To! To you, I presume, this has been an anxious reek seek. I shall not attempt to describe my feeling feelings at the disappointment sustained by the house shousands who visited this estate on Monday thous thousand the tens of thousands who were prepeate presented by the weather. Not one of those drent drenched to the skin felt as much sorrow as I dich drend as each only felt for himself, and I felt fi felt for all. Man proposes, but God disposes; VOL. X. NO 513. gone gone gratification that one man's meat is

gome gratification that 'one man's meat is got man's poison,' and that, while the spot man's poison,' and that, the spot man's poison,' and that, the spot man's poison,' and that, while the spot man's poison,' and that, the spot man's poison,' and that, the spot man's poison,' and that, the spot man's poison, and that they were calculating upon the fruits of time! Above mere applied to their own support.

(Loud cheers.) They had been told that he had been olected member for Greenwich — true, he had been morally elected by the great majority, Burrell, Dixon, J. Shaw, Sherrington, Sweet, Edward, Hewitt, and Morgan.

The following persons were elected:—J. A. Fussell, but the monies they express a wish to pay into my own had been morally elected by the great majority, been elected by the great major let length portrait of Liberty and Wisdom which legitimate power of Br Britain will soon present to the world; all set upon one purpose—all are aiming to arrive at the desired object. If I have had my full share of anxiety, I have had more than my share of reward. Nine of your delegates, representing Scotland, and the pect a complete announcement of monies this week, delegates, representing Scotland, and the as only sums received at the office could be acknowseveral districts of lingland and part of ledged;—all will appear in next week's Star.

Ireland, have examined my accounts, from the date of the last Conference down to gone over them like men of business, devoting COND ESTATL, LOWBANDS, WORCESthree hours to the task, and I will give you the result. I produced receipts for every farthing, to lith. Sunday, the day previous, found numerous

the amount of a pound, disbursed from the individuals gratifying themse with viewing this funds, and took no credit for small sums which 'Working Man's home.' Its tasteful gates, swingin the aggregate would have made a large ing from stone piers at the several entrances, and amount, neither have I charged a single far- beautiful crescents, of forty-five stone-built cottages, thing for any expense consequent upon travel-ling, examining estates, and attending auctions, amounting to about £400 or £500, and, before any see the balance sheet writted perhaps you vou seethe balance sheet printed, perhaps you : O'Connor has a quantity of cows grazing on the meawould wish to hear the result; MY BREAST dow land, which won the wonder of all-whilst his PLATE; my shield, my protection, and my specimen monster meat, and model potatoes, excel-defence against the missiles of pettyfogging ling in size, quality, and quantity, any we ever saw, defence against the missiles of pettyfogging factionists, who sorrow and repine that I will called 'the Squire,' appears to be the 'admired of not allow them to plunder you. Since our all admirers, by the poor and shopkeepers for miles all admirers, by the poor and shopkeepers for miles last Conference, in December, I have received around, whilst the 'small gentry,' with whom it was close upon £50,000 and for that sum I shewed our lot to come in contact, all appeared to have the the bank, and in deposit paid on estates, and Chartists were coming on Monday to have a good in cash and stock, nearly £35,000 of available spree, and get jolly drunk? and appeared quite capital, after paying for Herringsgate and astounded when we told them that the Chartists were operations, and Lowbands and operations, and a sober, reflecting people, and that many of them not counting about £1500 worth of horses and farming-implements. More than that, I produced all bankers' books; and our agents of far more importance than the aristocracy—and and I shewed to the Finance Committee, that, these 'home colonies,' to obtain a legitimate influ-without a single exception, the monies received ence by the exercise of the franchise. | Nicholas Canning Jeremiah Yates up to each Saturday night were deposited on the following Tuesday, the earliest period at fifty miles; vans, waggons, carts, chaises, and the Thomas Saunders which post office orders could be cashed, and rail, having each contributed their quota of anxious George Stephens bearing interest from that day to the present. inspectors and admirers of the People's Second Robert Wild Now, I think that the parties who estimated my Estate. But the elements appeared to have confunds, will feel ashamed of themselves. I do not mention this fact as wonderful, because distance, were capped with a thick mist, and at nine NOT, he a deficiency of a farthing if the to do until five o'clock in the afternoon, thus destroy- Ralph Entwistle funds reach millions, but I do mention it in loss the bright hopes and pleasant prospects of the Robert Kidd the hope of inspiring that confidence which thousands gratified their curiosity by narrowly inis indispensable to the success of any working specting the Cottages, School, &c. A hustings had fidence is fairly established, the working- the pouring pelting rain, vast numbers gathered classes have it in their power to gain the round the platform. The leading men having conto capital, to honour, to dignity, to station,

We have placed the Land Company in a different, and in an improved position, and, my friends, is it not a novelty, in these days of party confusion, to find sixty intellectual, independent, thoughtful, sober sons of labour congregated in a thinly populated neighbourhood, holding their parliament in their own senate house, and deliberately discussing their own affairs? Has the Land Plan, then, destroved Chartism?

integrity, and intellect, their undiminished

share in the government.

for insuring stock, life and premises upon a smaller rate of payments than those now demanded by any other insurance office; and this we are enabled to do by co-operation.

Fund to aid the poorer occupants in the prosecution of their labours, so that none shall be compelled, for want of means, to go out of the Land where I wish them to abide.

We have not held this out as a bait to catch the unwary; but when we decided upon the principle, at the same time we voted the means. We voted that £500 or more, if needed, be applied from the expense fund as a loan fund. to assist those who are already located, at the rate of £5 per cent.; and while we offer this ping a portion of the interest out of the capital, and then requiring weekly instalments in liquidation; we give the whole sum required, taking a promissory note from two responsible requiring the loan, and whose solvency is to be judged by the officers of the district, appointed

by the shareholders of the district. Now, this addition to the Land Plan will prevent the necessity of disposing of allotments, and will throw those who would otherillustrate for you in the next number of the 'Northern Star,' and more fully in the next number of the 'Labourer,' which I mean to devote exclusively to a clear and lucid explanection with each other, and their probable workings as a whole. I dare say you will derive no little gratification from the announcement, that the Manchester mechanics have deand Labour Bank, and that many other societies are about to follow their wise and patriotic example: and to them, as to all others, I shall only say, not that I may perish, or that my be men who had graduated amongst themdrinking man, a drunken, a gluttonous, or a gratifying circumstances with it,—whilst the visitors luxurious man, and if they have not twenty would go home disappointed, the allottees' potatoes' shillings in the pound, and four per cent. inter- would be much more numerous, and of much greater est for their money, I must be a ROBBING MAN, weight. (Cheers.) He had very great pleasure in super-26 I am resolved that not a farthing shall be intending this estate, and he should shortly have the seats:speculated with, except for the defined and sti- pleasure of converting the estate of a dissipated Joseph Hewitt

pulated purpose.

I told you what I repeat now, that I have not enough to do; I tell you, that, with the assistance of my brother directors, we will, in addition to the duties incumbent upon the duce arising from the possession of such estates. John Chance Land Plan, manage the Insurance Department (Loud cheers.) He had commenced with the John Shaw and the Loan Department, and that we will do blistered hands, and with them he would fight the it all better than if we had only one department. When we were poor, it was our custom three times three hearty cheers. to announce a ballot, in order to procure funds to purchase Land; but mayhap you will now be astonished when I inform you that we have books alone, but this was a new era, and he now to announce a ballot, in order to procure funds now purchased over 300 acres of land, NOT YET BALLOTTED FOR, and over and above what we are responsible for to those He thought no man need blush to ewn that he was who have been ballotted, and that a further ballot, for a much larger number than have been balloted for yet, will take place on the 25th of October. You will understand that all money coming into the bank, between this and then, will be placed to the credit of the members of the first section, whose land is now the legitimate security for the money deposited in the Rapk.

He thought no man need blush to ewn that he was a Chartist, for out of the political movement had arisen this great Land Movement, and the trades arisen this great Land Movement, and the trades. That lowed to have the diately. That to give nothing to nobody. (Hear, hear.) The product of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the political movement had a Chartist, for out of the politica

William Hewitt, Publisher 16, My Maymarket Louden Louthern Si TRADES' JOURNAL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Mr Handing moved- That members of the Land

Purchase Department be admitted, upon condition

that they take their allotments as apportioned by a

of the National Land Company, subject to the under-

standing that the Company will give them their su-

perintendance to the building of their houses, and

give them the benefits of their wholesale building

Mr O'Conner seconded the metion. He did no

Mr Whennas said, he was entirely in favour of the

and Purchass Department, and thought it would

Mr Chare thought it indispensable that the names

paid up £5. 4s. for a four-acre share, would be allowed

Mr O'CONNOR: No. certainly not ; but he could

Mr Munder: Suppose land were purchased, and

the members ballotted for that land, would the mem-

bers of this Purchase Department step in to their

injury? Mr O'Connon: No; their money must b

paid in prior to any purchase being made in

Mr Lenner said, his constituents were opposed t

Mr O'Connon asked, were the present holders of

Mr Humphries said, this question had been much

discussed in Semers Town, and they thought it would

and the terms they should hold the schools on.

Mr Wheeler said, he did not think the Confer-

ence could decide on the sum which the schoolmaster

or mistress should charge for each pupil, and hence

the rent should be the same for the land, and the

Mr Shith thought the school masters on our estate

Mr Samuel Kydd thought the schools should be

pecuniary profit. He did not think any schoolmaster

would do much for the first twelve months: school

thought those should pay who consumed the mental

went, he thought the directors had the best oppor-

Mr Sherrington said, he should be most happy to

Mr Wheeler moved: - 'That the expenses of the

the erection of the schools, that the parties ap-

Mr Mirriald said he thought the occupants were

much more able to pay than many of the members

of the Company, and in the course of two or three

Mr Donovan said, the schools had been likened to

opposed to the charging of heavy rents and taxes.

Mr Jude suggested the propriety of giving the

that such teachers might obtain a portion of the go-

choolmasters and mistresses their ground fee, and

Mr Burrell would prefer that the directors sent

list of candidates to the allottees, and that they

Mr CLARK said, he would not object to reducing

the interest to four or three-and-a-half per cent.,

Mr Sugarmaton thought the interest of the Com-

Mr O'Connor thought no schoolmaster or mis-

should like to know the cost of a school like this.

Mr RANKIN said, he did not think the objection of.

years would be in a far better condition.

support the motion of Mr Kydd, as regarded the ap-

pointment of the schoolmaster and mistresses.

should have six months' notice to quit.

tunity of judging.

the Company.

vernment grant.

his motion.

made choice from such list.

to meet the demand.

same as that payed by the other allottees.

Mr Sherrington seconded the motion.

land Chartist voters?
Mr Doyle said, he thought they would have s

dispose of his share easily enough.

their name.

able majority.

had not.

it is it is not the old Guards are there own house, to transact their duty elected, and he, (Mr Kydd,) not so. (Hear, was, the Labour Bank.' Mr O'Connon stated that ere ever seen in my life; the Old Guards are there own business—and the fact; but not the novelty, hear, hear.) But there was one man whose elected the question had been fully set forth in the Kabourer, den denoting the progress that has taken place; the INDEPENDENT press of ENGLAND to reden denoting the proper and has calcular place; the INDEPENDENT press of ENGLAND to rein in short, the representatives that you have
in soft rejoice my heart and bespeak your improvement. It is the miniature of that full.
TIONS, and crush the monster Tyranny, by the

THE PEOPLE. Ever your faithful friend and bailiff,

Lowbands.

P.S.-As a matter of course, no parties will ex-

This demonstration came off on Monday, August

value for every farthing. We have now in small Farm System, and sneeringly asked if the account for the purchase of Exchequer-Bills; that it was the purpose of the Chartists, in building William Dixon

profits by the amount of interest I got from the spired against the good cause, for the weather, which T. M. Jenkins had been peculiarly fine on the previous day, now became hazy; the Malvern Hills, which rise in the there ought not, AND THERE SHALL o'clock the rain came pelting down, and continued so Thomas Tattersall pleasure seekers and visitors, notwithstanding which Zachariah Astill man's project. I contend for it that if once con- been erected, and at three o'clock, notwithstanding sulted with Mr. O'Connor, concluded that it would whole representation of the country, leaving be an act of cruelty to keep the people standing listening to speeches under such circumstances. Mr. T. CLARKE, therefore, in a few words, announced this decision to the meeting, who gave three loud and long cheers for the Charter and the Land. and retired.

Shortly after five o'clock, the rain having cleared off, we found Mr. O'Conner in the act of addressing a multitude of people from the hustings :--He congratulated them on their improved intellect. and their improved position; they now constituted a 656th part of the House of Commons, and their principles would be now proclaimed, trumpet-tongued, to the whole world. (Great applause.) Their good But to what we have done! We have de- humour was a proof that they knew how to bear eided that there shall be an Insurance Office with disappointment. (Hear, hear.) What would he not have given for such a day as yesterday. (Cheers.) The Whigs said they were too ignorant, but had they built any places like that (pointing to * We have decided that there shall be a Loan the school) in which to enlighten the people? (Loud cheers.) This was the memorable 16th of August; he dared say there were some present who remembered it as a bloody day on the ensanguined field of Peterloo. He should like to see the Yeomanry that would venture here, even with the Duke of Wellington or that other Field-Marshal at their head. (Great cheering.) He could understand what poverty and famine was, if, when they hungered, a dish or two also disappeared from the advantage, we do not, like other Loan Compa- table of the Queen. (Hear, hear.) He had recently nies, demand two and twenty per cent., stop- stood on a platform with a Queen's Minister, and triumphed over him. (Loud cheers.) That Minister said, if he saw his (Mr O'Connor's) principles right he would adopt them, but he (Mr O'Connor) householders, who go security for the occupant | told him that he was his pupil—he, therefore, recommended him to go back and re-adopt his own old principles. (Loud cheers.) In the new Parliament would be found about one hundred railway directors, &c., who would act on the principle scratch me, and I will scratch you-(Laughter)wise purchase allotments into the Land Pur- but he had determined that, however much he might chase Department, a subject which I shall fully scratch them, none of them should scratch him. (Renewed laughter.) True, Walpole said, that every man had his price, and he (Mr O'Connor) had his-it was Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annation of the several departments, their con- | nual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, Pavment of Members, No Property Qualification, and a Homestead for the Working Man. (Immense cheering.) It was said the working classes were immoral, posited £620 of their funds in the National Land but this he knew, that the middle classes could not assemble together for two hours, without black eyes and bloody noses—but where was the drunken man to be seen amongst them? (Great applause.) He thought men that were sent to Parliament should right hand may fall from my body, or that my men who understood the science of cottage star, in lieu of their names as heretofore. tongue may cease to wag, if I deceive them; not political economy. (Loud cheers:) Although but I do say—that I am not a pleasure man, a this wet day had disappointed many, there was one That the Conference do adjourn until

> battle to the end. Mr O'Connor retired amidst Mr Samuel Kydd then came forward, loudly apcommenced with nature, and his mother earth. Men, from the bleak north to the sunny south, had now began to ask, 'Am I a man?' (Loud cheers.)

glory of England would be admitted to consist, not value of the security offered for the \$10,000. Days resolution moved by Mr Burroll. in bayonets or blood-horses, but in the comfort, pros- would be set apart for receiving deposits, on which perity and happiness of her sons. Mr Kydd resumed days he would be in town to receive them, and would

his scat, loudly applauded. Mr Wild, of Mottram, also ably addressed the meeting recommending the young women present never to take hubands until the man became a Chartist.

This concluded the public meeting. Robert Owen, the great philanthropist, was present, accompanied by Mr Allsop, and several other friends, all of whom appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the day.

The people then quietly separated. CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LAND

COMPANY. This body assembled on the People's Second Estate, Lowbands, Worcestershire, in the splendid school-room, erected in the centre of that beautiful spot, on Monday morning, August 16th. Mr James Sweet, of Nottingham, was for the second time unanimously elected president of the Conference.

The following persons handed in their names as delegates:— Henry Smith Stockport Isaac Danson Manchester Ashton Manchester James Tavlor William Foster Daniel Donovan Do. Do. Stockport Brighton Derby

George Humphries Somers Town Ashton Radford James Saunders Benjamin Deuse Nottingham Do. Bolton Blackburn Dundee Leicester Edward Lawless Warrington Henry Haines Manchester David Rise Morgan Merthyr William Munday Northampton Leicester Huddersfield Bolton Surrey

William Jones John Gleddill John Jones Samuel Kydd Duncan Sherrington Charles Willis John Hornby James Grassby John Buswell John Smith Benjamin Barber John Grev George Ric**s** Anthony Armstead

Blackburn The credentials were next read. Mr Samuel Kynd moved—' That the Conference meet at half-past nine, adjourn at one for dinner, at half-past two resume, and sit until six. which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Glasgow

Banbury

Bradford

Blackburn

Newton Abbott

Rochester

O'Connorville

Westminster

It was also resolved, after considerable discussion. on the motion of Mr RANKIN-' That each mover of a the Conference, shall be allowed five minutes for that rest, &c., and that Mr O'Connor be the banker.'

On the motion of Mr S. Kypp, it was resolved-That the directors be allowed to speak on any motion, but not to vote.'

solved—' That a committee of seven be appointed to investigate and report on disputed elections.' Mr J. Edwards then took his seat, as delegate for

Newton Abbott, as did also Mr J. Harding for Messrs S. Kydd, Wild, Tattersall, Grassby, Sher rington, Smith, and Gleddill, were then appointed members of the Election Committee.

Mr John Hornby, having presented himself as a delegate for O'Connorville,

Mr T. CLARK said, the O'Connorville Estate was not a district, but a portion of the Banbury district, hence he was bound to enter his protest against Mr an error, as to the position held by the occupants,

Hornby's election. It was resolved—'That the subject be referred to the Election Committee.' Mr John Lord was appointed doorkeeper to the Conference, and Mr Stephen Clark, messenger. On the motion of Mr Harding, it was resolved-

That the decision of the Election Committee shall be final. was resolved - That any member desirous of moving Company, and if he could be compelled to give an for an alteration in the existing rules of the Company, | annual account? shall give notice of bringing forward the motion two hours prior to the introduction of the same, through

Mr M'Grath stated that the programme of business was printed in the Company's organ, the Northern Star, and was consequently well known to all, and suggested the propriety of reading the instructions from the delegates, which having been assented to, Mr Smith, of Stockport, said that district was desirous of having the power of regulating the salaries of district officers, without the interference of the

Mr WEBB confirmed the statement. programme as issued by the Directors. Mr Dawson, of Manchester, said he was instructed to move that the numbers of fortunate shareholders

and their residence should be published in the Northern On the motion of Messrs Nutrall and Sutton, i

SECOND DAY .- TUESDAY, AUGUST 17. The Conference resumed its sitting at half-past nine o'clock. The several delegates having answered to their names, the following persons took their

T.eedg Greenock Robert Burrell Cheltenham Bradford John Towns Sheffield Frank Mirfield Birmingham J. A. Fussell Stourbridge John Chance Tower Hamlets Huddersfield Benjamin Rushton Charles Rebbeck Bristol Bilston

Joseph Linney Mr Robert Kidd moved, seconded by Mr Burrell - That the present standing order relative to the time of meeting be rescinded, and that we meet for business at eight, and continue the sitting, with one hour's intermission, until seven in the evening.' The motion, after considerable discussion, was lost. The Election Committee then reported— That Mr Canning should sit as a delegate.

