are everywhere asking, "Who is this man that will
oppose his lordship?" Mr. Harney has not yet
declared himself a candidate, but the Whig
Chartists are in correspondence with him, and Mr.
Miall's declaration may be shortly expected. We should
like a thousand copies of Mr. Harney's speech
to be printed for distribution amongst the con-
stituency; a wise step, calculated to open the eyes
of the people to the enormities of the reigning
faction.

ENGLAND.
DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We believe that we
may now confidently state that the Session will be
brought to a close on the 15th of July, and
that Parliament will be dissolved on the day follow-
ing the prorogation.—Observer.

BOLTON.—Dr. Boring and Mr. John Brooks, of
Manchester, addressed the electors on Friday evening
last, and made a speech which was well received.
The electors' vote, however, was not so readily
satisfied as especially the Charlist and Free
Trade B. people. The former wanted a pledge for
the "five points," and the latter for the continuance
of their newly-obtained measure. Dr. Boring said
that, though he had not agreed in the policy of that
measure, he would undoubtedly, now it was carried,
be willing to let it have a fair trial; and this promise
did so for them.

A round of applause.—Daily News.

City or London.—William Payne, Esq., has de-
clared himself a candidate for the representation of
the City.

GATSFIELD.—Mr. Hunt, the sitting member, walks
the country without opposition.

GREYCOVE.—Mr. Dunlop's public meeting and ad-
dress having gained him much credit, Lord Melgund
is to give a similar demonstration; but, as in the

case of the Elgin candidate, his lordship is "unac-
customed to public speaking."

HAVERSTOCK.—It is rumoured that Lord Palmer-
ston will beat a retreat from Hertford, and try his
luck in a county contest for North Hampshire. The
Hampshire Independent states that a requisition is
in course of signature, inviting "his lordship"
to come forward on the "liberal interest."

LESTERS.—The Chartists have not yet finally
fixed on their candidate for the forthcoming election.
The Whig members, Lord Sandon, and Mr. Protheroe,
are understood, would stand, if necessary, to pre-
vent a split in the party; but as his lordship may
be suddenly called to the upper house there is some
intention of allowing him the leisure he desires, and
electing Mr. Cardwell in his place. By doing so, Mr.
Madstone's chance at Oxford would be increased.

The Whig church party, however, purpose, as was
expected, bringing forward Lord John Manners, who
has published a letter, explaining his principles, and
declaring his willingness to stand.

LESTERS.—Mr. Sturge, after visiting the various
wards of the borough during the last fortnight, for
the purpose of addressing the electors and the non-
electors, has at length declared his acceptance of
the invitation to become a candidate for the repre-
sentation of this borough, and has issued an address
offering his services to the electors.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Cardwell's committee
have announced his withdrawal from the contest.

OXFORD.—An active canvass is going on in all
parts of the borough, on behalf of the rival candi-
dates, Messrs. Fildes, Cobbett, Fox, and Holladay.
Messrs. Fildes and Cobbett are anxious that a
deputation have waited upon Mr. Aspley Pellatt, and
solicited him to come forward for this borough, and
that the non-electors have consented.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The contest here will be severe
between the sitting member and Mr. Whateley, the
barrister, who is canvassing the electors as a con-
servative. Mr. Wawa has arrived amongst his con-
stituents, and is also engaged in his canvass. Both
parties speak confidently of success.

SURREY (EAST).—Mr. Alcock has announced that Mr.
Alcock will replace Mr. Kemble without opposition.
This statement is without foundation. Messrs. Al-
cock and King have expressed their determination to
swim or sink together, and make no compromise.
They advocate an extension of the franchise, sepa-
ration of Church and State, and unsectarian educa-
tion.

TOVER HAMLETS.—Mr. Edward Miall, the editor
of the Nonconformist, in compliance with a nume-
rously signed requisition, has consented to stand for
the borough at the forthcoming election. Major
General Fox, the sitting member, has issued an ad-
dress to the electors of the Tover Hamlets, stating,
in contradiction of a report to the contrary, that he
has published a letter, explaining his principles, and
declaring his willingness to stand for the electors on
the election of the new Parliament.

SCOTLAND.
EAST LOTHIAN.—Mr. Welford has retired, so that
the contest will now be between Mr. Charteris and
Sir D. Baird, Conservative and Liberal.

GLASGOW.—Messrs M'Gregor and Hastie will run
in couples; Messrs Dennistoun and Dixon stand
apart. Messrs. Hastie and Hastie are anxious that
there should be an understanding between their sup-
porters; and Messrs. M'Gregor and Hastie are anxious
that there should be a cordiality. The excitement, as yet,
is confined to the electioneering agents and friends of the
respective candidates; for the public generally is quite
quiescent on the subject. At least, the only matter
of interest or gossip in connection with the elections,
has arisen from the ousting of Dr. Charles Mackay
from the office of the Argus newspaper. Both
the doctor and his successor, Mr. Mackay, have
publicly through the newspapers, the one in complaint,
and the other in justification. In the meantime, the
Conservatives have given no sign; but the leaders of
that party state privately that they will assuredly be
prepared with a fitting candidate or candidates, in
the event of the Liberals carrying out their present
disunion to the poll.