'That Mr Hornby cannot be considered a delegate for O'Connorville.' 'That the six delegates from Manchester be allowed to take their seats, and that the other four have their expenses to return back again imme-

'That Joseph Dawson do sit for Salford.' On the motion of Mr O'Connor, the report of the Committee was received.

teal teaching the juveniles, and the juveniles are that there is not here a single GENTLEMAN from tion had puzzled most newspaper writers—he refer- much more fully than he could now set it forth. He red to Mr O Connor, (great applause,) whom they, had taken the opinion of council on the subject, and in seven, and would not be gentlemen, but simply the newspapers, all called upon to give up his mad they had come to the conclusion that the bank should mechanics who had saved money from their own schemes, and become a sober politician. He (Mr be under the controll and management of one man, labour, and as to the several allotments, they would Kydd) contended that he had always been a sober and that the Land shall be the security to the depopolitician. Had he not, when in the House, sup- sitors: The Redemption Fund would be an additional ported the case of the Glasgow cotton spinners, and security. He proposed that a thoroughly competent | would entail a deal of unnecessary labour on him the Dorchester labourers, (loud cheers;) and did he person should be appointed to fill the office of Bank and be unjust to the parties named therein.

In the Dorchester labourers, (loud cheers;) and did he person should be appointed to fill the office of Bank and be unjust to the parties named therein.

Mr Rankin supported the views laid down not aid Mr John Bell, who was prosecuted for writ-ing an excellent article in a questionable newspaper. Director, and that he have £480 per annum as re-ing an excellent article in a questionable newspaper. muneration; for, be it remembered, they must have O'Conner, and said his prejudices were now dissi-(Hear, hear.) He could tell Mr O'Connor, that co. a person who has served an apprenticeship to the pated operation was destined to do much more than buy Banking system. His conviction was that for each operation was destined to do much more shall be possess £10,000 worth of land, they should raise ten thousand terms as the members, having their allotments within workshops. &c.. not to rob the employer, but to en- pounds, and thus would they be enabled to carry on twelve months from the time they had paid their workshops, &c., not to rob the employer, but to enrich themselves. (Immense cheering.) This was
a new era—a glorious era—in which the pride and
labour on the estates was continually increasing the
Mr O

> take care that they should be placed; at interest immedicies, and every year he would have a balance sheet of the Banking accounts, the same as he now of such particularly accounts. The same as he now of such particular wished to know, if a person who had Mr. T. Czan. wished the Conference to understand that the directors could not legally carry on the that in the amount hamight pay into the Land Pur-Bank themselves, and therefore Mr O'Conner would chase Department.

be the banker, and they would transact dusiness with him, on the same principle as with any other Mr Donovan wished to understand how a rent charge could be made available security. Mr O'Connon explained that a rent charge was looked on by the law as the best security.

Mr RANKIN wished to know how it would be when an allottee had paid up his redemption money and received his cottage and land. Mr O'Connor explained that the banker would only have to pay out an equal amount of stock. Mr HARDING thought it would be necessary cause depositors to give longer notice, before they

should be allowed to withdraw their deposits. Mr Burrell differed with Mr O'Connor. He did not see the necessity of the Bank being managed by amongst the Chartists, and certainly the profits arisone person, he could not see why it should not be | ing from their purchases, would enable the Company conducted by a Board of Directors, something like to make more Chartist voters. the National Land Company, although a separate board from that Company. Mr B. named the Greenock Bank as an illustration of his arguments, | be raising a middle class party. and suggested the propriety of having agents in Manchester, and other large towns; that they should be | tirely with Mr O'Coaner. men well qualified for the purpose, and that they Mr Fussell thought, if it was left entirely with should be amply remunerated for their services. He Mr O'Connor, it would not give satisfaction. would therefore move— 'That a committee should be Mr Harding's resolution was carried by a consider-

inted to consider the Bank question.' Mr O'Connor thought district Banks were out of the question, and he would not be responsible for any money except such as came through his own hands, and the number of paid officers required, would swallow up more than the interest on the deposits received. The laws relating to Banking in Scotland were different to those in England; again, he repeated, he would only be responsible for money received by himself. Mr Dixon: But you mean, surely, to allow persons

house rent free. in Manchester and other parts to receive monies Mr Hornby, from his experience at O'Connorville. Mr O'CONKOR: Undoubtedly. Mr BARDER said, in Norwich they had trustees already appointed for the purpose, who transferred schools at the present time.

the money to the Bank in London, and furnished them with a receipt in return. Mr Smith said the London Bank was satisfactory to his constituents. Mr Entwistle thought one Bank the most acceptable to the country. Mr John Shaw said, his constituents had in-

structed him to vote for a National Bank at once. He perfectly agreed that the expense of local Banks Mr Taylor said, in Ashton they had a secretary and treasurer, in whom they had confidence, in and through whom they were perfectly satisfied to re-

Mr Sherrington said, he thought printed instructions should be issued, setting forth how the money was to be transmitted, the interest it would bear, and parents would not send their children to a dis the notice required for withdrawal of deposits, &c. Mr O'Connon said, should ever the property change hands the security would be equally the same: the Bank could not be carried on by directors, because, if the Company established a Bank

they would be entitled to the profits, whereas he, as an individual, was not bound to do so, but could give the advantages to the Company. Mr A. Fussell moved, - 'That Mr O'Connor be motion have five minutes to open his motion, and hereby requested to carry out the Bankimmediately,

five to reply; also that each speaker who may address and that we proceed to arrange the amount of inte-Mr Linney seconded the motion. Mr Donovan said, he understood the allottees

were not rent payers, but interest payers, and hence food, and asfar as inquiring into the qualification he wished to know how they could be rendered Mr O'Connor said, he had already answered the

question, and could only repeat that answer; namely,- That the law held it as the highest Mr Wild said, a very large sum had already been

received, and he suggested that the monies should be received precisely the same way as the funds were for the National Land Company. Mr RANKIN said, it was his duty to understand the principles of the Banking System. He wished to

know if a second sum could be raised? Mr.O'Connor said Mr Rankin had been led into and hence his data were unfounded. Mr O'Connor said, he had just received a letter from the Steam

Engine Makers of Manchester, in which they announced their determination to withdraw their money (£600) from Sir B. Heywood's Bank, and transfer it to the National Land and Labour Bank. (The letter was greeted with loud cheers.) Mr TATTERSALL wished to know, it Mr O'Connor was banker, whether he would be the servant of the

Mr O'Congon said, he had already stated he was not bound to render an annual account, but he

Mr Wheeler thought the resolution before the Conference quite uncalled for, as, if Mr O'Connor was sole banker, of course he would make all the arrangements for conducting it. Mr Smith moved .- That this Conference recommend the country to deposit their funds in the

National Land and Labour Bank. Mr Dixon seconded the motion. Mr Robert Kidd thought, as the Bank was to be Mr O'Connor's, we had no business to go into the

etails for conducting the same. Mr Burrell thought that the best mode would be to have a Committee, out of which the Bank System or it would lead to the destruction of the funds of the should be formed.

Mr John Chance thought that the question was under those circ

with it. Mr Donovan supported the amendment. Mr Hone said, he would move an amendment, Mr Henry Smith thought it quite impracticable for the schools to be self-supporting at first. property as security to the depositors in the National Land and Labour Bank.

Mr O'Connon explained that this was impossible. The resolution moved by Mr Smith was then unanimously adopted, and Mr Fussell's motion was were forty-five families on this estate, and that would adopted as a rider, with the exception of the appointment of Mr O'Connor as a Banker. The next question on the programme was the Land

urged against it most frivolous, as it was well known motion for reducing the interest on the school prothat they could get things cheaper in the wholesale perty to four per cent. market than in the retail; and as the person so buy. Mr Web did not this ing would pay an interest of five per cent. and two the property of the master, but of the allottees, so pounds ten towards completing the conveyance, it that the allottees could hold meetings when they remust be an advantage to the Company, and facilitate quired. our operations, as without money they could not ob. Mr R our operations, as without money they could not be tain Land, and by each purchaser they would receive Mr Webb to be a valid one; they must settle the rianism, Mr Clark's would be the preferable proa benus of £2 10s. independent of the five per cent. question in such a way as would not be injurious to interest, and the money which he received as benefit those who were not yet allocated. He did not thank

it was right to tax a man who had no children, for the by dealing in the wholesale market.
AFTERNOON SITTING. education of others. Mr Sweet resumed the chair, at half-past two o'clock. The discussion of the Land Purchase De- rangements for the use of the school room at seasonable hours. Look at what an outery had been made partment was then proceeded with. Mr T. Clark said, he agreed with the motion sub-mitted, having studied it, and was convinced it which they derived no benefit.

would bring large sums to the Company's funds, and, Mr Marrix Jude thought the whole of the memif the middle class should come to reside, they would bers should support the schools. mow the legitimate security for the money deposited in the Bank.

I do not think I have much more
to add, having stolen the time allowed
for dinner to the writing this letter,
beyond the announcement, that I shall

Mr M'Grate said, there were but two arguments
of the money deto ducing classes nace been crueny used, ont they would
posited in the Bank.

On the motion of Messra O'Comor and Yazza, it
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occurrence.

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then middle classes should support the sonools.

Mr M'Grate said, there were but two arguments
become acquainted with their principles.

Mr M'Grate said, there were but two arguments
occurrence was received.

On the motion of Messra O'Comor and Yazza, it
was resolved—'That the four members be allowed to
them of the utime and would be used, as each would be desirous
they obtain the legislative power of redressing their
them of the utime and would remind
was received.

Mr M'Grate said, there were but two arguments
to the beautiful with their principles.

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to the beautiful with their principles.

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to the man and wounds should with their principles.

Mr M'Grate sa

plans laid down by Messra Jude, Wheeler, and Webb, could be carried out. He would be bound to find them a good tenant that never would be backward, that would pay £24 per annum. Mr Munday suggested that the masters and mistresses might be in some measure paid in the child-

Mr O'Connon said, it would be impossible that the

Mr BARBER thought the master would be placed in a proud position. He would have an excellent opportunity of making thirteen shillings per week, after his rent was paid; besides the profits realised from

After a few words from Mr Fussell, Mr WILLIE said there were doubts whether the allottees would send their children to the schools; they might, for the first six months, be too poor to pay for them-and nence he would suggest the masters and mistresses hould live rent free for that time.

Mr Nuttall did not think the occupants of either O'Connorville or Lowbands would be enabled to ballot for their location, in common with members twelve months, and hence it would be well if they afford schooling for their children, for the first made some provision for that period; after that, he thought the occupants might be enabled to support their own schools.

Mr O'Connon said, if any did not send their children it would be not because they could not do so, but because they would not. He believed, were the school opened here, it would be full of children. Mr John Shaw: He had no doubt the people

were thankful for what they had done for them, but they had not Saturday nights yet, to pay for the edube rented at their value, and the rents being equacation of their children. lised the allotments were all equally valuable. It My llaner said, he thought the master might be

paid in a measure in kind; but, at the same time, he had no objection to give him the first year Mr HARDING agreed that the school-house should be rent free for the first year, and the land or garden

only to be paid for. Mr Chark's motion inslavour of four per cent. was carried. On the motion of Mesars Donoran and Dixon, Mr O'Connece said, the law would not admit of the it was agreed-'That the schoolmasters shall have the school-rooms at & Connerville and Redmarley.

> The Conference they adjourned: Thrad Day, -- Bedyanday. Atoms 16, sar danies dweet resurded the chair at names dweet.

rent free, for the first twelve months; but that they

pay four per cent, for the land they hold."

nine o'clock. Mr Grasser, on behalf of the Election Committee, eported that they had decided—'That Mr Barber be received as the delegate for Norwich; Messess Rushion and Buckley for Halifax; Mr Morgan for Merthyr Tydvil; Mr Reach for Stourbridge; and Mr

Munday for Northampton.' The report was received. Mr SAMUELL KYDD then rose, for the purpose of bringing forward his resolution relative to the schools. as follows :- That the allottees have the power to. elect and remove the schoolmasters : that the schoolmaster be liable to be removed at six months' notice. upon a requisition to that effect, signed by a majority it, on the ground that they would not be Chartist of the allottees, and presented to the directors: the directors to examine all candidates for the situation of schoolmaster, and reportithereon to the allottees; that the report of the directors, and names of the candidates, be transmitted to the allottees one month prebetter opportunity of becoming Chartists by mixing vious to the day of election.' Mr Kydd waived his

> Mr Duncan Seerrington seconded the motion, observing that his constituents were unanimously in favour of the principle contained therein. Mr T. Clark meved, as an amendment, the reso-

right to speak, and contented himself by moving the

Mr Donovan thought the matter should be left en lution of last Conference, as follows :— Schoolmasters for the locations shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. Every schoolmaster shall be liable to be removed at six months' notice, upon a requisition to that effect signed by two thirds of the allottees, and presented by them to the directors.' He thought, as The next subject was 'the School'—as to the time the pupils would not be all children of allottees, the the schoolmasters and mistresses should be appointed. best mode would be for the directors to appoint, and the allottees to remove, if occasion required. Mr CLARK moved-That the rent should be the

that as the Company had taken on themselves to build the school, so should they have, through the directors, the means of appointment. He thought the original resolution, the directors first selecting a list, and the allottees choosing from that list, would be an insult to the allottees; and he thought the directors best qualified for the appointment of such officers, seeing they would have the opportunity of He did not think it possible to get rents for the inquiring into the moral, as well as the mental capa-

Mr T. M. WHEELER said, were the school the pro-Mr WEBB did not think that high rents for schools perty of the allottees, he would have supported Mr could be obtained on any estate at the present Kvdd's motion, but as the school was the property of the Company, they should angoint the school masters: Mr Humphries said, he thought it was ridiculous and another reason was, that at O'Connorville there to build fine school-houses, and then charge high were twenty applicants for the appointment of schoolrents, and keep both masters and scholars away master, not one of whom was known to the alhence, he was opposed to their paying the same renta

Mr Burrell said, on principle he was bound to support the motion of Mr Kydd. He denied that had opportunities of having boarders, which others the schools were the property of the Company, as the choolmaster would have to pay the rent, such rents coming from the pockets of the allottees for the inlooked at more in the light of mental profit—than struction received by their children; and as such, such persons.

did not generally get established under three years-Mr O'Connon said. Mr Burrell thought that, were the appointment vested in directors, it would lead tance, when they could get good education at home. them to give the patronage to their children and As to the appointment of masters and mistresses, he relatives, but the directors had scarcely any childrenthought the allottees as well qualified as the direct and he had no relatives he could desire to bestow ors: hence, he thought the appointment should be in patronage on. Again, the school was not the provested in them, and that the master or mistress perty of the allottees-but of the Company-and hen, the sending a list of candidates to them, for Mr O'Connon said this was impracticable, and them to select from, would be like no election at all. never could be carried out; the minority would and might be something like Horne Tooke's basket of be dissatisfied, and probably withdraw their chilrotten apples, not a sound one amongst them. Mr dren, and hence there would be a schoolmaster and Burreli's speech had thoroughly convinced him of mistress one month and none the other; it would be the necessity of leaving the appointment in the hands always going in and coming out. He had no hesitation in saying, that there would be boarders, and be

that the school was the property of the Company. and that the allottees should have no control over it -but if they adopted this resolution, they would be saving to the allottees- You are so bigotted, so ignorant, that you are not fit to choose a schoolmaster, yet we will invest you with the right of electing a member of Parliament.' He believed the resolution would give the allottees a choice, and, notwithstandchool, be charged on the general expense of the ing what Mr Donovan had said, there was something Estate.' Which was seconded by Mr Wild. who in personal appearance. A person suitable for a said, he thought the whole company ought to pay for scholmaster should be of mild disposition, and of courteons bearing, or he would prove useless as a pointed should be respectable, and well qualified, so that they might not only be useful, but an honour to

Mr ROBERT KIDD said, he was bound by his intructions, as well as from his own feelings and convictions, to support Mr Samuel Kydd's motion. Mr RANKIN said, he thought there was scarcely a:

man in this room but had advocated the right of the people to Universal Suffrage, and it did appear strange that they should be now told they were not a shop; well, if a man had mental food to sell, and fit to choose a schoolmaster, feeling thus, he would there were none to buy, he had better keep out of support the original resolution. the house, equally so if he could not sell at the price Mr Dixon said, he was sorry to oppose his friend. within the means of the people, and hence he was

Mr Rankin. He could not think it Universal Suffrage to allow thirty-five men to elect for a Company cottages on the estate, and each would require a man of their own persuasion—which must lead to heartburnings. Mr WEBB said, there was a difference of opinion-

on the subject in Stockport-the majority was infavour of the directors having the appointment, and hence, he would support that view. which perhaps would obviate the objections made to Mr Sanders wished the appointment to be left in. the hands of the Conference Mr HARDING said, he had held all along the princi-

pany should be the first looked to, and that none ples laid down in the amendment of Mr Clark, ande should pay but those who were benefitted by the his constituents were of the same opinion. Mr Jones (Leicester) said, he was convinced Mr Clark was right, and he should vote against his contress should walk in without paying a rental. He stituents' wish, but he trusted to convince them of recommended the Conference to avoid patronage, the sound policy of his vote on his return.

Mr HUMPHRIES said, he should support the motion of Mr Kydd, as he thought, were the residents of one Mr Snaw said, he was desirous that the schoolestate dissatisfied, it would go through the whole masters and mistresses should be enabled to do their country, and, notwithstanding all that had been simply—Was Mr O'Connor approved of? | masters and mistresses should be enabled to do their country, and, notwithstanding all that had been Mr Wheeler said, he thought, that, as it was the duty—and he did not wish to impose taxes—but he said, he believed that if the appointment were vested. property of the Land Company on which the money much feared that any of the Company's colonies in the directors, it would lead to patronage. He was raised, that Mr Burrell was quite right, and that, would not for some considerable time be enabled to could not agree with Mr Dixon's reasoning on Unipay for the masters and mistresses. He suggested the versal propriety of a fund of one penny per share per annum,

Mr Dawson wished the appointments invested in Mr O'Connor. Mr O'Connor, I would not take it. Mr Dawson moved a resolution to that effect.

which was seconded by Mr Shaw, who said he had made up his mind to support the preposition, that, the directors should appoint the schoolmasters. Mr O'Common: £300, Mr Hoyle said, he paid at the rate of threepence per week each for educating his children; now there Mr Grassby said, after the last Conference, and angry discussion had arisen in Westminster on this realise a tolerable sum, independent of what he made subject. He would move an ameriment :- That.

by his Land, and hence he thought the master could the directors be allowed to select and recommend to the allottees suitable persons to fill the office of Mr O'Connon thought a master would be well able schoolmaster, and that such schoolmasters be elected Purchase Department.

Mr O'Connor thought a master would be well able schoolmaster, and that such schoolmasters be elected by ballot by the allottees, and that such schoolmaster. be subject to removal by a vote of two thirds of the allottees, sanctioned by the Board of Directors.' Mr WEBE did not think the school house should be hir Armstead supported Mr Clark's motion, as did also Mr Willis.

Mr Jenkins said, he would support Mr Grassby's 'amendment, Mr Barber thought, in the present state of secta-

position. Mr WILD thought Mr Clark's was the best propoeition, and hence he would give it his support.

Mr Nuttall had been in favour of Mr Kydd's mo-

Mr Sharrington thought it quite easy to make artion, but from the reasoning he had heard he should support Mr Clark's amondment. Mr Surron thought the allottees did not sufficiently know each other to make a good choice,

and as the rule only stood for twelve months, he would support Mr Clark's amendment. Mr M'GRATH said, there were but two arguments

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

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(Signed) CHARLES WILSON. The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial

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Sukeely, dated January 29th, 18th.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half and the hand desired the most of the seriously in the seriously i and a half, and who has derived thegreatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of It is thus recommended to the afflicted with a confidence strumous or serolulous constitution. He seems to have arising from experience, as one of the most valuable rehad a pleurist, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the crest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus ir this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasinus or Consumption. He had severemectic fover, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment-constant distressing cough-no appetite ties of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appende—and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely

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the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.
(Signed) ROBERT CALVERY.

To Professor Holloway.

Siz,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stemach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; may! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a put of the ointment, in case any of my family should over require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

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are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engraved on the Fovernment Stamp pasted round each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., London," on the Directions. Sold in boxes at 1s 14d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London: Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine re-tailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each box.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Copy of a letter from Mr Blake, Kingscliffe, Northamp Kingscliffe, January 21, 1847.

"Sis,—Twelve years ago I became afflicted with Rheu matic Gout. I procured the best advice possible, but without deriving any benefit; and the doctors recommended me to go to the Stamford Infirmary, where I continued twelve weeks, and left it without having obtained any benefit, and all hope of relief had vanished. This hopeless state of things continued until a friend

advised me to try Blair's Pills. I then lest no time in sending to Mr Mortlock, of Stamford, for a box, and by the This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken time I had taken that quantity I got rid of one crutch.

I then sent for another box, which enabled me to throw theevent of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring away the other, and thank God I have never since had

"I am much exposed to cold; but whenever I feel symp-toms of attack, I have recourse to the pills with universal "I recommended the pills to a gentleman who resides in this neighbourhood, and he has derived the most esential relief therefrom, and is now never without them.

"You may publish this for the benefit of those similarly afflicted. "I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"SAMUEL BLAKE, "Smith and Farrier. he morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the dicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an incomplete of time. They are equally speedly short space of time. They are equally speedly the disconnection of the operative. It is that is the great demoraliser of the operative. It is the converted to wote for any other persons therefore with his education—day, David O'Brien, of Borheen, farmer, and £10 and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or late of every rhounding the his pleasures—it usurps his whole thoughts—it householder, voted for O'Brien and O'Connell. He was aged 105 years, and was brought in a chair to the nolling booth. in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfectease, and com-plete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all dences of its benign influence.

Heaton, Hay, Lard, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Rolton and Co., Shackleten, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hartley, and Dunhill. Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Ceates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Hudders Tadeaster; Rogerson, Hick, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Penton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochi'ale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby and Swales, Wetherly: Waite Harrowyster, Well Barroley. Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley Atkinson, Brighouse,
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A CERTAIN CURE for Bile, Head Aches, and also for Weak and Deranged Stomachs, by Holloway's Pills.—Nothing tends so much to bring on incurable diseases affecting either the heart, the liver, or the lungs, as an

GLASGOW INFIRMARY WILL RECEIVE CLOG STERLING TF an honest. Medical Committee, after fair inquiry. do not prove Dr. GREEN'S PILLS to be the best and safest medi cine in Scotland, and himself the most liberal, safe, and successful surgeon and medical practitioner

in it since: 1814. DR GI'.EEN'S PILLS are sold at 62, Nelson street; and at his CONSULTING OFFICE, 11, HUTCHENSON-STREET, and of all his Agents. More wanted, home and abroad, or athis FAMILY HOUSE, 102, South Portlandfee of One Pound, without which no noise whatever can sire et. Glasgow.

As these TEGETABLE PILLS sweeten the breath

whiten the teeth, smooth the skin of pimples, give good digestion, cure stomach, liver, and howel complaints, presistory of his life will show to the world. By the unanipice of 500.0: 0 Britons. Dr GREEG is the professo of Hygeinnism. Correspondents must post-pay their inlesures. Beware of impositions.

ELECTORS, CANDIDATES, AND ELECTIONS.

If there is one subject which more than another is of impassable physical obstacles-its genius and laws, sits faculties. customs, civilisation, and manufactures, have extended their influence to the remotest regions of the habitable employer, is either unprincipled or too dependent to bacchanalian orgies.

Sometimes, indeed, treating and bribery are supertheir patriotism. If any of these tenant farmers manifest | dered more impure. symptoms of insubordination, then follow significant xists, no doubt, to the greatest extent in the agricultural forthwith become national, it may be urged that many of constituencies, but towns and cities are far from being the leading men of the House of Parliament are comfarmer is more dependant upon his landlord for the alike unfortunate, and the intimidators despicable.

doing an immensity of good; every one who has tried bed of corruption. In my life I have been averse to the necessarily cause. For a member, having to meet his them in affections of the Liver and Stomach derive a widest extension of the Suffrage but I am now compined constituents to often would depend more upon the sore medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let county of Esser. I will not accuse all slavish voters or and attention, which deludes them to re-elect him; but ginings to keep the millions in bondage? To them and Mrs Mary Jackson and Beatrice Jenkinson Ovenupon electors generally, that it is not the poorest who

> very orthodox in piety and politics. But the poor and more dependant man, he cannot afford to be so contemptuous of the good opinions of his compeers; and least of all, can he afford to make shipwreck and, therefore, if his position is such that he is constrained

where wealth is not wanting. If the timorous and doubting and unobservant politi- of bribing him. cian is not prepared to go with me to the extent of my nimadvesions. I can confidently appeal to the judgment of the experienced-to those who have studied man and his extravagancies—to those who though seemingly agglomeration, of divided and individual effort, misnamed society, and seen it in all its variety of vicious and er. ratic manifestation-to these men I refer, and being the result. I would fain write more in accordance with lieving that it is far better that paper be never written on, than that it be soiled by pandering to evil, or be made to act the part of a parasite to-fulsehood and infamy.

commendable, but truth is glorious. From what has been remarked, some slight notion of the infamy practised, and ignorance not unfrequently had assented to vote for a certain Sir J - T -e of Protectionist notoriety. They were canvassed by two men

tain a bribe from the opposing candidate. I heard even by political economists. another man boast he got a bottle of wine for his vote; cost of a vote, in more places than one, during the recent

this has been at once the most complete evidence of their physical and mental degradation.

cases, and so well are they known to exist, that few men in these days have the hardihood to deny them. And although all the vices and crimes of elections, and the falsity of elections is generally known, yet it is rather disun, gout, cruels, ulcers, brievos, runnings, eruptions, dizzness, fallen sickness, piles, fistula, bronchites, pneumonia, consumption, colds, coughs, &c., all which the VEGETABLE PILLS effect, by parification of the most contemptable considerable blood which the hundred coal cattery. The prevalence of the prevalen laughed at, then generally reprobated. So true is it, the blood which the hundreds of letters Da GREEN has re- cape the just censure of se base an act. The prevalence the blood which the hundreds of letters Du GREEN has re- cape the just consure of 80 base anact. The prevalence about £150. What may crived from all quarters prove to the most societical, as the of crime makes even felens tolerated in some societies of the enfrauchised. In fact, my opinion have transpired in the course of the action is thus we are told that in Sydney and Hobart town, having been an expert smasher is but looked upon as a English electers can revel in their impurity, and congratulate themselves upon their cunning, while they despise the determination of the honest man.

Having said thus much on the characters and practices of electors, I will now offer a few observations relasufficient consequence to absorb the attention of the tive to their causes, with the view of indicating a remedy. moralist, that subject is the one which grows out of, and I may premise that there is no kope that evils connected is immediately connected with, the title of this paper. with elections, can be hastily done away with. The The united kingdom, is, to speak, with modesty, of vast best directed efforts of the moralist must be perseverworld. It is equal, if not superior, to all other countries, plished. The complaint is of chronic growth, an inciin science, in art, and in general progressive attainments. dent of partial civilisation, and can only be su-The enterprise of its people has triumphed over all but perseded by the further development of their higher The man who votes at the dictation of a landlord or an

globe. And yet, at the base of all the power resulting exercise his right. He may also be an ignoramus, and globe. And yet, at the base of all the power resulting exercise his right. He may also be an ignorantal, and had from such a variety of influences, we have ignorant and not know whom to vote for without the advice of a second share in their regulation? A man's ignorance is no ar. taken place at his house. I told him that I had no. from such a variety of influences, we have ignorant and not know whom to vote for without the have in a second such a variety of influences, we have ignorant and not know whom to vote for without the flat had left my case in my corrupt electors—debased and debasing candidates; and party. If the voter were honestly disposed, then the gument against his paying taxes. The money of the most thing to do with it, that I had left my case in my corrupt electors—debased and debasing candidates; and party. In the voter were noncest, then the persecution of his fatuous is as good as that of the wisest. Of the relative solicitor's hands. I had no sooner uttered these words between the two, elections are transformed into the Ballot would guarantee him from the persecution of his fatuous is as good as that of the wisest. most violent civil commetions, or sink into the lowest of landlord or employer. He might vote independently. In thus characterising electors, and the candidates for him from the infamy that ought to attend upon the opinions, but there can be but one spinion as to entran- stead of which he pulled out a pistol, presented the In thus energeterising electors, and the candidates for many that ought to attend upon the their suffrages, I speak advisedly—that there are exceptable abuse of his political power. And if the elector is an ig- chising every sane man and would say woman, too. mouth at me, and before I had time to get away, he their sumrages, I speak advisedly—there are there are the bound in discharged the contents in my face. I immediately mit, but it is likewise tyme, that a really nones candidate, useless to him. It will be evident, the expenditure of public money, as those who know the ran out into the street and cried murder, and after who is inflexible, reilring solely upon his principles, is the number of unprincipled electric could be proved hardships of labour—those practically acquainted with wards went to Mr Harris's surgery, and from thence seldom returned. If he is opposed, and accounts to the less than those who would act honestly, if the burdens which the back of the operative has to bear? I came to this hospital in a cab. When I is now seldom returned. If he is opposed, and some stands, it is the burdens which the back of the appointment of the ballot, then a clear Wherefore should one man be a political automaton for then it is almost certain that his opponent will have rether they had the protection of the Ballot, then a clear Wherefore should one man be a political automaton for my clerk that he locked him in to prevent his escape, similarly in self-defence, he will, in most cases, lose his against intimidation. But, as neither the negative nor be clevated to a position which he is not at all fitted for ! confident that, under any circumstances, capital and its revolts at it-our common humanity pronounces it fluous, where, as in the Agricultural districts, the elec- influence will have a tendency to ritiate elections, I dangerous and absurd. tors are macked with the shadow of a privilege. But should like to see the Ballot conceded by the legislature, baving recorded their votes for the blue or yellow candi- believing that some good would result from it, and that, date, under whose influence they rent, live, and abuse possibly, our constituencies might be rendered somewhat their political existence—they then guzzle the reward of more pure; but, feeling confident they could not be ren-I would, therefore, recommend an agitation in favour

that aggregations of capital in land, or household pro- racter, the legislature would more readily concede it than never hear now of swinish multitudes. The first princi- the pistols and Ovenstone, and took him to Gur's perty, or business exist. If difference exist between the they would reforms, involving more sweeping changes, ples of social and political science, and the fundamental intimidation used by the landlord and the manufacturer, As an accompaniment, I would recommend that a law be rights of men, as also the just principles which should instant attendance. They found that the injuries it is a difference of degree, and not of principle. The enacted, by which both bribers and bribed be treated as connect home and foreign governments, are better he had inflicted on himself were of a frightcontinued occupancy of a farm, than is the official or bribery a criminal officace, it will never be done away amongst the average of either of the other classes. Per-tered at the mouth, passed in an oblique direcoperative of the manufacturer for his continued employ- with. With the Ballot it may be said that bribery would ment; because, if he discharged them, another opening become more difficult of detection, but still a few ex- run of operatives in London than with the county elec- medical gentlemen have been successful in exwill soon present itself; but the farmer may have in- amples would be sufficient to deter men with nothing but | tors of Essex. The former are more intelligent and tracting the ball which had lodged in Ovenstone's vested the whole of his capital on his farm, and even money to recommend them, to risk the chance of being partial compensation, supposing it to be allowed, will sent to the treadmill, for the purpose of getting into not prevent the ruin consequent upon an ejectment. Parliament, by the foul means which too frequently voters I must be content to degenerate, but to mix with its having been the intention of the wretched Neither of these positions is an enviable one—each is enable the fatuity of mere empty-headed aristocrats to ride past the more dignified, and really useful qualities Even tradesmen of respectable standing are not ex. of the talented and intelligent, Shorter Parliaments empt from intimidation, but are dictated to as are the would also have a great tendency to supersede bribery. poorer menand master clod-hoppers. The most extensive For it is clear that a seat would not be worth expending would not shrink from supporting their views under all drawn up so as to give a full explanation of the influence over shopkeepers and public houses, in conjunc, much upon, the tenure of which would only last one the exigencies of political existence, would indeed be an several reasons that had actuated him to attempt tion with a long purse, will very frequently determine an session. The only tenable argument I have heard urged honour that I should prize most dearly. It is a consum- the commission of the crime. In it he states that election in favour of an inenpable, where talent and intelegainst Annual Parliaments, is the one that so many That their is much talent, considerable integrity, and | terest upon trade and commerce; but even this argument many instances of noble perseverance, displayed in the is considerably weakened by the consideration that, by prosecution of important reforms, is gratefully admitted: the fact of making elections frequent, so should we make but that there is much incapacity, dishonesty, and even them less exciting; and again, the objection is comimbecility, is an odious fact. It is also but too true, that pletely set uside, when we take into consideration the nearly the whole of Parliament spring from the fœtid better business habits which such an arrangement would widest extension of the Suffrage, but 1 nm now convinced | constituents so often, would depend more upon the serthat that privilege could not be more abused by the opera- vices he had rendered his country, than upon the fact of cession of Universal Suffrage? Is it the philosopher or and driven me to do that which I never would have tive classes, than I have known it among those whom, by long servitude, and from not liking to risk the expense courtesy, are allowed to be their betters. And I can of a contest, he would naturally pay more attention to sessor of country constituencies and the millionaire? confidently state, from personal experience, that the his parliamentary duties than he now does. In septenoperatives of our larger towns and cities are more inde- nial Parliaments, a member can be indifferent to his class of voters just spoken of, are the most forward in happiness again in this world after Crawley's conpendent, more intelligent, and better qualified to form an duties for the first few years, and towards their close, by their opposition to the political emancipation of the duct towards me.' The rest of the statement related estimate of political exigencies, and the qualities of can- paying a constrained attention to his duties, he can didates, than are many-very many-electors of this cheat many of his constituents into a show of application | torebodings to be treasured as fact : their troubled imabarterers of their privilege of wilful and absolute in Annual Parliaments, the sius of commission and omisbaseness it is an obvious fact, that many a rising sion would be fresh in the minds of the constituencies. yield his hopes of personal freedom! Must the patriotic Subsequent information shows that both the assassin tradesmen, who dares to be honest, by so doing is ruined. But the great cause of the impurity of elections is to be It is equally true that many more would be, if they acted found in the limited number of electors -in the exclusive and afterwards be conciliated with contempt ? Is there is attributed to the pistols being so long wadded. independently. But it is also a deep and damning stain possession of the franchise by a comparatively few, and those, necessarily, not of the best order of men. The tice will not be tolerated. Reason answers yes-justice are the most corrupt. Too frequently have we known great bulk of the people are excluded from the rights proclaims the fact that a day of reckoning is near at the burly, over-fed animal, known as the flourishing of citizenship-have no voice in the election of those tradesman or comfortable farmer, indicate the most who are to expend their money. Hence they are insensitiveness at an anticipated loss of some great man's different who is returned, and what are the means interest. the man with a good prospect in life before him, used to effect such return. It is very evident, also, that of humanity, and we yet may see the lion of wealth conhe it is whom I have known to make a laugh of the bargain if a borough, containing a thousand electors, had a he has made, or the interest he has secured, by his vote- thousand pounds expended upon an election in it, that he it is who can afford to earn contempt of the honest if the number of electors were extended, the cost of an man. He may have forfeited one man's esteem, but what election would also be increased. Exceptions may be cares he for that-has he not gold-has he not secured taken to this argument, but it will hold good in the and extended his patronage? Can he not purchase good main. It may be urged, also, that if it requires a opinions? Can he not lie to-day with his vote, and to- bottle of wine to purchase the vote of a tradesman-an morrow subscribe his half guinea or guinea to a charity operative would sell his vote for a bottle of beer, sup-—and will not such act atone for his immorality? And posing him to be enfranchised. Even conceding this, for

still be increased, that is, if we suppose each elector has to be bribed. But, without believing that operatives are immacu is no gay circle to dazzle and applaud him. No parasites he not humiliated by his abject position? Is he not an then for you who toil, to say whether you will longer baser shadow. Be it not, however, inferred, that I would sneered down and derided, if he ventures an opinionargue that poverty is a congenial soil for honesty and | and I have frequently heard him told to sit down, because is, that the basest of elective barterers, are not necessarily known his ideas. Grant him the franchisc .- educate smile, a nod, or any token of hollow regard from the and then there will be a more genial soil for the growth aristocratic candidate, will weigh with a successful of political virtue. There is something in the nature tradesman or substantial farmer, even when more sub- of toil-when not allied to slavery-when not accomstantial interest is absent, as much as would a ten pound panied with degrading associations, which tends to dignote with more needy men. Baseness is equally odious nify and enoble a man's character. Besides, the operain any soil, but when committed by those who are but tive is, from the nature of his position, a more gregarious just over the door-way of poverty, our nature inclines to being than is the shopkeeper or tradesman-and, therelows. Another argument against the supposed facility

He is continually in the society of those who would make him responsible for the abuse of political power. And no punishment can inspire a man who is not absolutely dead to moral feeling, to more dread than the conunobservant, have taken searching views into this sad tempt of his working associates-and especially when he is not acquitted by his own conscience.