GLASGOW.—Elliot again offers himself for
this county. In 1837 he gained it against Mr. Scott,
by a majority of 41; in 1841 he lost it with the same
gentleman by a minority of 82.

IRELAND.
CONK COUNTY.—The election is fixed for Monday,
28th June. The conservatives have called a meeting
for Monday to fix upon a candidate; the repealers
have called a meeting for the same day.

DUBLIN.—The Chartists of Dublin have issued
a circular, announcing their determination
of opposing the re-election of Mr. Gregory on
account of his desertion to Sir Robert Peel, and
their intention to get up a requisition calling upon
Mr. Busfield Ferrand, the present member for
Knaresborough, to start for the Irish metropolis.

Messrs. Grogan and Gregory's canvassers are out
in great force. They have been pushing through
the city the Four Courts for the last two days, but
the promises were fewer than the refusals.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Other candidates are coming
into this field. Mr. Whitehead is one. His friends
are inquiring for votes amongst the barristers, though
he is himself still in England. Professor M'Culloch
is to look after his chances of success. Another can-
didate spoken of is Judge Keating, of the Prerogative
Court. Mr. Shaw on all sides is unpopular.

GLASGOW.—The Limerick Chronicle states:—
Mr. O'Gorman Mahony, who is at present residing at
Paris, intends to offer himself to the electors of Ennis
at the ensuing election.

LIMERICK CITY.—The Limerick Chronicle states,
that Mr. Meagher, of "sword" celebrity, the Cairn
Graculus of Young Irelandism, will start for the
city.

LOUTH.—A candidate on Repeal principles will
oppose the representation of this county

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,
MR. EDITOR.—That extremely degrading

the Weekly Dispatch, has, I observe, been aiming a
brutum fulmen at Mr O'Connor, as "a man of one
idea," forgetting that it is "men of one idea" who

man who undertakes the Universal Knowledge
department of the Dispatch, and who can give
"Constant Reader" or "Subscriber" the Re-
gaining" (unhappy mortals!) any information from
the colour of the last murderer's hair to the form
of the central sun, would brush up his historical
studies, he could discover the correctness of the
section of the "one idea" of Moses was the liegion
to the people of the "one idea" was the liegion
The "one idea" of Alexander was the destruction
of the Persian monarchy, and he achieved it, as
declared in his youth, "he would conquer the
in a village, than second at Rome." Every Chris-
tian was universal empire—he succeeded, and "one
idea" was passed into a proverb. The "one
idea" of Christianity is, the equality of man, and
therein lies its vitality.

To come to the times—the "one idea" of
Washington was "American Independence," and I
need not say how gloriously he worked it out.
Croakers like the Dispatch writers were waiting,
who stigmatised this immortal patriot as a wanton

the Tea Duties, and the agitation for the repeal of Bill, Mirabeau's great legislative idea was the destruction of royalty and aristocracy in France, and in his death-bed he could say: "I came to the throne to give the monarchy and its supporters." Napoleon was a great European conqueror, and all know how nearly he believed it.

Let us again take his time. O'Connell's *first* unique "idea," a Catholic Emancipation, he conquered; had he been true to his second "Repeal" it might have been victorious. "The bill," the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," was the "idea," which produced Reform in 1832. The cry "No Compromise—total and immediate Repeal of the Corn Laws," gave Cobden and the cotton lords their power, and heralded their success. And so it has been in all the great deeds of men, and so it must be to lead to grander and more glorious things, he must have one great aim, one great unifying idea, and make all his thoughts, words, and actions subservient to it. This is how the Jews prospered such great men. *Gravitation* is the great law of the universe, *Popular Sovereignty* is the great law in politics, and universal preservation will see the one as fully and universally as the other.

Courage, then, fellow-countrymen in the vineyard of Truth! Be content to your "one idea," the Charter, it is our *first* love, and may the curse of falsehood and perjury be upon us, if we forsake it! Accept, Mr Editor, the assurance of my high consideration, and believe me, yours respectfully,
Clapham, June 14, 1847. XERO.

A VOICE FROM NORWICH.

TO THE LOVERS OF PEACE—OF NATIONAL ECONOMY—OF NATIONAL GOOD FAITH—OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

COUNTRYMEN—The present Ministry have been most grossly abused the confidence which has been placed in them, by the people.

Assuming to belong to the class above enumerated they have drawn the sword to coerce the Portuguese, *(struggling for constitutionalism in the room of despotic)* and have threatened to turn the sword against the people of that gallant and injured people—and have furnished to the despots of the Continent the precedent and apology for interfering in every case against the oppressed.

Our blood is to be shed, and our treasure wasted, in order to strengthen the tyranny which an allied people were on the point of abating—the mitres of the hierarchy are to be wreathed with flowers of earth by taxation, are to be wreathed for the earth-worked hands, and the pence which should have been employed to purchase bread for their children, expended in powder and ball, with which to destroy the men who are struggling in the holiest of causes, that of political freedom!

To those who believe that he who strikes with the sword shall perish by the sword, no appeal is necessary.

To those who deem the glory of our name the greatest of treasures, how intense a sorrow, how deep a grief, how great a calamity, if the realization of such economic and political conditions should occur as would cover military operations. Shall we have lost the power of further soiling the national character?