One of the most important considerations to be nocertain of their unbiassed opinion, rest content respecting | political rights would have upon the operative, is the one | ship, now, with her canvass bellying out, laying down my earlier leanings, and gloss over the baseness of which in Parliament would predispose him to a contentment experience and conviction command me to speak, be. that no other measure of parliamentary reform wouldand if he was not absolutely better off, he would have more kope than he now has, and he knows also that governments cannot make imprudent into prudent men, Error is bad, but lies edious. Caution and discretion are or fools into wise men. It is but reasonable to infer also, that as his interests were represented, so would his prospects of a more equitable reward for his labour be improved, and a more just distribution of wealth take exhibitedat elections, will have been formed. But in order place. Social reforms may be required to effect such to be more pointed; I will relate a few out of many desiderata, but political reforms will materially facilitate anecdotes, which have taken place under my own imme. them. My opinion is, that if that dreadful and perennial of the Legion of Honour have been distributed was killed, one of the boys went to the corpse and turnarno diate notice :- Two county voters had been solicited and intimidator of the operative-anticipated poverty and starvation, or the degradation of himself and family becoming the inmates of a workhouse were removed. The never-failing effects of Blairs of Gout and Rheumatic Pills in curing every-description of Gout and Rheumatic persons parted with the two very sapient electors, with member of the state could not be found in any of the fall assurance that their candidate should have their other classes. It is that curse, poverty, and the fear of the course, poverty, and the fear of the classes. It is that curse, poverty, and the fear of the classes. It is that curse, poverty, and the fear of the classes. ance and stupidity of a pertien of the Essex community. and care worn—the trembling victim of wrongly used the polling booth. Another instance has just transpired under my own capital, it forces him to dissipation, and makes him unfit cognisance, where a flourishing tradesman did not like for the higher offices of life. Give him his political rights, of bees, belonging to a person named Almwich. to rote against his conscience, but he liked less to vote assist him to create a permanent demand for his labour— swarmed at the same time, and simultaneously took against his interest, but managed to construe his con- aid him in achieving an equitable return for the invest. possession of a house and shop, near the port, and science to accord with the direction of his interest. And ment of his sinews, muscles, and bones in the capitalists' thus ke opposed his private convictions and public accumulations—give him something better than a work, them was resorted to, they were not got off until the neighbourhood. The young people met of the nearly the whole of them were destroyed. The places where they were safe from the eyes of the nearly the whole of them were destroyed. The election, where men have promised to plump one candishow him regard, sympathy, and affection, and you will business of the shop was completely suspended for bey. The young girl was at length so impradent tent soon cease to reproach him. He will then be respected, some days .- Carmarthen Paper.

another man boast he got a bottle of wine for his vote; another declared he had twenty pounds for his, and I the public, there should be the abolition of the property have heard of as much as two hundred pounds being the cost of a vote, in more places than one, during the recent measures would open the way to Parliament for working have heard of as much as two hundred pounds being the qualification, and the payment of members. These election. I have known some instances where persons men, and at least, some few of them might become legis. having been pledged to one candidate, have through their lators. This advantage, trifling as it may appear at first ignorance voted for the opposing party, and in half.an- sight, is fraught with most important consequences. If your afterwards not know, who, they had voted for. we suppose that only a few working men would become Those not cognisant with election proceedings will have inspired with a desire to become members of the House of some difficulty in crediting these statements, but they Commons, the study and preparation required for such are creditable as compared to some things that take honour, and the influence which such students would explace. It not unfrequently happens, that electors are ercise in every town and in every circle where they rolled up to the polling booths in such a helpless condition moved, would have a most beneficial influence. Their of intoxication, as to be the merest automatons. In working compeets would be taught to aspire—a high sons and to vindicate their conduct, but they have given now too common amongst operatives, would be rememthe most confused and even stupid accounts—ovincing bered only as a matter of history. Soon after such

kennel for a bed and the curb stone for a pillow-and, ranks of operatives have proved themselves to be endowed with sufficient capacity to be sent to St Stephens; in some instances the highest compliments have been paid their physical and mental degradation.

Only yesterday, I was told of a farmer who pays. a Constant pounds per annum rent, and he being solicited thousand pounds per annum rent, and he being solicited thousand pounds per annum rent, and he being solicited the by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is the impression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is them by the pression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is them by the press, and such is them by the press, and such is them by the pression that is made on Saturday anternoon, or which the following them by the press, and such is them by the pression that is in particular shared them by the pression that is made on Saturday anternoon. when mind amongst the workers shall vindicate its true | Marylebone. character, and raise its possessors from the obscurity that the iron despotism of mere conventionalities has that the iron despotism of mere conventionalities has by an execution having been sent into his house, kept it in. To a certain extent it may be urged, that an kept it in. To a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment of the assignee of a bankrupt—manager of a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a signed of a bankrupt—manager of a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a signed of a bankrupt—manager of a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent it may be urged, that an overnment it is a certain extent i tions of the present elective constituency, but I am of an and spirits, and Ovenstone's c assignee failing, derending absolute extension, and that even this would soon be a clause and fast improcorrected by the education and improved and last improved the description of the enfranchised. In fact, my opinion have transpired in the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the working in the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the working in the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the course of the action is not by the education and improved and last improved the education and improved and last improved the education and improved and last improved the education is not by the education and improved the education is not be educated to the education and improved the education is not be educated to the education and improved the education is not be educated to the education and improved the education is not be educated to the education and improved the educati ving condition of the entranguised. In 1905, in opening bresent known, but it is certain that those proceed is, and it is formed from close observation of the working bresent known, but it is certain that those proceed is influenced him in making the proceed having been as expert smasher is but looked upon as a is, and it is formed from the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous makens are ingredient in the character of a gentleman. So classes, that in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous models are in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous models are in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous models are in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous models are in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous making the murderous models are in a very few years all the gross abuses of ings influenced him in making the murderous making t the elective system would be abolished.

or later an extension of the suffrage must take place, and or later an extension of the suitrage must take place, and I think a clear case has b on made out why it should be made by Mr Crawley, who was removed to St The I think a clear case has been made out why it should be made of the conceded. But there remain to be noticed far higher mas's Hospital. 'Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, claims than those of expediency, on which to found a about half-past three o'clock, while conversing with claims than those of expediency, on which to found a friend in the wine trade, my clerk came to me, and demand for the enfranchisement of every sane man. We a friend in the wine trade, my clerk came to me, and that Mr. Ovenstone, of Great Tichella, and moralist, that subject is the one which grows out of, and is immediately connected with, the title of this paper. with elections, can be hastily done away with. The demand for the enfranchisement of every same man. It is immediately connected with, the title of this paper. with elections, can be hastily done away with. The have yet to notice the question as one of right. We have yet to notice the question as one of right. quite as intelligent as many of them cannot be deniedbut if he is not intelligent, will he ever be without eubut if he is not intelligent, will he ever be withduced what his business was with me? When he shouled franchisement? if he is corrupt, whose neglect has made what his business was with me? When he shouled franchisement? if he is corrupt, whose negrees has been gainst out, What do you mean by doing what you have him so? But let me ask, what reason is there against out, What do you mean by doing what you have the emancipation of industry? All men have to contri- done? You are a pretty fellow, I think. bute to the burdens of state; why not, then, all have a pression was, that he was alluding to a sale that had capacity of money qualified electors and those who have than he put his hands into his pecket, as I imagined But if the voter is unprincipled, then Ballot would screen only the qualification of manhood, there will be different for the purpose of dawing out his handkerchier, in affirmative of this can be proved, and, although I feel In the nature of things, this is wrong-common sense I have no envious feelings towards born legislators

or lisping aristocrats, nor would I exchange positions with many of them. The luxury of an independant spirit, unfettered conscience, and upright bearing, is worth all the conventionalisms of the most fashionable society. As for their contempt for working men, I can only say bints respecting an ejectment. This political slavishness of the Ballot. As a reason why this agitation should be that if the aristocracy could mix in the society of many workers, whom it is my good fortune to know, they Ovenstone sitting in a chair, with a couple of pistols would learn to respect the unwashed, or at least the unfree from it. Intimidation prevsile almost everywhere mitted to it-and, as its benefit is of so doubtful a cha- represented. Even epithets are now forgotten: we common felons. I am convinced that without making known amongst the select of the operatives than ful character: the ball appeared to have ensonally I would much prefer associating with the general more liberal, and consequently more just even to their opponents. To associate much with these fifty pound London operatives I should thereby improve them, and man to kill Mr Crawley and then destroy himbe advantaged myself. The same may be said of all the self, as, in addition to the fact of his having with larger towns in the kingdom. To be an elector with a him two heavily-loaded pistols, a written statement stuff of honest, fearless, and independent men, who was found in his coat pocket, which was evidently mation that every true patriot must devoutly wish for. disgrace had been brought on him by Grawley for periods of excitement would have a very projudicial in- | What a reflection upon our common humanity that so | not consulting with him and Cremer to get possesmany independent electors are independent of even an sion of the Bull Inn. One must go for an example, approach to political integrity. What can be more con- it continues, 'to deter such wretches from doing the temptible, or what can possibly degrade a man more like. I cannot help saying that my solicitor ought than his selling his noblest privilege, the right of self- to have looked into this matter of bond before he government. Sinking his political existence—levelling advised me to be an assignce in this bankruptcy, himself with the serfs of the Saxon period-bartering his and which, had he done so, would have prevented all manhood-handing over his body and mind to the poli | that has occurred. Death is far more preferable than tical charlatan. And who is it that objects to the con- the disgraceful situation Crawley has placed me in, philanthropist, or is it the borough-monger, the pos-These persons, in conjunction with their echoes, the as you could never expect that I should ever know people. And are they oracles of wisdom? Are their to family circumstances of no interest to the public. their tortuous interest must the oppressed artisan ever stone, 46, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. mechanic ever be content to be robbed of his birthright, and his intended victim are recovering, a fact which not a ne plus ultra of folly—a point beyond which injushand, when the hopes of oppressed man shall be realised. Hold on then, ye workers in the cause of good-persevere in disseminating information respecting the rights

oppressed labour. Every day adds fresh evidence that the popular cause is growing more popular. Progress, in its untiring achievement, is effecting dislate. I would contend that, if political privileges are the hitherto feeble voice of reason and philosophy is longer satisfied without the full recognition of your your claims to a share in the government of your comthe appropriation of your own wealth. Let every insult look less severely upon it, than when perpetrated in circles fore, a stricter surveillance is kept ever him by his fel- tained perseverance. Let the indignities that are daily tolerated by them enkindle an unquenchable desire for the improvement of yourselves and the emancipation of oligarchy. And let the serfdom of Britons be abolished -your slavery forgotten-your rights conceded-your

> A JACK TAR'S IDEA OF A LOCOMOTIVE .- Why, ticed, in judging of the influence that the concession of says he 'there's nought manly about it. Watch a springing from the fact that representation of his labour to it, just enough to shew she feels the breeze, tossabout a horse; he steps as if he knew he was going. there lubber—bah !-comes insinivating, sneaking fall on his face when the gun was fired. This stopperper along, crawling on his belly like a thundering long snake, with a pipe in his mouth.' ELECTIONEERING COMPENSATION IN FRANCE.—The

manhood recognised.

Union Monarchique' states that within the last controverted statements of the case. It is not uninnin thirteen years two hundred and seventy-six crosses | portant, however, to mention, that after Mr Buchanana amongst the inhabitants of Lisieux, M. Guizot's rot. his head over, to show where he gave him a blow withith ten borough. THE PENNY POST.—Rowland Hill stated at a late

meeting that six omnibuses full of letters and papers | furiously kicked it as far as he could send it. We regregat were considered a light mail from Euston-square to to add to this horrid recital, that the cowardly murderedere

TARING BY STORM.—A few days ago, three hives

vulsed in laughter.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS effectually cure every description of Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Pains 1 u the Head or Face, &c. some instances I have heard electors attempt to give rea- tone of character would be attained, and the profigacy arising from experience, as one of the valuable results of the improved state of Medical Science, and the only affecting either the heart, the liver, or the lungs, as an unhealthy state of the stomach, which, in the first instance, causes loss of appetite, loss of strength, and loss of energy. Now, if a few doses of Holloway's justly celebrated bills he taken to purify the blood, they will immediate the first principles of government, of legal or the match of the state, and an achievement of political power, I have no doubt that tion sent, unsolicited, to the proprietor, it will immediately and expense of educations and from all classes of society with an increase the kingdom and from all classes of society with a soci with explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known troughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhos, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further of no avail.

**Stance, causes loss of appetite, loss of strength, and loss of energy. Now, if a few doses of Holloway's justly celelative to the first principles of government, of legal or themselves, and thus the difficulty and expense of education for the advance of the workers—those who were to parralleled, fully warrants the assurance that, no person facturing or agricultural prosperity, or social welfare, in some places I have seen independent electors in the most first water of frunkenness—dependant upon the covernment stamp.

**The proposition of stance, causes loss of appetite, loss of strength, and loss of every. Now, if a few doses of Holloway's justly celelative to the first principles of government, of legal or themselves, and thus the difficulty and expense of education for the advance of the workers—those who were to parralleled, fully warrants the assurance that, no person facturing or agricultural prosperity, or social welfare, and loss of the working classes the kingdom and from all classes of society with an increase the most of the workers—those who were to parralleled, fully warrants the assurance that, no person facturing or agricultural prosperity, or social welfare, and loss of the working classes. The kingdom and from all classes of society with an increase the kingdom and from all classes of society with an increase the section of the workers—those who were to parralleled, fully warrants the assurance that, no person subject to such complaints will, after a trial, eve. The become the representatives of their fellow operatives—of the working classes. The section will be a subject to such completely with an increase the such completely with an increase the s most fishy state of drunkenness-dependant upon the numerous instances have occurred, where men from the London, on the government stamp,

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE A deliberate attempt at murder and suicide was some instances the highest compliments have been paid them by the press, and such is the impression that is them by the press, and such is the impression that is particulars have been gleaned from various particulars have been gleaned from the particular have been gleaned from many have those with and amongst them with capacity ness as an upholsterer in Great Tichfield-street of no mean order, and the time is fast approaching, ness as an upholsterer in Great Tichfield-street when mind amongst the workers shall vindicate its true interpretation was greatly exasperated that Overstone was greatly exasperated by an exception having been sent into him.

attempt. Mr Crawley is stated to be unmarried The most obstinate of antiquated politicians must adOvenstone has a wife and family. Both are much mit that, as the tendency of society is to progress, sooner respected in the circles in which they are known. The following statement of the circumstances was

> Well, Mr. Ovenstone, I understand that you want What afterwards took place I do not know of my own knowledge, but I have been told that Ovenstone shot

> himself the moment after I ran into the street.' Such is Mr Crawley's statement. The account of the injuries he has sustained is, that a ball had entered the mouth, and torn away a portion of the roof, lodging in the cavity. The narrative is continued by Mr Crawley's clerk, who, when he saw his master wounded. locked the attempted murderer in the office, and had hardly done so when a second report of firearms was heard. Two constables entered, and found near him, and blood flowing in co; ious streams from his head and face. They immediately secured both Hospital, where two of the house surgeons were in tion, and lodged over the left temple. The head, and it is now in the care of Edmonds. the officer. There seems to be no doubt about contemplated. This action, will no doubt cause a good deal of grief to you all, but you must forget it, It was signed 'John Ovenstone,' and addressed to

DIABOLICAL MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Courier contains an account of a most atrocious and cold-blooded murder. A few gentlemen, five in all, among whom was Dr J. F. Pendergratt, ciliating the outcaged dignity of long suffering and united in establishing a school in the vicinity of Dr Pegdergrast's residence. In February last Mr W. W. Buchanan, of Penusylvania, was employed as a teacher; and Dr Pendergrast, having taken a dislike to him, not coveries in science, and developing improvement in art; only refused to send his children to the school, but in mind is fast vindicating itself, and ere long must have every way attempted to injure Mr Buchanan in the estia general recognition in society; each month and year | mation of those whose confidence he had won. At length, adds new benefits to man. The press is prolific, and Mr Buchanan having submitted to this treatment as long gives forth its encouraging revelations—knowledge is as he thought suitable, addressed a letter of remonstrated will be not be tolerated? Ay! and even courted by the the moment, the expense of a contested election would cheapened, and intellect heaves with mighty effort, and to the doctor, and hereupon, as it seems, the doctor deits emanations are irritating the arid sands of ignorance clared that Mr Buchanan should never teach in the truth is proclaiming for itself a fearless and general school-house again. The neighbours of Dr Pendergratt reception in the home and heart of inquiring man, and were still satisfied with Mr Buchanan's teaching, and three of the five owners of the school house employed him of his self respect, that best sustainer of oppressed men, conceded them, it is not likely they will be so readily teaching a faith that shall yet dissolve the contentions for another quarter; one of the three being the kusband purchasable. Why is it that the operative has not more of awakening man. But still no veritable, no really tan- of Dr Pendergrast's sister. On the 14th of June, Me to give the lie to his better judgment, the greater must self respect? Is not one great cause of it the fact that gible improvement has reached the home of the working Buchanan went to one of the owners of the school house, be his mental torture. He is left more to himself; there he feels himself degraded by his political seridom? Is man—no political existence is yet granted him. It is who had the key, and requested him to go over with him to cheat him of himself, and supplant his identity with a outcast from political and social existence? He is submit to such degradation—to assert yourselves no to guard against a difficulty with Dr Pendergrast. This and put him in peaceable possession of the house, in order gentleman, Colonel Montgomery, complied with the rerights. It is for you, the intelligent artisans of Britain, quest, and took his daughter with him as a pupil, Soon independence to take root and flourish in. My argument he was not an elector, when he has wished to make to decide whether you will for ever remain in a state of after they reached the school house, in which some six political seridom and social slavery. It requires but or seven children were assembled, while Mr Buchanan to be found amongst the poorest of electors, but that a him, and let him be treated as a man, and not as a serf, that you shall arise from your lethargy, and vindicate was sitting on the step near the door, and Colonel Montgomery was sitting inside of the house near the door, Dr r mon country—in the direction of your own labour—in Pendergrast was seen sallying forth from his dwelling g with his three sons and a negro man, the negro carrying g you have felt-let every reproach you have experienced a basket of rocks and the doctor's double barrelled gun, -let all the ills you have suffered-let every injustice and when they reached the school house, the doctor is you have been the victims of, be the parent to loftier saluted both Mr Buchanan and Colonel Montgomery with h thoughts, and determine to nobler effort and more sus- the most offensive and insulting epithets be could muster er into service, and commanded them to leave his house, ie, accompanying the order by throwing rocks twice at Mrdr Buchanan. Colonel Montgomery mildly replied to DrDr your children from the domination of an unsympathising | Pendergrast that he had as much privilege to be there as as he had; upon which one of the boys assaulted Colonehel Montgomery with a rock, in which the others joined; andnd while the Colonel was defending himself from the boxers, both the doctor and the negro also assailed him. It is is supposed that while the family were on Colonel Montatgomery, Mr Buchanan endeavoured to take some of thethe assailants off his friend. All that is positively known is is that Dr Pendergrast called his negro to hand him his guigut ing the spray from her bows, and lifting her head over the scas as if she stopped 'em. There's something like life there. There's something so nobie supposing the threat was for him, he turned his everys towards the doctor, and saw the gun was pointed beyongon and fond of his duty, and able to do it. But that him, and, looking in that direction, he saw Mr Buchanainan the fight, and when Colonel Montgomery got to the youndan

man, he found him dying-he had been pierced with th t

shot but a shade less than buck-shot. These are the use un

rock, and another, after surveying the dead body, m, m

with the hat of the murdered man in his path, ar, ar

FATAL LOVE. - A young man, the son of a wealthaith Armenian, residing in one of the villages of the Boo Boo phorus, secretly nooed and won the daughter of rof notwithstanding every effort to dislodge and hive Turkish bey, whose yally or summer residence is a is Scene at an American Post-Office. — A rap at doubtless seen by the father, or some of his people only delivery window. there's a feller wants to have her here, and she's grew uneasy. They soon learned that he had been been courted by another feller that ain't here, and she seen going into the house of their Turkish neighbounbour wants to know whether he's going to have her or but when they inquired there for him, the old bold bonot. Having delivered his message with great em- said it was true he was under his roof, but that hat had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that hat had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but that had been said it was true he was under his roof, but the was true he was under his roof, but the was true he was under his roof, but the was true he was under his roof. phasis, the boy departed, leaving the postmaster con- was too unwell to be removed. They called the new new day, and the old bey told them that his daughtelenter lover was dead. The father of the youth asked ked have his son's body, but the bey refused, for he sahe say his son had become a mussulman before his deat deatt and therefore his friends, being Giaours, had no rigio rig to the corpse. The young man, however, had beed bee to Odessa at one time, and there taken Russian Plan pu tection: Application was, therefore, made to I to I d'Oustinoff, the Russian minister, to employ his i his i fluence to have the body given up. M. d'Oustinustinus sent a very strong note to the Porte; and the bole body in consequence has been disinterred, and has unds unds gone a post moriem examination, the result of whist while proves that the poor youth was poisoned.

Cheap biographies of O'Connell, in French, bah, has been published in Paris.

Doet.p.

THE BROKEN STILE .- A BALLAD. BY MES B. P. FORTER.

When the dew is falling, love, When the flower's asleep, When the owl is calling, love, From the rained keep. When the night is hiding, love, Day's unthinking crowd. And the moon is gliding, love. In her fleecy shroud, When the glow-worm's lamp is burning, Erial lovers to beguile, Meet me where the lane is turning, Meet me by the broken stile. Where no eye is watching, love. Blushes on my cheek; Nostrange ear is catching, love, Sounds I scarce may speak, Earth knows not the fitness, love, Of my deep devotion, Heaven alone, may witness, love, My heart's foud emotion. When the bat his evening chase, Wingeth thro' the wood's defile. Meet me at the trysting place, Meet me by the broken stile. When the beetle humming, love,

Sweepeth past thine ear. Know that I am coming, love, Know that I am near. Then thou shalt not chide me, love, Call me prend and cold. Drooping by thy side, my love,

Ail my fondness told-Come, and hear the words, e'en thou From my lies could'st never wile. Meet me where my first fond vow Waits thee, by the broken stile.

THE VICTORY.

The field is ours-the battle's won, The Chartists' work is nobly done. They stood the fire of Goth and Hun, Resistless in their bravery. The Goth and Hun, there side by side. Enrag'd, the people's might defy'd, And, press'd by courage, madly cry'd, To charge with gold and revelry. Corruption pour'd her deadly shot. And, drunk with wealth, almost forgot, That Freedom's sons ambition'd not The treasures of a Bhacchanal, Oppression labour'd, too, in vain. To forge anew the people's chain-But sunk upon the battle plain, Into a hideous sepulchre. Immortal plain! where all the brave

Came, not to slaughter, but to save; And make a deep and silent grave, For cold and heartless tyranny. In sooth, it was a glorious sight, To see this moral, bloodless fight. When Freedom's foes were put to flight, By Reason's hot artillery. Look, look around the battle field. See Glory's sons, their falchions wield. Now here, a mitre-there, a shield. To decorate the scenery.

Behold, where Mammon's church still stands, Held up by foul, polluted hands-That grasp at wealth, and pray for lands, To feast on holy sinecures. Ah! how unlike the Roman spouse, So faithful to her solemn rows-Whose purity the world allows. And still remains immaculate. See Whigs and Torics scatter'd round, Like autumn's leaves upon the ground, But not a hero can be round To rouse them from their lethargy, The trophies and the spoils you see. Are but the wreck of tyranny-Tomake a shrine for Liberty, And ornament her diadem.

Oh! what a glorious, happy day, When Chartists nobly bore away The laurels that shall not decay, 'Till crown'd by immortality. HENRY GRACCHUS, gentleman. London, August 16th, 1847.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

OUR FIRESIDE QUEENS.

AIR .- 'A man's a man for a' that, Welcome to our mountain lakes, Welcome to our woodland brakes. Welcome for thy people's sakes-Welcome Queen Victoria!' Malone, of Greenock.

I care nae for inflated lays, About se'r Queen Victorias! Nor ken I Leo puir-felk can praise The plund'rers reignin' o'er us. Ye'r Queen's praise I'il ne'er raise, I'm nae sie rank adorer; Though e'er sae guis for a' her bluid-Our Fireside Queens before her. Let lordlin' lackies roose her name, Her princely looks and favours; Its no for us to share their shame, And join their fulsome havers. Ye'r Queen's praise, I'il ne'er raise, For Labour's rank is o'er her; I scout her richt, to croonly micht-Our Fireside Queens before her.

In God's name! what's her richt or rank That coofs should rans about it? Our guid fair warld, wad hae nae blank. Though a' ye'r Queens were oot o't. Ye'r Queen's praise, I'il ne'r raise, Nor yet the stock that bore her; Do't wha may like, I scorn the tyke-Our Fireside Queens before her.

Ill fa' the fause, degradet loous, Wha'd prostrate mind sae lowly, As sing the richt-divine o' croons, And bend to rule unholy.

Ye'r Queen's praise, I'll ne'er raise, Let slaves who choose, adore her, I'll never act sae base a part-Our Fireside Queens before her. God's malison be on them a'.

Their craft, and guile that gall us : And let the knaves, wha'd princes blaw, Aye mind king-murdered Wallace! A Queen's praise, can slaves raise, Or for their richt implore her, Wha's but a pest, and bad at best !-

Our Fireside Queens before her. Let's mind the wrang they're done to men, Toa' that's game before us. And curse the craven-heart wha'd plan, To hand the tyrants o'er us! Ye'r Queen's praise, I'll ne'er raise,

But scorning each adorer .-Here's Freedom's freens, and Fireside Queens "A thousand times before her! Glaszow, 1817. RAMBLES.

Reviews.

POLITICAL REVELATIONS.—THE THREE VICTIMS, by the Coure DE WILLBROD. Armand, Rathbone-place, London.

The work before us is one of so unusual a character and so peculiar a merit, that before giving our readers an abstract of its contents, as we propose to do, it may be as well to notice the object of the author and his means for attaining it. Those who have been accustomed to regard the course of public aroued object the replacing of Napoleon on the horrors of slavery. throne of France, and which, in effect, was nearly Eucressful in disturbing the weak and newly established sovereignty of the Bourbon king. That this conspiracy was intended to replace Buonaparte has never been a matter of question; indeed the whole affair has been wrapped up in a degree of mysterious obscurity, which is, in itself, sufficiently equivocal—no authentic account has ever been given to the public; two authors only ever promised to give a complete history of Didiers' Conspiracy, and the premature death of the one, and the obstinate silence of the other, are among the most remarkable features of this curious case. Hitherto, therefore, little has been surmised, and nothing accurately known of one history, and of the real views of the brave, but un-Principled and unfortunate, Paul Didier-a man Whose turbulent life and tragic death rendered him one of the most celebrated characters in our modern one of the most celebrated characters in our modern political disturbances. The object, the actors, the abettors, the results, have all alike been wrapped in mystery and this mystery is prayeded for the first mystery—and this mystery is unravelled for the first mind who is set up to make laws for them.

time by the Count de Willbrod; whe it is but justice mind who is set up to make laws for them. to add, brings to his important task the aid of a clear

From such materials we may justly expect a valua- The Reasoner. Edited by G. J. Holyoake. Parts ble work, and few readers can be disappointed in the 13, 14, 15. London: Watson, Queen's Head Pasresult, although perhaps some parties may appear implicated in the conspiracy, whom it would have been almost treason to suspect of such association. But

Truth is great and will prevail.' The following is a faithful abstract of our author's revelations. Our readers must bear in mind that the at the same time, leaving almost wholly untouched sentiments of respect for hereditary monarchy, the practical questions of the hour. We must concontained therein, are not our sentiments, and it is fess our astonishment that men who assume to be superfluous to add that the view we take of the the 'pink' of reformers should have done nothing French Revolution is widely different to that taken by practical in the late electoral struggle to advance the the Comte de Willbrod, who appears to be a 'Legitimist.' However, if our author can reveal startling truths to us, no matter what may be his own political lately announced with so much 'pomp and circumopinions, our readers will judge of his asserted facts stance, appear to have been brought to a premature, and arguments quite irrespective of party consider-

PAUL DIDIER. the first of the three victims,' was born in 1758.—Educated by a pious country priest, disposition was the stated cause, which we cannot one by one, the heroes of Poland arrived, and in the he entertained to the last hour of his life, those sentiments of respect for hereditary monarchy and reverence towards Heaven, that were the fruits of reverence towards Heaven, that were the fruits of her hearers' disappointment less afflicting, Madame such early training, although a love of intrigue and d'Arusmont promised to publish the entire course of

not very consistent with either. His contemporaries will yet remember the success which he obtained at the bar; and when the first rumours of the revolution were heard, Didier, like Infulfilment of this announcement one 'lecture' was all the generous and noble-hearted, hailed the dawn | published in the Reasoner, but instead of a second, of that bright day on which, as it was said, the face an intimation appeared that Madame had withdrawn of affairs would change, when abuses were to disap- her favours from that publication, some one having pear, and wounds which dotage and folly had caused were to be finally and for ever healed. Didier, with Mr Holyoake, on the ground that his paper was hemost Frenchmen, rejoiced in the hope of a new order of government, until the excesses of the 10th of naturally, but somewhat bitterly for a philosopher, August opened the eyes of those who sought not declaims against the moral, (or, it you will, gentle, their own aggrandisement but the realisation of their dreams of political perfection. Later, at a church-defying Frances Wright. We beg to comperiod when courage was rare, and sound polities fort Mr Holyoake by the assurance that the Reasoner were rarer still, Paul Didier was one of the few who will lose nothing by the withdrawal of Madame courted the perilous honour of defending the king, d'Arusmont's lectures, that is, if we may take the and we are assurred by his son, Simon Didier, that only one fully reported as a sample of the stock. Its caused a protest to be printed beneath the will of the Martyr-King.

From that day, (whether from calculation, conviction, or impulse, we cannot now say,) Didier's part | well for the fame of the latter, if the former no more was chosen. An advocate of monarchy and religion, he was at the head of that constellation of noble and gallant spirits who, amidst the horrors of the numbers of the Reasoner we give the following ex- with the enemy-but one loud acclaim rent the air as long time past Mr Gammage and his friends have been reign of terror, fought and conspired to save France tracts: from the misfortunes into which misrule had plunged | CHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL LAWS OF DIET. her. He also took part in the heroic defence of the city of Lyons, and when it surrendered, a price was set on his head, and he escaped under a feigned name, to Marseilles, where he joined a confederation, and began that fatal study of plots and counter-plots. political intrigues, correspondence and conspiracies, for which, indeed, he seems to have had a natural genius, but which, nevertheless, cost him his head twenty years afterwards.

Didier returned to Paris about five years afterwards, the interval having been passed partly in growth, and at that time they have attained their maxi-Switzerland and Germany, partly in attendance at the wandering court of the Count de Provence. The Directory had replaced the Convention, and Didier soon found himself connected with many noble families, returned, like himself from exile, and to whom common misfortune, and similar opinions

made him a welcome guest. It may readily be supposed he was not backward in the plots now formed for restoring the exiled family. He published, in the summer of 1799, a pamph!et entitled, 'The Hope and Prayer of the French' -(L'Esprit et le Vœu des Français)-a direct appeal in favour of the Bourbous. This was followed, in equal to that thrown off. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen 1802, by a manifestoheaded, On the Return to Reare contained so abundantly in all articles of food, that ligion, a production remarkable only for a very flat- there is little fear of a failure of these elements; but tering dedication to Napoleon. He now continued this is not the case with the other elements enumeto unite himself with Montalivet, Fouche, and others, rated. who were likely to receive proots of imperial favour, and was soon named one of the professors of a new college founded at Grenoble. From this time to 1814 the name of Paul Didier disappeared from the po-

We will resume our notice of this extraordinary man next week.

THE LABOURER, A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by Feargus mill-street, Haymarket.

well repay perusal. A poem, by Ernest Jones, Esq., muscles and cellular tissue, phosphate of lime is equally it will oblige an old Chartist. There is such a devil a continuation of 'The Insurrections of the Work- so for the bones, and sulphur and sodium for the bile. of a kick-up here about our lovely Sovereign coming to ing Classes,' the conclusion of 'The Confessions of a King,' a continuation of 'The Romance of a quires from food; but if that food does not also contain People,' and a second legal article on the iniquitous a sufficiency of lime, diarrhea and weakness of the Game Laws, comprise the principal contents of bones ensue. Many disorders of the system arise from this number. In another column we have given a deficiency of sulphur in the food, and the consequent soul-stirring extract from the 'Romance of a People,' non-secretion of bile, into which production it enters. soul-stirring extract from the 'Romance of a People,' detailing the events that immediately followed the The obvious remedy to prevent these effects is to alteroutburst of the Polish insurection of the 29th No-

It is with very great pleasure we notice this useful magazine, which presents monthly a mass of information on many subjects of great importance to all in a commercial country like England. Dissenting, as our principles compel us to do, from some of the views set forth by these who advocate emigration, it is but fair to say that the articles on these subjects are than twenty parts in the hundred are nitrogenous, or can written, both with ability and fidelity. There is a letter from 'An Old Australian Colonist,' on second-pounds, but little more than a sixth is pure nitrogen. If ary runishment and convict discipline, which contains some truly valuable remarks. We would gladly quote the article, did our limits permit us to do so, but must content curselves with the following observations on the 'New System' of transportation:-

At length, came the new system of transportation, one of the features of which was to send all the convicts, formerly divided between the great colony of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land into the latter colony alone. But coupled with this, two 'main principles' of action were established, of which Lord Stanley thus spoke in a despatch addressed by his lordship in July, 1814, to the late Sir Eardley Wilmot .-

First, each convict should undergo a severe preliminary punishment, consisting in great part of a life of seclusion from society at large; and, secondly, this punishment should be progressively mitigated in such a manner as to afford an invigorating hope of further relief, and an animating motive to good conduct, until the convict should at length be restored to all the privileges of his fellow-subjects. All this is reasonable enough; but 'in the practical measures which followed,' we see the worst features of the old system only revived with endless aggravation. The evil of mutual contamination was great indeed under the old system; but it extended chiefly to the convicts condemned to the service of the government. An assigned man, of good disposition, punishment an improved character, with settled habits of useful industry. Even the bad were not without a tion, reflection, and experience will furnish the best visable for them to use more moderate language in their

the contamination of a gang. a life of 'seclusion from society at large,' has be in conducted, has been to throw large bodies of criminals, numbering amongst them the most depraved and hard. dened, into the 'exclusive society of each other,' The preliminary punishment at Norfolk Island, and the probationary process in Van Diemen's Land, kave constituted a collegiate course of vice, which all were constrained to go through as, so to speak, the preparation for graduating in virtue. The result has been that a far greater degree of 'unjust inequality,' as regards severity of punishment, has existed, than at any former time; while, instead of a system conducive to reform, we have had one which affords only a solution of the diabolical problem, how criminals can be made most completely

and irrecoverably criminal. Such is the result of the laws made ostensibly for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals!

· Ellerman's Reminiscences of the Island of Cuba events cannot have forgotten the alarming conspi-racy at Grenoble in May, 1816—which had for its Ground chiest the realesting of Nevelence of the

street.

The best tale in the present number of this excellent Journal appears to us to be 'The Brite and the Bridal,' which is said to be a true tale of an election from the charming pen of Mary Leman Gillies. It is well worth the price of the whole volume, and, indeed would be so did it contain only one sentence which we would grave in letters of brass on the hearts of the people. 'I read, the other day, that the people deserved no better laws than they submitted to, but when laws are once made they must be of the most daring conspiracies recorded in modern submitted - what the people have to do is to mind who they set up to make laws for them.' But this is is as ridiculous as total indulgence of any description a sentiment with which the people of England are, would be. gradually indeed, but surely, acquiring. They have proved it in the recent contests. They will prove it

Caldwell's Musical Journal.

monising and elevating amusement,

sage, Paternoster Row. That the writers in this publication are clever men, few would be disposed to question, but we must confess we doubt their wisdom when we see them hotly engaged in discussing the systems of dreamers cause of (real) 'civil and religious liberty.'
The series of lectures by Madame d'Arusmont,

after the delivery of the fourth of 'the course.' Inwonder at, as we perceive that the audiences however select, were by no means numerous. To render ality. imperious necessity sometimes led him into conduct lectures, delivered or intended to be delivered, in neath the leafless trees and the inclement sky, before the influence of some one or other political party.' frightened her from continuing the connection with terodox! Upon this Mr Holyoake, (see No. 57,)not unmerits may be quickly described,— words, words, the distorted ghost of Frances Wright, and it will be of his Russians were flying to the frontier.

obtrudes herself upon the public.

BY JACOB DIXON.

Animals differ especially from vegetables in attaining, at a period of their growth, more or less variable in each and windows -old age poured its blessings on the con. | prompted him to extend the hand of fellowship to sespecies, a maximum size, beyond which they are not quering heroes. susceptible of increase. Vegetables, on the contrary, tality. This difference on the part of animals is due to becoming irresponsible dictator; while the provisional Star of the 7th of August, we should wish to see a the tact that all animals waste more or less; in youth mum size. Animals are then said to have attained their full growth. The chemist, on examining the composition of this waste, finds it to consist of oxygen, hy- active service; and proclamations issued to the Palatine sby.'-Ed. N. S.] drogen, carbon, and nitrogen, which may be called em. Councils, directing them to meet the Diet on the eighsodium, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, and other ele. taken, from which there could be no return. ments. Now, as the composition of the waste of animals is known, the supply requisite for replacement in the form of food becomes a matter of no difficult calculation. Young animals must get a supply of these elements greater in amount than the quantity they excrete or great to avenge its wrongs. throw off; and adults must obtain a quantity at least

Succulent roots, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, and outbreak of the insurrection, and excited great atten-Jerusalem artichokes, require to be taken in enormous quantities to give as much nitrogen as is contained in made the victim. comparatively small weights of the cereal grains, such as litical world; but perpetually engaged in forming wheat, barley, cats, maize, or of the leguminous seeds, and though he found it difficult to gain access to men in away the mone; of the nothing but 000 (or No. intrigues, or conceiving projects which were to confer such as peas, and beans; while, on the contrary, they office, yet the warm manner in which he was welcomed people for purposes to which thing!) benefits on a gigantic scale on the public, he ne- contain a much larger proportion of lime. Peas contain by society in general, and the spirited tones assumed by the people are generally glected his private affairs, was involved in debt, a much smaller, and wheat a much larger proportion of the English press in behalf of his outraged country, and contracted obligations not yet discharged, even for sums of the most trifling description, borrowed for sums of the most trifling description, borrowed to the quantity of nitrogen is not there. The cause of those exiles, implicated in the conspiracy building as large as the building fore enough in discriminating all the other requisite ele- of Lukasinski, or other equally hapless attempts, and building as large as the acres—its present extent ments of food. Saussure has indeed shown that no sul- who had fled from the fate that was denounced or British Museum was not is anything but sufficient to phur is contained in many of the cereal grains,

Now the animal body is a consistent whole: it is ne-

should be equally nourished. It will not do to feed the muscles alone, or the bones alone, or the secretive or-O'Connor, M.P., and Ernest Jones, Esq. August. gans alone. Each part must receive a suitable and com-London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind-pensating supply in proportion to its waste. In proportion as this is not done, debility, emaciation, or death, is The contents of this number of the Labourer will the inevitable result. If nitrogen be required for the nate and combine different kinds of food; to supply the deficiency of particular elements in one kind by the excess of them in another. Thus, by mixing wheat, peas. Simmond's Colonial Magazine. London: Simmonds and turnips, for instance, we supply, what is deficient in and Ward, Foreign and Colonial Office, Barge. the peas of phosphoric acid, by its excess in the wheat, and we make up what is absent in them of sulphur and | interfere in the internal policy of weak states, therefore lime by the excessive quantity of these contained in the | we will interfere in that of the strong !- nothing of the turnips. Thus, in flesh, in grain, and in the leguminous seeds, we have an abundant source of nitrogen; but the succulent roots and leaves, although of little worth for the aitrogen they contain, are of great value for yielding lime, sulphur, and phosphoric acid. According to the analysis of flesh by Berzeluis and Braconnot, not more pounds, but little more than a sixth is pure nitrogen. If we, therefore, take one hundred pounds of meat, and subtract one-third for the bones, then subtract from the remaining sixty-six four-fifths for non-nitrogenous and innutritious materials, and divide by six, we get a quotient | whose fleets swept the seas from the Hoangho to the equal to two and a fraction per cent. of nitrogen as the Hudson, and whose armies have laid the imperial guard quantity of it contained in meat. Now, the cereal grains | of France beneath her bayonets? contain generally more than two per cent. of nitrogen, and the leguminous seeds from four to five per cent. It follows that butchers' m-at is not intrinsically more nutritions than wheat or maize, and only half as much as peas or beaus, its advantage being chiefly in its being it maintained a suitable policy, and formed a suitable I never saw anything so well calculated to diminish the that has been said we must conclude that in order to sustain healthy animal life, it is necessary to combine the armies, and took the Russian fortresses, and established heaven for long life and prosperity to all such as Feargus gation, it was discovered that the supposed several essential ingredients in articles of food, so as to itself as a free and powerful kingdom—then England O'Connor. give to the animal a due proportion of the several ele- would transfer its relations of amity from the fallen ments necessary for his different organs and secretions: Soups, and other diluted foods, are of value only in proportion to the solid articles of real nutriment contained in them. Every reader must have heard of the experi- the press, and the people. They spoke the language of ment of starving a dog upon beef tea. The distribution | honour and honesty, but the people have been trampled of soup to the poor is quite a favourite project among by monopoly, and the press has turned the venal instruthe benevolent, with, more or less, the same result as that | ment of corruption, of the experiment upon the poor dog. This is the result

of the miserable conjunction of charity with cheapness.

answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter. chance of amendment. The assigned servant might, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, answer, and constitute the best guide in this matter, and constitute the best guide in this matter. perate latitude and insular position of England, would were offered. Non-interference prevailed, and the relanot be healthful for him at the poles any more than it tions of the country remained 'uncomplicated.' vere preliminary punishment, consisting in great part of would be in the tropics. To whatever part of the world solute, but simply relative to the climate and other conditions dependent upon climate, such as productions of the soil, habits of the natives, &c.