To the insulted body of Dissenters, who have so strenuously protested and struggled against the educational trickery by which a pretended liberal administration has sought to increase the influence of government, and shakele the rising generation, it is suggested that they go to Portugal, to justify the most nonenergetic exertions against a land of wolves in sheep's clothing.

Countrysmen!—The general election is rapidly approaching.—UNITE and drive from the helm of the State, the most dangerous of enemies—a body of false friends!

Let the real friends of civil and religious liberty, of public economy, and national good faith start forth in every county, city, and town returning candidates in every county, city, or town returning members to the Lower House (heed not what a bare score of votes can be polled)—if none can be found, let the true patriots abstain from voting; nay, if no other mode of securing the rejection of the man (be his hindrick-name what it may) who refuses to pledge himself

ment, remains, let the real Liberals vote in a body announcing on the hustings, by a deputation, the reason for so doing.) for the Tory candidate: it is far better to be governed by open adversaries (if sincere in their opinions) than by rascals from friendship, assuming for our injury the mask of friendship.

THIS is the advice of
ONE WHO HAS HITHERTO CONSTANTLY VOTED FOR:
THE SO-CALLED LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

THE GAME LAWS.

The indefatigable Henry Dowell Griffiths, secretary to the "West London Central Anti-Enclosure Association," has put forth an address to the electors of the kingdom, urging them to give their votes for none

ing extracts—

There are now, in the various County Gaols, many victims of such system, some of whom have been immured for more than five years, and can only be released at the pleasure of the Quarter-magistrate, in all probability, not because they are there, (*for she was, I verily believe her goodness of heart would induce her to release them*), these men have done no more than what all who are for the Laws of God have admitted they were perfectly justified in doing, viz. taking that which is no more the exclusive property of particular individuals than the air we breathe is the property of particular individuals. Take away the law, and famishing children from death by starvation! Thousands have been imprisoned in their efforts to put an end to such monstrous system. But you, the Electors, can put an end to it any General Election, by withholding your votes from every candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for its immediate and entire abolition.

But be without representatives than representatives (if representatives they can be called), who would support such a system! Better have no Parliament than a Parliament which upholds oppression! but we are not re-

Law Candidates if *you would but support them*. From
 all Parliamentary power comes, be it good or evil: *From*
you make the Parliament, and if it is a bad one (as it
generally is) you have none but yourselves to thank for
it, for, for if you did not send bad men into it, Parliament
would be well enough. I would remind you of the ex-
ample of the noble lords who last year on the Genevieve
to Henry Hunt, gave to Electors: "Wait not," said he,
to the Hunt for your vote, but offer it; wait not to be fetched
(in a coach) for your vote, but go and give it off!" (for
 nones) candidates of course. *Hunt was for none other.*
It is surely not too much for candidates who study your
interests to expect that you will study theirs, and no one
in reality, study the interests of a candidate who
is not a member of the House of Commons. *It is*
not a very pleasant thing to be troubled and expensed of
for nothing, and to be asked to carry the burden of
the Poll to give them, as if they were so many cringles
from an hospital!

to-globe days. The most novel feature, however, was the brilliant appearance of the noble giant in his new steel helmet. This new head-gear is after the fancy of the Swiss knicker, who is a connoisseur in military points, and has added something unique to your "Albert hat." It is of the old Roman model, and garnished behind with an abundant carpet of horsehair. The previous crested hat and feathers gave these young nobles a more effeminate and holiday semblance. Their present accoutrement is to them an admonition to prepare, if necessary, for hard knocks on the head, if they are to be efficient body-guard to the champion of human progress in the teeth of the old despots of Europe.

or nausea, which by strengthening the action of the stomach, and promoting a healthy and regular digestion of the food, prevents a recurrence of these symptoms of this alarming disorder, giddiness, oppression of the brain, ringing noise in the ears, head-ache, &c. They are at once excellent aperients, without griping or prostration of the system, strengthen the appetite, relieve languor, and invigorate the spirits; while, to the free liver, or sedentary, they offer great and important advantages. Sold by all the vendors of medicines, Price 1s. 1½d. per box. See the name of "Thomas Frost, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, Stockport.—The pawnbroker is com-

A CONSTANT HEADER, J. T., Bristol.—It being 70 years since the death of Lady Darrell there can be but little hope of recovering the property given by her will to Lady Simpkins, unless the property was her life interest given for life or in tail to some other person. Previously say Lady Darrell's will was proved in Doctors' Commons, you would have to have it examined and see what was in or about what it is, and if it is good, and think it worth your while to pay \$5. for the search and examination, I will make them. Are you sure the property was given to Lady Simpkins by "that name" (which might be her married name), or by her maiden name? A WORKING MAN.—If the fence is your neighbour's

the horses at d'onekeys get into your garden, you shall
imbound them till he pays you reasonable damages or
reprieves. If the brick-kiln is a recent one and a new
owner, you may prosecute the brick-maker.
JOSEPH SMITH.—You are suspended for not making
arrangements, the 13th rule deprives you of the benefits of the
society till you pay up and are re-admitted.
JOSEPH SMITH.—The steward was not bound to take the
is. 6d.