All organisations, vegetable as well as animal, being composed but of few elements, and all being reciprocally interconvertible, it might be a priori supposed that all posteriori, by experience, that such is not the fact. I was were Cracow itself !-- Kosciusko handkerchiefs and So- | ple than Mr Owen's. The free traders had begun to once recommending a disciple of the late Mr Greaves, who had a child suffering from scrofulous disease, to let shouts, balls, processions, dances and gensd'armes, disgas, both consist of the same elements; but the difference half of the sentence; but does nothing to enforce it in the preportions of the elements of these compounds -spoke volumes for the chivalry of that tremendous makes a difference of life and death in the breathing of nation! them. That particular form in which the elements are presented in meat is the form of food which, in this island,

this particular form of disease. sisting of meat, bread, and ordinary culinary vegetables, pagain! Meanwhile addresses from the French to the and with no other weight or measure, than the feeling of Polish nation were multiplied by the press, and Russia appetite, comfortable satisfaction, and cheerful refresh- must have trembled at these-words and paper ment. If this feeling of comfort and cheerfulness continues after the food has been taken, then the right the manliness of butterfly courts and counting-house quantity, as well as quality, has been taken. Surely the governments. collective instincts and experience of millions for ages are sufficient guides for aiding us to rules of conduct in the affair of eating and drinking; surely we want no new lights, no fanciful theories of total abstinence from flesh meat, no total abstinence from fermented drink. Your totalists, of any description, are totally absurd. Total abstinence

would be.

Newton Abbott.—A pauper, by name Richard Guadger, was lately removed from the Taunton Union, to that of Newton Abbott, and had not been long in the latter place before he threw himself out of the window, and died in a few hours after. An to and, brings to his important task the and of a creating head and a sound judgment, as well as some facilities for arriving at truth, which have resulted partly from good fortune, but mainly from diligent and careful investigation. Not only has he consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal, and public record in which the consulted every journal in quest was held on the body, and from the every the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary in the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary in the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary in the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning the jury came to the following verdict—'That the London morning the jury came to the following verdict—'That the little in a fit of temporary in the jury came to the following verdict—'That the little in a fit of tempora inquest was held on the body, and from the evidence, human food. the bastile.

Public Instructor.

THE POLISH INSU'RRECTION OF 1830.

From the Romance of a L'ople, now publishing in A grand pageant closed the hirst day of liberty—the procession of the council to the bank, where Prince Lubeck thought it would be more out of the reach of popular clamour. The line of senators, and the through different means, but the mischief of it is, that thronging masses, extended over a space of two miles, in so doing, we are too apt to encourage that feeling of proceeding slowly en account of the great age of the jealousy which blinds our judgments and is destructive venerable Niemcewicz, the bard of Poi and. When the of the best interests of our cause. I will, however, venpeople saw their national poet thus advancing beneath ture to say, that but few men look otherwise than with the banner of liberty, they rent the air with acclamaand not very dignified conclusion. That lady who had undertaken to explain the whole history and mystery of 'The Mission of England,' broke down gallant general Sierawski joined the patriots in the even. ing, and was appointed military governor of Warsaw; to the work, let us have no more words without deeds, night, Chlopicki himself espoused the cause of nation-

That night, when triumphant joy sat throned in Warsaw, a stern and gloomy man might be seen resting be-Duke Constantine and his consort, the Princess Lowiczka.

After an interval of auxious suspense, Colonel Zamoyski appeared before the prince, stating that the people and the army believed the Grand Dake was forcibly detaining the Polish Chasseurs who had accomimplicating himself with his brother, but a mighty sound little objection to it on the ground of expense. Think came beeming down the road; it was the advancing of the effect the taking to the voll but a few men of

beyond that I cannot answer for your life.' C. nstantine wrote the order.

'Remember,' said the Princess, 'his imperial high. ness permits, but does not authorise their departure. Horatio!' In short, Madame d'Arusmont is but approaching countrymen, Constantine and the remnant

Memorable was the meeting between the returning soldiers and their comrades in arms. The former hung From almost the only reasonable article in these their heads with shame, to think they should have sided cheers welcomed their return to liberty. That morning Warsaw was a festal place. All its

The fifth of December beheld the revolution estacontinue to increase in bulk as long as they retain vi. blished, by Chlopicki seizing the reins of power, and some of the parties named in Mr O'Connor's letter in the

the growth is greater than the waste; but in all, a period toryski, the Castellan Kochanowski, General Pac. arrives when the waste becomes exactly equal to the Niemcewicz, the bard, Lelewell the teacher, and the deputies Dombrowski and Ostrowski. nation : all disbanded officers and men were called into so warm as Mr O'Connor is, we say 'Once bit, twice

phatically the organic elements, together with calcium, teenth of December. Thus, the last decisive step was Constantine, with the imperial troops, was permitted to retire unmolested from Poland-a great and gene rous, though an impolitic act. But, in that hour, the

nation was too happy to punish its enemies, and felt too The fortresses of Zamosc and Modlin capitulated, and Poland, for the time, was free.

While Poland was doing this for European liberty. Polish envoy with distinction. Many may yet remember | 'improving' the Windsor 000 (or Nothing!) Polish nobleman who visited London shortly after the Estate, £250,000!

He was received with distinction by the aristocract. formed, subscriptions raised, and lofty names were couple with a small family, crowd on - 000 (or No. pessary, for the maintenance of health, that all the parts | advertised in the papers, as bestowing donatives towards | £ 50,000. the Polish fund (although what became of the fund it. | Such are the effects of class legislation; or rather, self was never exactly understood); balls were given in such are some specimens of the same. A Parliament behalf of the suffering exiles (although, most of the proceeds were spent in the arrangements of the festival): figurantees, copphees, and premieres danseuses danced the Cracovienne and the Mazurka at his Majesty's not neglect the house of a Shakespeare! the bridge of Theatre; from Sadler's Wells to Surrey, the playbills millions! or expect that thousands could conveniently

-rondes de jamb! It is true the government never gave an open support but then they could not commit themselves!-they could not fly in the face of great, allied, and powerful sovereigns, who had been in the habit of visiting St afford saug sinecures for tax-eaters; but if there is aught turde dinners at the Mansion-house! It is true, minis. every Briton will resent such insult by declaring, at ters never propounded anything distinctly: never made any pledge or promise; never said, the treatment to Poland is an outrage to humanity and an insult to enlightened governments: never said, we emancipate the black slave, and therefore the white one shall be free : we kind. But they did say, (in secret, however,) if we bestir ourselves for Poland, then Russia may cry 'Ireland!' to our teeth; and as we have tyrannised, and do tyrannise, and intend still further to tyrannise over the latter country, we had best not say a word about the former. Notwithstanding, they did much; even Royalty went to see the Polish ballet : cabinet-ministers dined at Polish dinners at the Mansion-house, and the fair lady of a high dignitary of the state was the first to introduce a Polish pelisse, from the ashes of which phoenix rose the

present polka. What more could be expected from a government

But they actually did even more than this! A secretary of state told an under-secretary, who told a private | Commissioner of the British Co operative Land Com- of variegated spots, and the toes are grown together secretary to tell a secretary of a Polish Association, to pany, authorised by Act of Parliament for the purpose of on each foot. inform the Polish envoy, that if Poland really rose, and if establishing these villages in all parts of the country, for more easily digested and assimilated. It is, besides, the government, the English people would, in that case, act | poor rates? Any man of common sense can see that nafinest tonic stimulant to the nervous system. From all towards Poland in a suitable manner; the meaning of ture designed that all creation should live by the produce which was, that if Poland rose and beat the Russian of the soil. The prayers of millions will ascend to which had been excavated; but upon further investi-

Russia to the triumphant Poland. Justice must, however, be done to the great elements of British nationality-at that time, but subordinate-

In the meantime the Russian ambassador made some stringent observations, and even delivered a note from And now, does the reader ask for clear, positive, abso- his government. Accordingly, hints were dropped from certain quarters to certain editors, that it would be adtions of the country, and certain inducements, too,

> This noble effort of sound and lofty statesmanship is still the glory of the party from whose ranks it

emanated. The Parisans, however, far outdid us. They ran into an enthusiaem of valour! The students of the Ecole Polytechnique talked of marching from Paris through Germany, Prussia, and Poland to Warsaw, how the plan is appreciated in the remote corner of without even asking the leave of the armies of the conorganised substances would form equally good food to federation, Vienna or Berlin! The theatres—they were any one other organised substance; but it is proved a like so many bits of Poland! The Boulevards-they bieski robes, cakes, loaves, and pâtes à la polonnaise, the child's principal food be meat, when he said, 'but cussions in the chambers, that never came to a result, wheaten bread contains the same elements: to this I and proud inscriptions over cabarets that- France dereplied, 'Yes, and common air, and the nitrous acid crees the liberty of Poland,' with omission of the latter

And then their leading men! (French satesmen are not more punctilious about their promises than ours),is indispensably required for the prevention and cure of they actually did promise-(not those in office, but those The People's Journal. John Bennett, 69, Fleet- in this climate, and with the constitutions inherited by us North!'—let the Poles but rise; the Gallic eagle had Such is the courage—such is the honesty—such is

THE YANKER PEDLAR, - 'See here, Mister, don't you want tew buy something in my line tew-day? 've got a new machine for picking bones out of fishes. shirt off for a hull week .'- New York Globe. THE AGE OF MIRACLES .- The news contained in

the London morning papers of Tuesday, travels to

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Stoney Stratford, August 11th. DEAR Sis,-I am glad to perceive that at the present moment there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Chartist body, to merge their little differences in the great and paramount question of democratic reform. This is as it should be; we may be seeking the Charter eatisfaction and delight on the return of Mr O'Connor We must instantly begin to make preparations for ano. ther, and a more vigorous assault on the citadel of corruption; I would make a suggestion, which, if acted upon will reflect lasting credit on the Chartist body.

We all remember the great petition signed by 3,300,000 persons; suppose there are only 300,000 of that number the pages of the Reasoner, described as 'all but the the barrier of Mockotow, and with him one, long used will subscribe 1s. each towards an Rection Fund, the oly press open to the popular use, and removed from to luxury, one young and fair; it was the Grand same to be paid, (if the sabscribers think fit) by instalhands of the Central Election and Registration Committee. I am not much acquainted with the expenses of taking candidates to the poll, but I will take it to be on the average £100; this will enable the Chartists to take panied him, and urged their immediate dismissal to re- to the poll 150 advocates of their rights. Now this oin their comrades. Constantine hesitated; he feared may be so easily done, that I think there can be but the right stamp has produced on the electors; judge 'You have but a moment to decide in,' said Zamoyski, then of the effect which would be produced if 150 of the same were brought to the contest. Let this or a more efficient system be adopted, Stoney Stratford will I know, do its part, and it may be adopted, without injuring in the slightest degree the glorious movement for While the Chasseurs were marching to meet their the Land. Onward, Chartists, onward, in the glorious struggle, for liberty and victory is yours. I remain, Mr Editor, in the giant cause of democracy

R: G: CAMMEAGE. [We are glad to learn that Mr Gammage has at length began to see the sound policy of 'deeds not words.' For a they fell into the line of the procession, and tumultuous acting upon the opposite policy, and have done, if not Patriot. much, at least all they could do to thwart the progress of the men of 'deeds.' We can rightly appreciate the New York, born in Cummington, Hampshire county, youth, beauty, and valour graced the streets, balconies, generous nature of Mr O'Connor, which has so often ceders and factionists, nevertheless, we must be permitted day of June, in the year 1777, and was seventy years to say, that before we would consent to shake hands with government had been self-instituted by prince Czar- course of action directly the opposite to that hitherto pursued by O'Brien and Co., for at least as long a time as than eight pounds, and had been choked by its they have been factious and mischievous. Then-having prey. gone through that necessary probation-we would say, Ageneral summons to arms was addressed to the let bygones be bygones. In the meantime, not being quite brought sundry pretty presents from her Majesty.

CLASS LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. ENEMY TO CLASS LEGISLATION, -Suffer, me through the medium of your Journal, to ask the public to LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS!

For purchasing the house For the proposed removal of houses (or inhabi- in which was born one of tante) at Windsormore out the greatest poets England of the whiff and wind of or the world ever had, viz what did Europe for Poland? True, it treated the royalty, and for otherwise Immortal Shakespeare!-

For erecting New Houses For erecting a new tion on account of the tyranny of which he had been of Parliament, for class Bridge at Westmiuster, aflegislaters to pass class ie- ter all but demolishing the gislation laws in, and vote old one,-No Thousands!

thing!)

and also the words, 'For ever constant.' which really represented the people, whilst it would not neglect royalty, or the state, in anything which it was necessary for either royalty or the state to have, would Saturdays. teemed with Polish names, and the audiences applianded recreate themselves on thirty acres! no, it would not be speare and the additions to Primrose Hill Park, if the people will purchase them. Of course, such 'care' would James's, feasting off banquets at Windsor castle, and of British manliness left in British hearts, I trust that pondent of the Boston Post says, that he has ridden a least, that the government which would not save the house of Shakespeare is not worthy of its care!

Yours, against class legislation, HENRY DOWLL GRIFFITHS. Marylebone, August 18, 1847.

THE LAND COMPANY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR - Having watched with intense interest the

Rise and Progress of the co-operative Land Company, and the disinterested exertions of that friend to mankind, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, to whom the working classes of this country are so much indebted, that I am only astonished before. Now, so positive am I of his good intentions, that I would volunteer to become his 'bondsman,' if he that city, was struck by the lightning, and rewas in want of one, to the amount of thousands. I have mained insensible for several hours, but ultimately this day taken out a four-acre share, merely to help one | recovered. of my people on to the land. But allow me to ask, why are not meetings called, and petitions got up and forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., praying that the Land Plan may be extended through the country, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq , M. P. be appointed her Majesty's while the lower part of his body has the appearance

I am, sir, your obedient servant, Liverpool, Aug. 9, 1847.

THE LAND PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,-I most heartily congratulate you upon the rapid advance of the Land Plan. I have been long an advocate of the Land question from my being more or less connected with the Socialists, since 1822, in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London, where several attempts at practical illustration, I am sorry to say, have uniformly proved abortive; notwithstanding the thousands of pounds expended, all gone! without securing on a solid basis, a single home for a single individual-not even a kennel | Wick. to the poorest dog. I however rejoice to find that many of the friends to social advancement have sallied round the Chartist Land standard in the noble cause of political as well as social progress. For several months past have been favoured with the Star through a friend, which I re-post to one person or other in the country. From one correspondent, in Scotland, whose letter bears date July 17th, I extract the following paragraphs, to show Nairn: 'I,' says the writer, 'approve of Mr O'Connor's Land Plan. It is a much surer way to benefit the peoact upon it in a modified form, but they abandoned it as soon as they had attained their object. The tendency of legislation, however, has been lately, and in the next parliament will be, popular. But the law of entail wil not for some time admit of such a subdivison of the highlands as would suit your views. Besides, the natives subsisting mostly on charity, are in no condition to accept of the sounding title of laird. The forty shillings franchise on which the Land Plan is founded was never trusted to the Scotch. The Irish had it, but bartered it for Emancipation.' I have been much gratified in readthis particular form of disease.

who expected to be)—that France would sympathise, of poesy is doing its work in freedom's cause. Wishing all France would sympathise with the 'France of the you, and all embodied in the cause of page's redemntion. you, and all embodied in the cause of man's redemption. The second steam-ship of the American line to the greatest success. I am respectfully yours,

W. CAMEBON. Hounslow, August 2nd, 1847. THE LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Respected Sir, — I have great pleasure in informing you that the minutes of our last meeting, authorising the trustees to withdraw the money of the Manchester 4th brauch of the Journeymen Steam Engine Machine Makers' Now, I tell you it's a leetle the cleverest thing yew and Millwrights' Friendly Society, from Sir Benjamin ever did see. All yew have to dew, is to set it on a Heywood's bank, and the placing of the same in the Land table and turn a erank, and the fish flies down your throat, and the bones right off the other way. Well, the country 'greenhorn' got hold of it the lath. You will also find enclosed a copy of our rules, arise, as several other cargoes are said to have been other day, and he got turning the crank the wrong way, and I tell you the way the bones flew down that ar feller's throat could'nt be beat: why, it stuck that feller so full of bones, that he couldn't get his of any of the money may be required. I am also rewith the names of our trustees in the second page, signed of any of the money may be required. I am also requested to draw your attention to the ninth rule, which relates to our banking of money as a branch, and to request that you will anknowledge the receipt of this letter Edinburgh on the same day, and returns to Newcas- and rules; and send us the best method of transmitting tle, in the Scotsman, by Wednesday afternoon!— the money (six hundred and twenty nounded to you with the least expense, as our object is to show to society ted every journal, and public record in which the conspiracy of Grenot'le is referred to, but he has had access to private correspondence, secret family records and notes, and has questioned some of the survivors who were engaged in that plot, as well as otherwise and paration. Not only has ne consultation from his wife. He was 62, and his wife of Denmark is said to have ordered at large, the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank over the present, and thereby set an example worth following by the rest of the trade, and for twelve months was unable to work when once set going, it will be specified in that plot, as well as otherwise the paration from his wife. He was 62, and his wife of Denmark is said to have ordered at large, the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank over the present, and thereby set an example worth foil that his example might help to overcome the present watering season, and a wind the react of the trade, and for twelve months was unable to work by the rest of the trade, for I feel confident that his example might help to overcome the present watering season, and a will less that his own table, in the hope of visitors at Whithy has greatly interest of the trade, and for twelve months was unable to work the present watering season, and a large of the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the trade, and thereby set an example worth foil that his example might help to overcome the present watering season, and a large of the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the trade, and thereby set an example worth foil that his example might help to overcome the present watering season, and a large of the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the large, the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the large, the wind the record of the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the large, the wind the record of the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank the large, the wind the present watering th

on in another branch in Manchester; and I think, Sir. after you may have read this to your Conference, now assembled, that some of them will strike while the iron is hot, and I do expect something from David Morrison, although at present a stranger to me, for I think that Swindon cannot lay behind with him there.

I am, sir, yours respectfully, GEORGE SAMUEL OFFORD. 3, Church-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester. August 15, 1847.

A VOICE FROM AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir.-You will much oblige the members of this branch, by inserting in next Saturday's Star, the follows ing letter, received from one of Mr O'Connor's old guards. now resident in the United States.

We are yours very respectfully, THE MEMBERS OF NO. 1 BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Leicester, August 16, 1847. TO P. O'CONNOB, EFQ. Siz,-1 have three single grains of barley in my

garden. One will produce 70 heads, another 45, and the other 42. I am thinking of sending it to you for your cottagers; and from this single grain you will be able to ments of Ed. per month. This will amount in the course think I could produce 150 bushels from one acre in one of twelve menths to £15,000; the same to be placed in the search in the search it will be any benefit to you in furtherance of your object, I will thankfully send it, and a letter with it, to give you anidea how to plant it, as I understand farming thoroughly. You may have this sort of barley in England; if you have, and do not know its power of production. I shall have obtained one objectin making it known to you. If Mr O'Conner thinks well. to receive a letter from me, 1 will give him my opinion. upon wheat, barley, and oats.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, Jonathan Bunny. Norman-row, Alleghany City, July 11th, 1847.

Bariries.

A woman recently died in this town, whose weight was upwards of three hundred pounds. Her coffin measured thirty-two inches in width, was so large that the corpse had to be taken out of the house to be placed in it, neither the doors nor windows being wide enough to admit it .- Quiney. Muss,

Mr William Reed, of Carlton, Orleans county, Massachussetts, was the seventh child of his parents. and born the seventh day of the week, the seventh old on the seventh day of June, 1847.

Nairn Mirror mentions that a labourer lately found on the beach a large codfish, which had unsuccess. fully attempted to swallow a grilse weighing more

A Mexican vessel, arrived at Dartsmouth, has amongst which are a monkey, a ma-cow, an anteater, a lizard, and an alligator! Several hundred acres of land in the neighbour-

hood of Aberdeen have been sown with flax, as an experiment, with a view to introduce the culture of the plant into Scotland, if it should thrive and yield a good crop. Several flax spinners and manufacturers have interested themselves in this trial, and one of them has sown a field of sixty acres with flax, which promises an early and abundant harvest. The Jews residing at Constance are to be admitted to all the rights of citizenship.

The fares on the Eastern Counties Railway were raised last week nearly 25 per cent. All paragraphs in newspapers referring to advertisements are now subject to the usual advertising A few days since, the excavators employed on the

Monmouth and Hereford Railway, near Caerleon, found a stone coffin containing a skeleton and a small glass bottle, which seems to have been made at a very remote period. Mr Henry Ra'ph, a yeoman of Bayher, near Stur-

him in the water, until he sank to rise no more. The editor of an American paper, the 'Charleston dreaded, was espoused with warmth; committees were large enough for a 'single recreate a Primrose Hill Evening News,' says that he has in his possession a gold ring, which was found in a large black fish, while it was being prepared for the table. Upon it are cut two doves, in the act of 'billing and cooing,'

> keep a Sunday school twice a week-Tuesdays and A Copenhagen newspaper, called the Kjochenhavns Posten, was seized on the 5th inst, because it contained some observations on the recent trial before

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will

a shabby government! Government has declared itself | the Chamber of Peers of France, which were thought quite willing to 'take care of 'both the house of Shake. | c. | c. | cultited to give offence to the French government and people. A portion of one of the streets in Fayetteville, North Carolina, is paved with resin : and a corres-

> horse and driven a carriage over this novel pavement, which makes an excellent road. The Russians are said to have discovered coal mines in the Caucasus, near a village called Oulongour, and it is expected that this discovery will facilitate their

conquest of the country, as they have hitherto suffered a great want of fuel for their steamers on the Circassian coast. In some districts of Servia, it is customary, upon the death of one of two brothers whose birthdays fall in

the same month, to fasten the surviver to the dead body, until he adopts, in his deceased brother's stead a stranger, by whom he is released. During a thunder storm which visisted Norwich that his very excellent Land Plan has not been adopted on Monday week, a tanner, who was employed in adjusting the sails of a bark mill, at Heigham, near

> A boy three years old, who is being exhibited in London, has the upper part of his person entirely covered with flexible hair, two inches in length, and shaded as the most beautiful colours of the rainbow:

Much interest was lately excited in the United States, by an announcement that plates of mica, covered with hieroglyphics of different colours, had been found in one of the ancient Indian mounds

hieroglyphics were only natural discolorations of the The Gazette Musicale of Paris says, that an American theatre, the first which has ever been established, has been opened at Constantinople. The plays performed are stated to be pantomimes, of which the subjects are taken from the histories of Napoleon, Alexander the Great, the kings of Armenia, Noah, Abraham, Jacob, and the patriarchs.

A Carlisle paper mentions that an apple-tree in full bloom is now growing in a garden at Little Brough-A meeting of the architects of Germany will be weighing sixty-three pounds was lately caught off

Tom Thumb is said to be building a splendid mansion in Connecticut, with the view of retiring from public life. A proposal has been made to establish a general

museum of scripture in London, on the model of that The assistant turnkey of the Carmarthenshire gaol has been committed for trial, on a charge of having aided a prisoner named Evans, who was accused of

horse stealing, to make his escape from that prison.

A meeting has been held in New York, to consider the propriety of adopting some measures to honour the memory of Stephene Daye, the first printer in the United States.

A short time since, a seaman, while bathing, was devoured by a shark in the harbour of Corfu, where a fish of that kind had never before been The harvest of wheat, barley, and oats, in the north of Spain, has been very abundant, but the

crops of maize are said to have suffered severely from Some pens which had been found in an ancient

Egyptian tomb, have been sown, and are said to Southampton and Bremen, the Lafayette, was to

have been launched on Tuesday last, The Saxon government has recalled the prohibia tion to distil spirits from corn and potatoes, which had been temporarily established during the late dearth.

During the last year, there were issued in the United Kingdom, 3,515,097 post-office money orders, the amount of which came to £7,071,056. The German papers mention that a dreadful fire broke out on the 3rd inst., at Obervicehtach, in the

Upper Palatinate, and destroyed fifty of the principal houses; but happily no lives were lost.

A cargo of rooting tiles, the first ever imported in-

shipped. A French surgeon states that, by fitting bedsteads with glass feet, and isolating them about eighteen inches from the wall of the apartment, he has cured the patients sleeping on them of a host of nervous

The Pope has presented a gold medal to Mr Wag-horn, as a mark of approval of his efforts to promote international intercourse. It is said that this is the first medal which has ever been conferred upon a pro-

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OBSERVE.—In consequence of Mr Martin's removal to

Rew Swindon, from London, all communications and orders to be addressed to Mr William Rider, Star office.

TO TAILORS.

B. Read's New Patent Indicator for finding proportion and dispreportion in all systems of cutting. Cavents granted. April 22nd, 1847, signed by Messrs Pool and Capneal, Patent Office, 4, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. De-claration of same, signed by Sir G. Carrell, Knt., Lord

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best adapted to cover the manure with soil before th For the best Turnip Drill on the ridge, which shall possess the most approved method of Distributing Compost or other manures in a moist or dry state, quantity beingespecially considered. N.B —Other qualities bein equal, the preference will be given to the Drill which may be best adapted to cover the manure with soil be fore the seed is deposited For the best Hand Drilling Machine for Depositing Carrot, Mangold-wartzel, or Turnip Seed - Fice Sovereigns. For the best Scarifier or Grubber Ten Sourcegns. For the best Machine for making Draining Tiles or Pipes

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eference will be given to the Drill which may b

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Louisn, August 4th, 1847.

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NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

HEALTH OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ. M.P.

The announcement in our last of the state of Mr DUNCOMBE's health has, as we anticipated, excited general regret and sympathy, and in answer to numerous inquiries we are happy to state, that the covered as to be able to take a carriage airing, though still very much debilitated, and suffering severely from his cough. It is believed, however, that as yet no organic disease has shown itself, and that removal to a more genial climate for the winter may restore Mr DUNCOMBE to such a state of health as to enable him to take his place at the head of the Movement Party at the commencement of the next session. We sincerely hope that this may be the case, and that those who have been speculating on a vacancy in the Representation of Finsbury may long be disappointed. But it is right to add, that nothing but the greatest care and attention, and the entire abstinence from business of every kind, conjoined with the restorative and renovating influences of a mild and genial climate, will realise this hope. Those who feel gratitude to Mr DUNCOMBE for his past services, and who desire to have the benefit of them in future, ought, therefore. to abstain from troubling him with business at present; for such is the unconquerable spirit of the hon, member, that if any business makes its appearance he will attend to it, whatever may be the consequence. A word to the wise is enough-and, in conclusion, let us hope that future reports of the state of his health may be more cheering than the

In our speculations last week as to the probable character and career of the new Parliament, we omitted to notice one important element in its composition. The Irish elections have proved, in a manner not to be mistaken, that all classes in that country are now heartily united in the conviction that the union must be repealed. The perplexing nomenciature which has arisen out of the decomposition and recomposition of parties, and the desire to give an idea of the nature of the new combinations, was already sufficiently puzzling and curious, but to the list we have now to add that of Tory repealers. Several of the old Tory and large landed proprietors having been returned on the distinct ground of their conversion to the Repeal ranks; and the returns, as a whole, show a decided increase of members pledged to he support of Repeal,

This is a fact sugg stive of grave reflection on the part of the English people and English members of the legislature. If British rule is so defective, so injurious to Ireland, as to force the old aristocracy into the conviction that the only chance of their country being saved lies in the disseverment of its legislative union with England, the final issue cannot be far distant. That this is the creed of the great bulk of the people, nearly as passionately and sincerely held as the creed of the national faith, every one who knows anything of Ireland must be aware. The union of the aristocracy and the masses must give an immediate impetus to a movement, which might, perchance, ere this have been successful, had those who led it been honest and in earnest.

successors in Conciliation Hall may wish to follow in his footsteps, and copy that temporising policy, which, if not dictated by the basest motives, had at least the effect of benefitting individuals at the cost of arresting a great national movement, we believe that they will not be permitted to do so. It required all the magic of O'Connell's oratory, the recollection of his long and active public career, and the immense clerical and political machinery by which he swayed the masses of his countrymen, to keep them patient under his do-nothing or retrogade policy. The "family" are not likely to succeed in doing that which its founder broke down under. "Young Ireland," with its measured and cautious deference, in words at least, to the character and claims of the man who had been the leader of the Irish people for so many years, as to establish a claim on their gratitude sufficiently strong to prevent them from saying anything perso nally offensive, was yet a sharp thorn in O'Con-NEL's side—and, we have no doubt, helped to drive him into that exile in which he died. But whatever may have been the causes which induced them to act in that manner towards "The Liberator," they are bound by no such ties to "the family." Popular leadership is not, like the peerage, hereditary. The man who aspires to that position, must win it by his own powers, and his own exertions. John O'Connell, however ambitious of the post, has not as yet shown that he possesses the qualifications to:fill that position. On the other hand, the leaders of the "Young Ireland" party, who openly oppose him, and scoff at the idea of his being allowed to UXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL LAND head the struggle for nationality, whatever may be their other defects, are men of ability, earnestness, and purpose. They mean what they say; and one of the profs they do so, is to be found in the determination with which they insist that no Repealer, in or out of Parliament, shall accept office from an Anti-Repeal Government. The O'Connellites will not swallow that pledge. They hanker after the "flesh-pots of Egypt," having already had some tolerable slices shared among them, and probably looking upon a discreetly-managed Repeal agitation as a means of getting more. Though, for the present, their hereditary claims may appear to have given them the predominance in the elections over the more uncomprising and determined Young

Irelanders, it is not, we repeat, likely that this po-

licy will long continue to carry public support with

it. The general impulse which, without any effi-

cient central organisation or guidance, has returned

so many Repeal members-which has caused the

peasant, the shopkeeper, and the landlord, to fra-

terpise and unite their efforts, is not likely to ebb

and now at the will or convenience of a small

clique of persons, who presume upon the traditionary

by this country this year in alleviating its miseries, its affairs. and the really honest and warm-hearted sympathy evinced by all classes in its sufferings, the deep, deliberate, conviction is that, before Ireland can be legislated for properly, must be by an Irish Parliament. There is little to wonder at in the fact. It would, perhaps, be impossible to point out in history any instance in which immense sums were squandered in so deplorably ignorant and useless, if not mischievous, a manner, as were the funds granted by Parliament for the relief of Ireland. Good intentions were not wanting; but the practical knowledge how to carry them into effect evidently did not exist, and one of the first consequences of these very measures has been, as we see at this Election, to unite all classes of Irishmen in the conviction that the regeneration of Ireland can only be achieved through the medium of a Native Legislature.

That such a Parliament might, at its commence-

ment, commit mistakes, and fail in attaining the objects it had in view, may be granted to the opponents of Repeal; but this would be part of the process of that political self-education which is the only true source of political improvement—the only safe guarantee for permanent and substantial reforms. Ireland possesses all the requisites for becoming a great, powerful, and prosperous nation. What is it that prevents her from being so? There may be many other answers to the question, and we may hon, gentleman is this day (Thursday) so far re-ladmit that no one reason will satisfactorily and fully answer it; but this we say without fear of contradiction, that the want of that culture of the faculties, that spirit of independence and self-helpfulness, which are generated by the possession of the power of self-government, lies at the root. The first step, therefore, towards lifting Ireland up from the depths of pauperism into which she has sunk, is to give her that power. If we can help her to exercise it wisely, moderately, beneficially-and at the same time to aid substantially in carrying her over the transition period which must intervene between the acquisition of power, the knowledge how to use it properly, and the realisation of the plans suggested by that knowledge, let us do so, Ireland will be a brighter jewel in the British Crown, a better customer to our markets, and a more powerful ally in case of war, when she is the independent, equal, and prosperous portion of a great empire, than she disinfect the soil contained in it, and thus render ever can be while permitted to remain in her

> The Repeal of the Union is a question which the next Parliament will have to take up in earnest.

MAGISTRATES AND THE LAW. One of the follies of our legal administration, is intrusting it to the hands of the incompetent. The result is often tyrannical decisions, and exhibitions THE IRISH ELECTIONS .- REPEAL OF THE of folly; but never did magistrates pass a self-condemnatory verdict of incompetency on themselves more fully, than the sapient quidnuncs of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire have done, in the case of a common assault. We have given this otherwise trivial case a full report in another part of our paper, to show how ridiculous it is to intrust the decision of grave matters into the hands of those who profess themselves unable to decide on a case of common assault. Mr Mills accuses Mr Owen Cross of assaulting him-they fight. Mr Mills produces two witnesses, who do not depose to anything positive. Mr Cross produces five witnesses, who swear that he (Mr Cross) was the first assailed. The evidence appears simple enough, yet the magistrates decline to decide. and send it by indictment before the Sessions. Why do they not give Mr Cross the protection of the law. if innocent? Is it because Mr Cross is known to incline to Chartist principles? Why do they not punish him if culpable? Because popular feeling had been roused, and the once quiet agricultural slaves of Sleaford have awakened to a consciousness of their dignity as men. Yet these imbecile magistrates feel competent to decide on a case of manslaughter or of murder-at least, as far as committal or non-committal is concerned. Well might a number of men join the Land Company and the Charter, on the evening of the above-mentioned

The killing of Dodson, the Sleaford secretary to the Land Company, has roused the feelings of every friend of humanity; and certainly, a more ruffianly display of POLICE LAW never came under our knowledge. Of this circumstance, and the lengthy investigations that have ensued, as also of the extraordinary and conflicting decision of the Bench, we shall next week give a detailed report-suffice it for But O'Connell has passed away, and however his the present to point the attention of our readers to the anomalies of our magisterial law.

> A body of men are elevated to an important legal function, confessedly without any knowledge of the law. Their only qualification is a "round paunch with good fat capon lined,"-so many acres, so many horses, and so much assurance. They seek the office to enjoy the exercise of a little petty authority; to make themselves a little more terrible and a little more ridiculous in the eyes of the poor serfs and villagers over whom they domineer. The country attornies, with a few honourable except ons, are their ready tools; they play into their hands, till, perchance, they can get hold of their estates by mortgage and foreclosure, when they play the tyrants in their turn-with not much more knowledge of law than the other, save how to take a more technical advantage of the unwary. These sapient authorities "knock off the law" before dinner, in an offhand style, quite surprising; and if, perchance, such a thing should happen as counsel being employed by the poor man, the magistrates come to their task fidgetty and uncomfortable, indignant at being kept a few hours at their duty, crying out that "they want their dinners!" and "are anxious to get home," and afraid of exposing their ignorance to the world. Were no one there to look after the poor man's interests the case would be soon disposed off-as on Monday last, when they fined a man five pounds for an assault, and the same day, after an investigation of six hours and a half, referred another assault case, less important. to the sessions, as we have already stated.

Are these the authorities the people are to look to-men who can crack their jokes when the here, and it is high time, high time some one ble state of things, should reduce magisterial law in the agricultural counties into something like the bounds of common sense and common justice.

will not dare to worship God according to his own City. "We have no power to apply a remedy," say the months of the Session which were occupied by conscience—he will not dare to speak his own mind they, "give us the power and you will see what we'll to be a man, but will sink into a passive, slavish,

of antiquated misrule that lurk in its wet hollows,

We have watched the late occurrences in Lincoln-

shire, since we have seen an omen of a manly spirit in the attitude assumed by the people. We will watch them still and we will have our eyes upon their MAGISTRATES. We feel, however, bound to make mention of two gentlemen who are an honour to their station—the one is Mr Allix, a Magistrate whose manly and impartial conduct deserves the highest praise; the other is Mr Foster, a Solicitor, who has proved himself a true friend to the cause of sustice and humanity. We hail such men with delight. We war against no class-we honour EQUALLY the good in all classes-we oppose measures, and not men; and are willing to concede to every one the enjoyment of his own, claiming that he does not infringe on our's and our RIGHTS, in

PUBLIC HEALTH.