E II. J., Houdsworth.—A memorandum signed by the
father of the child agreeing to pay the father so much a
week for the support of the child will do very well. This is a
contract which is not subject to be paid, and the father
is the proper person to sue.

WILLIAM MILFORD—Give me Mr Bascomb's address and I will write to him. Can you prove what you have stated about destroying the will, drawing the money out of the Bank, &c. ? In whose bank was the money lying ?

K.—The note seems to be quite correct, and the administrator of the creditor may sue the debtor for all the instalments that have become due. In November next the instalment of £1000 will be due, and the interest will be due, and the administrator must judge for himself whether to take proceedings now for the instalments actually, or wait till November.

JAMES BASTOW.—His wife being named Executrix and

not Wigginsworth executor, makes all the difference possible. You must now tell *me* "in what year" the money was lent by your father, and *where* Mitchell and Bang, or either of them, proved your father's will. If it was made as early as 1820, and if either of his wife's children, he cannot get rid of her, and she may compel a restitution of conjugal rights, but that could only be done by an expensive process in the Ecclesiastical Court. Should the husband refuse to take her into his house and she should apply for parochial relief, the husband might be compelled, by the overseers of the poor, to contribute to her support; but his wages being so small it probably would not be more than a couple of shillings a week.

Yenor, Manchester.—There is no law, that I am aware of, which requires the finder of lost property to advertise it; though an honest man always does so. Advertised however or not advertised, the owner, upon sufficient proof, may recover at any time within six years.

N. BUCKLEMAN.—Persons who issue prospectuses, &c., to recruit, to be taken into the ranks of the Stock Companies, must first "render themselves" register the matter, otherwise they render themselves liable to penalties.

JOHN NEWBY, Thornbury Colliery.—Your brother's tenancy having commenced on the 23rd of November, he can only be turned out at the same period at which his tenancy commenced; and that only upon giving six

to quit; unless there is a sufficient number of witnesses in the neighborhood to give a shorter notice sufficient. The notices that have been given are both legal and should the landlord's steward, though the furniture, unless by way of distress for arrears of rent, if any, he will render himself liable to an action.

ABRAHAM BALL—I can give no opinion on your case without knowing in *what year* Ann Lister died, and how long Mrs Walker has been in possession of the property. Are you sure that Ann Lister did not leave the property by will to Mrs Walker?

A. B. S—If your creditor proceeds against you, she must prove the delivery of the goods, and to proceed against you, without first giving you the particulars of her debt.

man, though not illegal, is very unusual. You may, however, compel her, after the action is commenced, to furnish you with the particulars. If you cannot find out her father or indulges her in any way, you must take the hardship of your case to the court, and it (the court) will most likely allow you to pay by easy instalments.

E. LEMMON. — Your friend got his hand injured in something very like a "quarrel" or "affray," and certainly from his own folly. I think he is not entitled to any relief from the society.

"LAWYER." — Still in possession of the furniture bequeathed to her late husband, the landlady can sue him as *exequatur de son tort*; but she is not bound to pay

beyond the value of the assets; the money received from the Burial Society forms, I conceive, no part of the assets of her late husband.

X. — If (the proposal in writing) to insure, specified the amount of the debt, the case is clearly taken out of the scope of *Union Trust*.

II. CHAMBERLAIN, D. can, even without the consent of B. and C. borrow money on his life estate in remainder; but the probability is he would have much difficulty in obtaining money upon such a security. The difficulty, however, would be much lessened by B. and C. joining in the security and charging their life estates with the principal interest and premiums of the policy of insurance.

suppose, expect to be effected on D's life. With respect to the expense of the security it will depend, partly upon the sum secured and partly upon the length and difficulty of the title.

J. W. Devoutport.—If you can prove that the money placed in the saving's bank by your wife, in the names of her former husband and her son by him, is your wife's, that is, plain and direct; but it would appear from your own statement that it is a part of the money you made her a present of; and therefore, as to that part, you will no doubt feel yourself bound, in honour and conscience, to allow her to keep it. You cannot compel your wife to live apart from you, as there seems

to be no sufficient cause. As you appear to be a man of property, you ought to have sent a small fee with your certificate, and you would have been able to obtain the notice inserted at the head of the "Legal" article.

A SUSCINER, Wellington 6. "Yes," he can.

W. DERTS, Hamstead-road. - W. B. may sue J. M. in the Small Debts' Court on the promissory note. The parties being relations makes no difference.

AS OLD CHARACTER. - "Without knowing on what ground they refuse to pay me £21 18s., I cannot think it worth my while to sue them. I should like to see them retain your help to act; but assuming I should not, I should not sue them without sufficient cause. I should think (as your society was never enrolled that you might maintain an action in the Small Debts' Court against the treasurer

G. F.—Without seeing a copy of Jonas Field's will, I cannot possibly answer your question.
 J. F.—Your landlord made a false distress, and you may either reply, or allow him to sell, and then bring an action against him for a false distress. You had, however, better settle the matter and keep out of law. If, however, your landlord will not listen to reason, give me his address and I will write to him.
 Mr. WILLIAM BURTON, near Castle Donington.—Get your friend to write to me at Birmingham, or some one else who can write an intellligible letter to me into your case for you. I cannot make it out at all, from the letter you have addressed to me.

YERNOV.—Your case has been misled by the compositor. Please to write again.

SAMUEL MORELEY.—You may proceed against the farmer under the Small Debts' Act for damages, provided you could not pay them more than £10; but should the farmer be able to prove that your crop was totally destroyed by the flood you possibly would not recover anything. As, however, the farmer has taken possession of the land, he cannot, I conceive, compel you to pay any rent.

WILLIAM HAYLESCOPE.—If you will give me the address of Mr. Hodge, your solicitor, I will write to him; and he may possibly put me in the way of obtaining the information you require.

JAMES WARD, Silk-street, Macclesfield.—I have written to the gentleman in Ireland, and hope he will send you the £20—if he does not within a reasonable time, let me know.

W. HENDERSON, Kilmarnock.—A four-acre share with all expenses is £5 6s. 4d., which can be sent by bank-note and postage stamps, or by money order payable to Mr Feargus O'Connor, at the General Post-office, London.

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WORSHIP STREET.—AN ATTORNEY'S DOINGS—

A master bootmaker, carrying on business in the immediate neighborhood of the court, requested Mr. Bronghton's assistance to procure redress from an attorney, the occasional habit of practicing at this and other police courts, and against whom other complaints of unprofessional conduct and practices have been referred upon previous occasions. The applicant, who appeared to be suffering under extreme mental distress and anxiety, stated that after struggling hard for a length of time past to obtain a subsistence for his wife and three children, he had lately found himself involved in pecuniary difficulties from which it was impossible to extricate himself.

and having, by the advice of his principal attorney,  
creditor, resolved upon obtaining an order of sale,  
he was recommended to apply to the court to adopt the  
necessary proceedings on his behalf. He accordingly  
waited upon that person, who told him that the ex-  
cess of working time the commission would  
and that \$3 of that amount must be paid immediately,  
before any steps whatever could be taken. He  
consequently stated that it was only with extreme  
difficulty he could raise even that amount, but he ac-  
ceeded in borrowing it, and handed it to the attorney

being taken, a several actions had already been commenced against him in the County Court, and one which was to be adjudicated upon in the following Monday day. The attorney promised that, prior to that day, his client should be struck, and he accordingly on the Saturday attended at the County Court and explained to the judge the course he had been compelled to adopt, which a week's time was given him to obtain the necessary applications to the attorney, however, without any satisfactory result.

rupture Court, and there found that not a single step had been taken in the matter, and the attorney himself, upon being closely pressed, admitted the fact, and put him off with an indefinite promise his money should be returned. The result of this conduct was, that judgment had been entered up against him in three separate actions, which had been previously temporarily suspended on the faith of his representation as to his bankruptcy being correct, and he was now in 'momentary expectation that the whole of his goods would be seized in execution, and his wife and family turned homeless into the

street. Mr Broughton said that it was certainly a very cruel case, and he greatly regretted that he was unable to render the unfortunate applicant any effective assistance, but he would direct one of the officers to see the solicitor upon the subject, and endeavour at least to induce him to refund the money, which he had received for rendering a service which it was evident he had not performed. The applicant expressed his thankfulness to the magistrate, and quitted the court, accompanied by Haywood, the warrant-officer, who afterwards returned and stated that his attempts to obtain an interview with the applicant had been unsuccessful.

interview with the person alleged to had been as yet unsuccessful,



**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**

The June adjourned sessions for the county of Middlesex was opened on Tuesday morning, at the county court-house, Clerkenwell-green. The number of prisoners tried at the present session was 127, of whom there were 150 names on the prison roll, and 9 of whom 127 stand charged with felony, and 9 with assaults and other misdemeanors; 99 are deemed to be imperfectly instructed in the common rudiments of education, 10 could read only, and 42 are stated to be unable to read or write.

George Henry Squires, convicted of stealing a watch and a coat at the last sessions, was brought up for judgment on Tuesday morning. The prisoner is an old man, and on the occasion of his trial he made a rambling statement of his previous respectable conduct, the effect of which was that a respite of sentence was granted, in order to make inquiry as to the truth of the story, and that the prisoner might bring forward witnesses in his favor. The assistant judge stated that inquiry did not prove satisfactory, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment.

Joseph Squires, who was found guilty at the last session of stealing a pocket-book from Captain Archibald, at the Hungerford-pier, was brought up for judgment. An officer of the detective force stated

aling a gentleman's watch, at Liverpool, on the  
 of the Prince of Wales's visit to that town, but he  
 acquitted of the charge. The judge sentenced  
 prisoner to six months' imprisonment.  
 Thomas Reford, 14. Andrew Scott, 13, and James  
 Malarbi, 16, were indicted charged with stealing  
 of handkerchiefs, value 1s. 6d., the property  
 of Ann Blades and Margaret Manning,  
 in their persons. Reford pleaded guilty. The  
 evidence against the other prisoners established  
 that they were in company with the prisoner  
 charged at the fair in Coonagh-fields; and that  
 handkerchiefs were found upon Scott when taken  
 custody upon another charge, having been seen  
 an officer to receive the plunder from Reford.  
 Malarbi was not seen to take an active part in the  
 robbery, but it was distinctly proved that he was in  
 company with the other prisoners. Mr Parry de-  
 cided Malarbi, and called witnesses in his behalf,  
 gave him an excellent character. The jury found  
 Reford guilty, and acquitted Malarbi. The assistant  
 judge then called Malarbi's father (who is an Italian,  
 a composition figure maker), forward, and said  
 there was another charge against the prisoner  
 Malarbi, had taken a merciful view of the case.  
 Malarbi, however, caution the father against allow-  
 ing the prisoner to associate with bad characters,  
 he had no doubt the boy had been honestly edu-  
 cated, but he had fallen into bad company, and would  
 eventually be ruined if the father did not take care  
 of him. The prisoners were then arraigned under a  
 second indictment, but the assistant judge said the  
 charges would not be entered into, and directed the  
 jury to find a verdict of not guilty. A jurymen said  
 it was the wish of himself and fellows to try the  
 indictment, as they were of opinion that the  
 verdict would be different. The judge said he had  
 thought it would, but that was the very reason why  
 he could not enter it, because the jury were in pos-  
 session of what they had no right to know, and it  
 did not seem to enter into the second charge  
 against Malarbi, and consequently the other pris-  
 oners were entitled to the same privilege.

**MYRTLE LIVES LEFT.—**The packet-ship *Eolalia*, belonging to St. Sebastian, while on a passage from Llanana to Galway, was overwhelmed by an iceberg, and 37 passengers (a great many of whom were ladies) on board, with a crew of sixteen, including master. She was a fine looking vessel, barque of 400 tons burthen, and her voyage was favoured by a favourable wind and her captain was favourable to all. She made lat. 43 13 N long. 52, when she struck a heavy field of ice. This occurred on the evening of Friday, the 21st of May. The master, perceiving the perilous state of the ice, bore the ship up, and attempted to clear it, but this was found impossible, and about nine o'clock a tremendous ice-struck the ship amidships, cutting her down to water's edge. The shock was fearful, and the crew and dismay of the passengers was painfully true. Not a moment was lost in lowering the boats, placing the passengers in them, for, on the pumps being sounded, the ship was found to be fast filling, crew lingered on board at the pumps, in the

of keeping her afloat, but were compelled to a hasty retreat, the ship reeling over on her side and men and cargo sinking. Two boats, containing the captain, 14 of the crew, and 14 passengers, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, but the rest, with 20 persons in it, most of whom were women, was drawn down with the vessel, and every one perished. The boat, it appeared, was fastened to the wreck by a rope, which the crew, in their haste to get away, forgot to cut. The vessel was on fire, and it was impossible to cut it, the passengers having no proper implement. On the following day, at five o'clock in the evening, the remaining crew were picked up by the schooner Newport, bound to Stockholm, and their crew taken on board, which vessel reached Galway on Monday last. The loss of the Eulalia and cargo is estimated at £600.

candidate in the field that he regarded as all  
all for a representative of a civilised people,  
all (cheers.) Mr. Calthie said, that he so far did  
all not mind what the result was, but he did not see the  
all the merits of Mr Cochrane. It would appear that  
all Cochrane had only discovered the merits of lodger  
all age within the last fourteen days. Mr Lushington  
all did advocate the separation of church from state,  
all what he had done was a guarantee for what he  
all it do. Mr Sherman said, it was the first time  
all he ever heard Charism objected to because it was  
all destructive enough. (Laughter.) However, he  
all might glad to learn that Charism had at last  
all defined its proper position, for most true it was that  
all the Charismists were up, not to pull down  
all all (cheers.) The great demand of Mr Lushington  
all this question to the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) On all  
all these questions when something like equal divisions  
all arise, and the people would most require the  
all of their member, they would find Mr Lush-  
all ington would go into the lobby with his friends the  
all (cheers.) What we wanted was a man who  
all did not independent of party, like Thomas  
all *Wesley Dugmore*—such a man was Charles Cochrane.  
all (Laughter.) I think that Mr Ashé is a  
all committee: there was Admiral Dundas, who vetoed  
all the repeal of the Ratemaking Clauses, and  
all Maule, the persecutor of Feargus O'Connor.  
all It, he should like to know, was to be expected  
all a man who had such associates and such sup-  
all ports? (Loud cheers.) Mr Ashe also followed on  
all the same side, stoutly contending for the merits of  
all Cochrane. Mr Kitchener followed and poured  
all out a vituperation on the head of Mr Cochrane  
all for twenty years. The result was that Mr Cochrane  
all had fifteen years. A motion for adjournment  
all was then put and lost. Mr Stallwood rose, and  
all added to the several objections made against the  
all motion he had laid down on opening this debate.  
all "I trouble had said humanity was not a recommen-

on, but he thought that the Emperor of Russia  
 proposed as a candidate, that none would thus  
 be elected. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Broome then  
 of Trumble. (Loud cheers.) What a thrill  
 ery aloud for the franchise in order that we might  
 set ourselves. (Loud cheers.) Mr Broome had  
 Mr Cochrane's humanity and great benevolence  
 things of everyday occurrence, would to God  
 were, then there wouldn't be thousands of  
 men driven from their homes by heartless and  
 harsh laws, simply because they had not a good  
 right to come in to support them in the day  
 of need. (Loud cheers.) His friend Calhoun had  
 said Mr Cochrane had only three days ago; for  
 Mr Cochrane was forty four days ago; also for the  
 place of his worthy president, it was in the  
 placard issued by Mr Cochrane to the electors of  
 Westminster, now six months ago. (Loud cheers.)  
 had been said by Messrs Kitchener, Broome, me  
 Tilt, relative to the "Tour of Juan De Vega"  
 nineteen years ago. I know, (said Mr Stall-  
 how easy it is to damn a man's character, by  
 the deductions of Mr Calhoun to go unfettered,  
 that mischief they would be reading from the  
 themselves—[Mr Stallwood read amongst others the  
 passage in which "Juan De Vega" had redeemed  
 wedding ring for a poor and honest couple at  
 which, also the passage showing how "Juan" found  
 a tradesman suffering under difficulties, and  
 showed that the gross immorality and immorality  
 of the press consisted in a youth of  
 kissing two girls of seventeen and eighteen  
 the public streets of a town.] Now, said Mr Stall-  
 wood, I think I have maintained my position, an  
 will leave the matter in your hands. Mr Stallwood  
 assumed his seat amid loud cheers. The subject  
 Saturday (this evening, June 27, is "Monarch  
 and Republics."  
 The King of Prussia has charged the celebrat  
 inter, Cornelius, to prepare the drawings for  
 monument to be erected at Berlin, to perpetuate the  
 observance of his decrees of the 3rd of February

# Imperial Parliament,

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Debate on the Health of Towns' Bill, our  
h inst., which our publishing arran

**SIR THORPE** moved that the house should vote upon it that day six months. He objected to the clause in the bill, but chiefly to the appointments of commissioners, and above all of two paid commissioners. Such appointments would give a check to the government; and he looked with much alarm at the governments. (Much laughter.) He was against the bill on account of the enormous

WILLIAMS said that he would oppose

[illegible]

contradictory mass of things which it was  
the present bill to reduce into something

[illegible]

as the cause of thousands of deaths.  
g that the necessity for such a measure

[illegible]

ad taken place in that house during the s

of great importance, although, owing to

**RICHMOND** (Yorkshire) June 19.—We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market this morning; the price is 1s per bushel lower than last week; wheat, from 10s to 12s; oats, 6s to 5s; barley, 6s 6d to 6s; beans, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel.

**BATTLE**, &c.

**SMITHFIELD**, Monday, June 21.—The following importations of foreign stock have taken place since Monday last:

| From Whence | Oxen | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Lambs |
|-------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Rotherham   | 111  | 398  | 160    | 1,890 | —     |
| Doncaster   | 40   | —    | —      | —     | —     |
| Haringham   | 110  | 840  | 10     | 680   | —     |
| Nieldiech   | 10   | 90   | 40     | 200   | —     |
| Flushing    | —    | —    | 10     | 300   | —     |

[illegible]

of late, the supply was quite adequate to the demand; it was said, however, that the Government maintained Monro's quotations; several second-rate unsold.

**BUTTER &c.**

Liverpool, Monday, June 21.—During the past week we experienced a good demand for butter; an advance of 1s is demanded by holders, but it was difficult to realise higher prices than the market closed firm in Manchester, owing to higher ad valorem duties on foreign shipments from Bacon, hams, and lard, are without change in price, as the demand for each limited.

|                                      | s. d. | s. d.         |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Butter, Belfast ..                   | .. 90 | .. 96         |
| Banbridge ..                         | .. 90 | .. 92         |
| Newry ..                             | .. 90 | .. 92         |
| Killybegs ..                         | .. 92 | .. 93         |
| Carlton ..                           | .. 92 | .. 93         |
| Waterford ..                         | .. 92 | .. 93         |
| Carriek ..                           | .. 92 | .. 93         |
| Limerick ..                          | .. 88 | .. 91         |
| Cork, dry thirds ..                  | .. 90 | .. 92         |
| Do. fourths ..                       | .. 90 | .. 90         |
| Beef, Prime Mess, Amer. new ..       | 85    | 98 per tierce |
| Pork, Prime Mess, American ..        | 60    | 00 — "        |
| Irish ..                             | 60    | 00 — "        |
| Bacon, long middles, free of bone .. | 61    | 08 per cwt.   |
| short middles, do. ..                | 72    | 06 — "        |
| Hams, short cut ..                   | 72    | 06 — "        |
| long cut ..                          | 72    | 06 — "        |

**FRUITS AND LEGS.** .. 67 c — 68 c  
On Tuesday, May 21.—The weather continues favourable for the fruit season, but there have no change to note in the value or demand for this article. In Irish butter, hams, and lard there is little doing as prices remain unchanged. American bacon we consider is too low, and at former rates.

**POTATOES.**  
**BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, London, 21st.**—Very limited supplies of potatoes have come to hand since Monday last, and the market has been very trifling. The large quantities are held as high as 800s per ton; but the prices of all other kinds vary considerably.

**WOOL.**  
**LONDON, June 21st.**—The amounts of wool imported since Monday last have amounted to nearly 4,000 packages, mostly from our colonies. The public sales in private sale of the week have gone off heavily, and prices have ruled well. A full average quantity of wool has been brought forward. A full average quantity of wool is on offer in the private contract market, but owing to the heaviness in the trade in the manufacturing districts the business passing is trifling.

**COTTON.**  
**LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 21st.**—The business is largely done, from 10,000 to 12,000 bales having been sold, which will probably cover the requirements of the manufacturing being to speculators and exporters. 3000 Sarats are included in the business, at prices from 4d to 5d. Surplus of the middling and low qualities of American are higher. The other sorts are quite firm, but without much change.

**STATE OF TRADE.**

**LEADS.**—The business transacted this week, in the warehouses as well as in the public markets, has been about an average amount. If anything, the wool trade were an improved aspect, the price of com being on the decline, and the harvest prospects favorable. We cannot find any alteration in prices, and stocks are not large for the season.

**BLANDER.**—Wool.—There is no improvement in the demand for any kind of coming wool, and new clips have not yet come sparingly into market, owing to the continued high prices sought by the growers and dealers. Shorn fleeces are equally dull, and rather lower prices submitted to. The demand for foreign fleeces has improved, the de Laine makers are rather flint, it being be-

**ROCHDALE.**—We have had another very dull market for the demand for all sorts of flannel was limited; prices generally were the same as last week. The wool market was also dull; broken and skins were scarce, and foreign wool was not much inquired after; prices of the latter have a downward tendency. The handloom flannel weavers have not at present more than half employment.

**HALIFAX.**—The piece-market still continues in the same

**HONESTY AND LAUGH TRADES.**—There is scarcely any branch of the commerce better in all the branches of the cotton trade here, and there has not been within the memory of man so extensive and such a long duration of demand and employment, as the present season has now lasted more than a year, from the first of April, to the first of June, usually the busiest times of the year, and which has exceeded the patience and resignation of the great mass of the working-population, which ought to excite pity and sympathy in the generation among the governing and thinking classes, and even among the cotton planters themselves, are not upon a wrong course in following the long tried now ever-failing maxim of letting every thing find its own level, and the present state of the two great branches of cut-ups and wrought-up goods, and the present state as they were last week; if anything, the former further declining. Although the drawer branch is in a somewhat better position, yet the market is in the midst of the panic, and has been here for some time.

and, besides the truck system conditions, and is likely to be the cause of the present depression. The Government, on the other hand, has been doing its best to encourage the betterment of some of the principal houses. It has recently encouraged the practice, as it causes the wages to become lower, and it requires less capital. It is considered there is a change to be effected in the silk glove trade, and great hopes are entertained in some quarters of a further amendment. The fancy lace trade is even worse, and a sort of general hope of change prevails at Mary Gate, the principal seat of the lace trade in the north. Even the German houses have discharged their workmen in considerable numbers. The silk and bobbin net trade has little more activity, and seems likely to increase. The muslin trade, upon the other hand, is in a somewhat better position, and the three principal ornaments of the dress, namely, lace, muslin, and silk, are all in a somewhat better position.

But the new embossed muslins have been well received. This manufacture seems at present the last hope of Nottingham. We had nearly forgot to mention that a new manufacture has been practised rather in secret, which at length, is attracting great attention at Belper; this is that the hosiery which has been heretofore teased and machinery off the frame by hand process, is now taught by a nap and a nap is raised while the web is weaving. This is principally used in gloves, and will have a great tendency to supersede leather gloves with fleecy linings.—*Nottingham Journal*.

**DEATHS.**

Mr Emery, a man of great energy and many good qualities, formerly proprietor and editor of the *Gleaner* died on board the *Trent*, on her outward voyage from England.

At Kilbarchen, on the 18th instant, James Aitken typhus fever, aged thirty-seven years, a block printer trade, a honest man, and sterling Chartist; secretary to the Kilbarchen branch of the Land Commission.

Killed by the falling of a railway arch in Russell-street, Bermondsey, Mr Frederick Messenger, a worthy and intelligent Chartist and Republican. In trades' affairs M. was the main prop of the leather finishers' union; death has cast a gloom over the whole trade.

Dr Lynch, the well-known advocate for sanitary reform, is expected to visit the city.

street, at two o'clock, of inflammation of the throat, a few hours' illness. He was one of the Common Councilmen for the ward of Farringdon Without, and surgeon to the West London Union. He had the honour of delivering the last Muntierian oration. He was architect of his own fortune; and having achieved honourable name, he died at the early age of 38 years. Through life he was the popular and eloquent advocate of progressive measures for the reformation of abuses, both in civil and commercial affairs.

Greenwich Hospital.—The venerable Admiral expired an early hour on Friday morning, at Richmond, Surrey. He was born Feb. 4, 1768, and was, therefore, in the 69th year of his age.

John Rawlinson, Esq., the magistrate of the Marylebone Police-court, died on Friday morning at his residence, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. The deceased gentleman was the oldest magistrate on the bench, we believe, being 69.

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Saturday, June 20th, 1885.