On Monday last an inquest was held on the body of a man who was suffocated by inhaling foul air in privy in Langley-court, Long-acre. Other parties who sought to rescue the unfortunate man, nearly perished from the noxious exhalation. The evidence adduced at the inquest, threw some light on the nature of the sewerage of the district, and its usual consequences, to which it is important to point public attention, as affording an illustration of the imperative necessity for instant and sweeping sanitary reform. The immediate cause of death in the instance which has drawn public notice to Langley court, and the adjacent district, was not the general impurity of the air arising from deficient sewerage, stagnant cesspools, and open privies, but a particular emanation caused by vitriol thrown down a drain, and coming in contact with lime previously thrown down to houses habitable which, without such an expedient, would not have been fit to live in. But, if the drains had been properly constructed, there would have been no occasion to use lime for the purpose of neutralising the noxious exhalations arising from putrifying matter. When caustic lime is thrown into a cesspool, the sulphuretted hydrogen from the foul matter combines with it, and forms sulphuret of lime. The poison is still there, it only takes a solid, instead of a liquid and gaseous form-the vitriol, being an acid, when it came in contact with this body, immediately disengaged the poison, and gave out a quantity of mephitic gas, which produced almost instantaneous death in one case, threatened to be fatal in others, and must have been more or less prejudicial to the whole neighbourhood. But what is the ordinary state of the district? The houses where the accident occurred had drains running down the court, and communicating with a sewer built about 24 years ago. The accumulation of soil in that sewer was three feet deep, and the mouth of the drain nearly choked up. The sewer was intended to empty itself into another in Hartstreet, in which there was an accumulation of filth to the depth of one foot eight inches. This, then blocked up the Langley-court sewer, which was deeper than the one intended to carry away from it the filth of which it was meant to be the conductor. Instead of this, by the wretched and ignorant construction of these sewers, it is evident that they became retorts for the generation of poison, instead of pipes for its removal. To counteract the constant exhalation of morbific gases arising from this defective construction, lime was constantly used to render the atmosphere endurable to the senses. It did that to the vitiated perceptions of the regular inhabitants of the court; but what the landlord called a "common smell," and thought nothing of, was aptly brought out by a question from Mr Berry, a surgeon; he stated that "he went on the day after the accident to the yard, in company with Mr Berry, and that he then found no perceptible mell there." Mr Berry said-" He asked the question, because he himself found the stench to be excessive at the time." In this vitiated and pestilential atmosphere, there are sometimes forty individuals residing in one house. The surgeon stated "that he had recently been in one house in which a man lay dead; there

were forty other inmates in the house, and all there had but one cesspool—for it was not a water-closet -among them." "There is always fever in the neighbourhood, and, not only fever but serious depression of spirit was also caused by the constant prevalence of offensive odours." Here, then, there is no escaping from the direct inference to be drawn from the facts which stand so evidently in the relation of cause and effect to each other; and this is the history of nearly all the districts into which the poor are crowded, not only in the metropolis,

but in all the other large towns in this country. The general results, as exhibited by the Registrar General, are appalling. In the year ending June, 1847, the excess of mortality over the natural and ordinary deaths, amounted 67,712, and that in only one-fourth of the population-for, of course, in making up such tables, all the upper, middle, and healthily-located classes, are excluded. Nearly seventy-seven thousand of the working and poorer classes are swept away by these pestilential and death-dealing exhalations in one year! When the cannon, the musket, and sabre, mowed down their thousands at Waterloo, a wail of sorrow went through the land. But such battles occur only rarely. Upwards of thirty years have elapsed since "the crowning carnage, Waterloo," and every year since a more subtle, deadly, and sure destroyer of human life, has been permitted to revel among the dwellings of the poor, and to wage a war with the children of Industry, in which it annually mows down a greater number of victims, than fell on that bloody field.

If we could realise to our minds this immense manslaughter of one of their neighbours is being number of persons—annually carried to the grave investigated? Are these the men who are to be by preventible causes—if we could adequately conthe dispensers of justice? Out upon them! or ceive of the suffering which precedes death, the desrather out upon the folly of the people who suffer titution and pauperism which follows it-if the loss such a system to exist. In the north these men of health, strength, and skilled industry which it have been read a mighty lesson. The names of costs us, were summed up-together with the Lyon and Stubbs will hang in terror before them, amount levied in rates, to maintain the widews and as you hang dead rats to scare the living ones-the families of the victims who fall on the fever-fieldland rats of Lincolnshire. The fame of the people's there would, surely, be a more earnest endeavour, on law, and Roberts, the people's lawyer, is extending the part of all classes, to put an end to this deplora-

As it is, though there is a general recognition of the evil, and of the necessity of doing something relative to it, no one seems to have a vital percep-It will be gratifying when they can join hands with | tion of its magnitude, or of the imperative necessity the manufacturing districts on the field of mutual for immediate and vigorous exertions, put an end emancipation. But at present the poor agriculturist to it. In the case which has elicited these remarks, is bound and and foot in the power of the Magis- one of the Commissioners of Sewers told the July trate-Landlord. He is obliged to take such law as that everybody was aware of the misclief-every the latter chooses to mete out to him-he cannot one anxious to remedy-but unluckily, no one who afford to pay for counsel-the surrounding attornies | cared about the matter, had the power. The Comare on the hostile side—it is all one way—and all missioners had no authority to make a ewer—the the " freeborn Briton," the agricultural slave, can Parish was in the same predicament. The owners hope for is, that his masters will not be too severe, of the property would not move, and so fever conand he will be a "better boy next time." That is tinues to slay its victims in the densely-crowded

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Four Acre Allotment to have Repeal. In the face of the millions spent | -he will not dare to entertain liberal opinions -he we have heard from Common-Councilmen of the on the Estate near Witney, Oxford. Apply by to have Repeal. In the face of the millions spent | -he will not dare to entertain liberal opinions -he we have heard from Common-Councilmen of the -he will not dare to suppose the "Squire" or the do." But, somehow or other, whenever the "Parson" can be wrong; in short, he will not dare Government interferes with the subject, "strike high or strike low," there is no pleasing these gentry. Parish Boards, District Commissioners, We say to the men of Lincolnshire, will they Select Vestries, and Corporations, all unite in one submit to this? Submit, while they see their breth- | yell of opposition. Public health, and general ren through England breaking the rotten fabrics of arrangements for its preservation, based upon encorruption piecemeal, around them? No, they will lightened principles, and constructed upon scientific be-they ARE-up and stirring! The light of truth principles, are very good in their way; but not half is penetrating into the Fens, and the bloated toads so important as the perpetuation of the race of local great men, and parish busy-bodies, who, in the exerare beginning to blink and retreat before the ad- cise of concurrent powers manage to neutralise the little good which each might effect, in consequence of their mutual antagonism, and the absence of a central controlling power to compel them to perform effectively the duties entrusted to them.

As this subject is not only of paramount importance in itself, but one which is likely, at an early period of the session, to come before Parliament in a practical shape, we shall return to it, with the view of inquiring, how the requisite central control can be combined with that freedom of local action which is an essential and cherished principle of our old Saxon institutions.

To Readers & Correspondents.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION FUND .- J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the fellowing sums, with thanks.—From Bremsgrove, 2s 8d; from Reading, 6d; Mr C. Fish, Within, 5s; from the Seven Stars, 3s; per Mr Clark Land office, London, #8 10s 5d; Mr Houghton, 16 from Wolverhampton, £1 6s; Mr Aepingstall, Hull, 6d. The Nortingham Election. — Please to acknowledge through the medium of the Star the following circumstance: - Being in company with some 'Pot companions,' it was agreed that we should make a subscription towards defraying the expenses of the Nottingham Election; which was done and two shillings and twopence collected, which I herewith forward.

JULIAN HARNEY has received the following monies for the General Election Fund :- W. Emmerson, Man chester, 2s.
Boy of Sixteen.—The lines are too imperfect for pub-AMICUS .- No room.

LITTLETOWN. - Sir, .- The money sent for the Election Fund in last week's Star from Littletown, should have been per Thomas Crossley: Hightown, £2 3s 3d; Ebenezer Clegg, ditto, 7s 3d; James Charlesworth, Littletown, £1 5s 4d; William Chapman, Heckmondwicke, 13s 2d; William Lacy, Cleckheaton, 1s 6d. J. CHARLESWORTH. August 17th, 1847. O THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR ... - Sir .-- I have written to Mr O'Connor, though I think you could have spared me the trouble, by giving Mr O'Connor intimation of the nature of my question in your brief notice. The question emanates from more than 200 shareholders. I am requested to ask (if the information can be given) what expense has been incurred for the election of Mr O'Connor, as well as M'Grath and Clark. However insignificant my letters may appear, (and worthy of careful suppression) it would be well for you to understand that I am now endeavouring to collect money for the liquidation of the late election contests. The political Chartists here beyond their own pale are destitute of social influence. Since I have been in the ranks, I have collected more money as an individual for meetings, than any of the others could, through my acquaintance with the middle classes, and I never found them (i. e. the political Chartists) thankful for what I have done; but, per contra, meanly envious Menkinch that they could not do the same. I have received at J. Bennett their hands nothing but gross ingratitude, and if I were not indebted to the sound education I received in early | Win. Callan ... life. I might, like others, mistake the man for the principle. But, however, Yeargus O'Connor, and not these

Plymouth, August 17th, 1847. I request publicity for the following notice :-The land members of Newton Abbott district. J. B Crews, district secretary, having appealed to the members for a farthing each to liquidate his expenses, this is to inform them, that the directors are responsible for his expenses and not the members, which must be paid out of the Expense Fund, see rule 29.'

Your obedient servant.

E ROBERTSON, Plymouth

assure him that we have no desire to 'suppress' his letters. If occasional communications of withheld it is no detriment to his credit. As, however, Mr II, has an itching for publicity, we have given the above, we question, notwithstanding, whether such pub feity is even for himself desirable. TTINGHAM ELECTION .- J. Skerrit begs to acknowledge the receipts of the following sums on behalf of the Nottingham Election Committee ; from National Land, Office, per Mr T. Clarke, £8 10s 5d; from the Central

Registration and Election Committee, per Mr Grasby, AMES M'AINSH, Crieff .-- No room. OSEPH WOOD, 'Secretary to the four o'clock committee,' sends us a long letter, claiming most of the honour of | Bank the recent victory gained in the building trade, for the to that distinction, as compared with the claims of the carpenters and joiners. This is a matter for the lengthy discussion of which we cannot afford space. SAMUET HUDSON, Nottingham. ... We cannot insert

everything, and we had no room for your communica-. Bell. Wigton .- We cannot answer your question, We have sent your letter to Mr O'Connor.
To the Chartists and Landsmen.—I spent the whole of last Sunday at the O'Connorville Estate, and during my intercourse with the allottees, I was introduced to Mr Lambourne, a tailor, who had received an order from a person named Putman, to make him a suit of clothes. To do this, Mr Lambourne spent the little money h had, but when the clothes were finished he found that this man Putman did not intend to pay for the things, and thus the money he had expended had been a total Our friend would wish to dispose of the clothes by public ballot, if the members of the Land and Chartist Associations will do him the favour to start the affair. By so doing they would certainly aid a worthy man. Yours, faithfully,

W. BARNES, Lambeth. fand to Teach .- To the Editor, &c .- Dear Sir, - I can't tell what you mean by your saying that I mistake my vocation, in the Star of the 14th inst., with regards to my play, which you should have published. I shall be d if you will send me a letter solving the riddle, for which I have enclosed you a postage stamp. Hoping that you will write as quick as possible:

Yours, very truly, JAMES BUTTERWORTH. We simply meant that Mr Butterworth could no more write a play than he could move the Peak of Teneriffe with his little finger. It is astonishing the pains some people will take to make themselves look ridiculous.

THE PRESS GANG.—To the Editor of the Northern Star. Sir, - A writer in the 'Sunday Times' in his commentary on the elections, says : ... There have been some, but I need not mention their names elected, who have been great bawlers out of doors, and who may be obstructors in the Commons' House of Parliament, but the way to silence them, is for the press to take no notice of their proceedings, except by a contemptuous paragraph.' Now, Mr Editor, and men of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, what say you to the above villainous writer? A few liberal and patriotic constituencies having elected gentlemen, who will fearlessly do their duty to the people, this is to be termed obstruction, and their acts and speeches are to be burked! Shall we not take immediate steps to secure the benefit the liberal electors have conferred upon the nation at large, and devise some means by which their representative may be faithfully reported, whether in or out of the House of Commons? Let some liberal friends in the metropolis immediately form themselves into a committee, and confer with the members of Parliament, whose speeches are likely to be burked by the press, and consult with them as to what steps shoul; be taken to strengthen their hands in the coming session. Hoping you will consider these remarks worthy a place in your widely circulated journal,

I remain, your obedient servant. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. August 18th, 1817.

TO THOSE ABLE END WILLING TO ASSIST WORK ING MEN IN THE PUBBUIT OF KNOWLEDGE .-Mr Julian Harney's triumphant nomination at the recent election at Tiverton has already produced important results. The shareholders of the Land Comnany have been considerably increased, a strong Char tist Society has been formed, the Northern Star has obtained a considerable accession of readers, and altorether, the democratic cause has, within the past few weeks taken a gigantic stride. Impressed with the conviction that 'Knowledge is Power,' Mr Julian Harney, when at Tiverton, strongly urged the leading spirits to establish a Working Man's Library, which advice he followed up by contributing several books from his own collection. The Library, therefore, has been commenced and a little assistance will make the project successful. Any persons disposed to contribute books, requested to forward the same to G. Julian Harney, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. Mr Joshua Hobson writes as follows :- 'In the 'Star' of this day I perceive that Mr O'Connor and his peculiar correspondent, 'James Graham,' attributed to me the authorship, or connection with, a certain article or articles that has or have appeared in a publication is sued by Mr B. Lloyd, entitled the 'Gardener and the Florist.' I write merely to disclaim the attributed fact.
With no one connected with Mr Lloyd's establishment

'Huddersfield, Aug. 14.'
Abington Election.—To the Editor of the 'Northern Jos. HCBSON. Star.'-Sir,-In your last week's 'Star' you state that a voter, named Copeland, who had been sent for from in mistake for Sir F. Thesiger. Mr Copeland resided The Mayor did not decide to take the vote, he was not present until after the vote was recorded, and when he in noticing this mistake.

lam, Sir, your obedient Servant. T. H. HARPER. 17 he statement was copied by us from a daily journal.] JU. MAN HARNET has received the following sums for

Mr Harney during his late absence from town, which Mr Harney during his seek nowledged, Mr Harney requests that any person having cause of complaint of enquiry, will immediately address a line to him, the the Northern Star office.

Polish Committee .- Mr Harney has received is, from J. Bartlett, jun., Littleton Pannell, for this Com.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO. OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

PER MR O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1. SHARES. 0 2 0 Ashton - under -SECTION No. 2. Geo. Bishop

4 0 Birmingham A herdeen (l'are) Edinburgh Bath .. 0 10 6 Arbroath SECTION No. 3. 0 17 0 Edinburgh Long Buckby William Parkin-Arbroath Thes. Homes .. James Lowe Chas, Sciven .. Stockport John White 1 18 0 Lyne.. .. Birmingham

(Pare) Alexandria 1 11 0 Aberdeen 0 Chas. Howland. Vindy Nook 0 6 0 Henry Parker .. Middlesbro' £22 11 3 SECTION No. 4. o Williamson Wm. Williams .. A. Henderson ... Long Buckby 🐽 Thos. French ... E. A. Lane Windy Nook Edwd. Collins ... Aberdeen

Edinburgh John Lowe H. D. Griffiths .. Alexander Fil-E. Griffiths lerey... Michael Shaw. H. D. Griffiths, A. E. S. senr. . Michael Shaw. Henry White junr. .. Win, Wooton . C. O. Bateman .. William Arm-Monmouth strong ... Geo. Kinnard ... Lynn .. Geo. Simmonds .. Stalybridge R. W. Miller Oldham Middlesborough Arbroath George Patterson .
John Harrison .. Wm. Palmer ... W. T. Potter Coulson Collin-Wm. Broad wood.. Ann Broad Edwd, Beake 🔐 Isaac Barker Geo. Nicholl ...
J. Davey ... Stockport Ashton - under -10 12 6 Alexandria Crieff ... John Reed 4 Bath Aberdeen Barhead 1 10 0 John Eaton ... Emma Price ..

0 19 0 £94 8 7 SECTION No. 5. 4 Alex. Shaw Wm. Parker .. Ann Tucker Hy. Margarett .. 0 10 0 Hy. Collett .. Macy Ann Crabb John Sturgeon. James Lee James Green-Robt. Fletcher .. men, taught me the moral value of Chartism, so that I Sarah Shaw Wm. Clarridge.. shall keep my mind steadily bent upon supporting Isaac Tucker ...
Chartism whenever opportunity will permit, and am, sir, Jas. Ashton ... John Mansell .. 0 1 6 John Fryer .. RXPENSE FUND. Sundridge Long Buckby ... Darvell ..

lames Bennett..

Monmouth

Crieff John Mansell ... Our friend Robertson's egotism misleads him. We John Fryer £3 2 5 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 2 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 3 22 15 3 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 4 Mr O'Connor, Section No. 5 16 18 10 Expense Fund 3 2 5 11 0 0

> £155 16 4 CHRISTOPHER DOILE, THOS. CLARK, PRILIP M'GRATH, Secretary.

Edinburgh

Middlesborough

The above are the whole of the monies received at the Office during the present week, and as no list has been forwarded by the directors from Lowbands; the remittances to that place cannot be acknowledged in this day's STAR.

On behalf of the Directors,

SAMUEL BOONBAM.

THE LONDON BOILER MAKERS.—The celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Rose and Albion lodge of the Friendly United Boiler Makers Society. held at the Star and Garter, Arbour-square, took place at the New Globe Tavern, Mile End Road, on Monday evening last. An excellent dinner was served in first-rate style by the worthy host, Mr Gardner, to about 150 hearty appetities who did it ample justice. A numerous and efficient band, under the direction of Mr Gahell, discoursed sweet music to knife and fork accompaniment. Mr Julian Harnev presided : after the cloth's removal, the toastmaster gave. 'The health of the employers, and may a good understanding always exist between the employer and the employed, to the end, that a fair day's wage may be the reward for a fair day's work.' The band played 'The Good Old English Gentleman. The next toast was, 'Health and prosperity to the Foremen, and may they decide justly between master and men.' Responded to by a foreman, (whose name we did not catch.) The band ; layed, 'He's a olly good tellow;' with a hearty chorus of the assembled friends. Prosperity to the United Order of Friendly Boiler Makers of Great Britain and Ireland,' was next given. The band played, 'The Brave Old Oak.' Mr M'Namara, the branch secretary, in responding, said, the toast needed not any voice to call forth a response from the assembled shopmates, for each pulsation re-echoed that sentiment; neither did they lack acts to testify it, for during the last winter, they all knew the dreadful

state trade was in at that period; no workhouse mastiff growled at a boiler makers petition for relief; no, their lodge alone, had expended £500 during the winter. Some of the foremen had attempted to force upon them as legal men, mere lads, this had been nobly withstood and defcated. (Cheers.) Yet for all this, their exchequer was not empty; nor they had a strong fuzd, which was increasing daiy. (Cheers. Besides attending to our own wants, our hands and hearts, too, had been open to their brethren of other trades. The Warrington lads had received £130 to oppose the masters' tyrannical 'conspiracy.' Many trades'unions were on the debtor side of their ledger, but none on the creditor's. ('True,'and cheers.) Atter some other observations, the speaker concluded by proposing-'Health and prosperity to Mr John Roberts, the worthy corresponding secretary, and the executive council of the Manchester unity.' Three cheers and one cheer more, accompanied the drinking of the toast; the band playing 'A man's a man for a' that.' The Chairman then gave the next senti-ment—'T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; and may he speedily recover.' Responded to in a highly eulogistic speech, relating his triumphant history, by Mr A. Fletcher, the lodge president. The Chairman also spoke at length on the political life and actions of Mr Duncombe. His remarks were warmly applauded. An 'Address' to Mr Duncombe was then read and adopted. The band playing, 'See th or money to purchase books, for the above Library, are Hero Comes.' The Liberty of the Press' was responded to by Mr Gathard, highly praising the Star, and recapitulating the deeds that paper had dared for the working classes. The Chairman next gave-'The Ladies,' prefacing the toast with some complimentary remarks on the fair sex, which were loudly applauded. The last toast was—'The Health of the Chairman.' Mr Julian Harney responded in a some-With no one connected with Mr Lloyd's establishment have I had communication, direct or inditect; with no vantages ef union. He was loudly cheered. The paper of any sort, size, or price have I had correspaper of any sort, size, or produce on the subject named; and of the article or articles in question I am entirely ignorant, having ADDRESS TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P. RESPECTED SIR, -We, the members of the Rose

of Albion Lodge, of the United Order of Friendly Boiler Makers' Society, much regret the cause that has withheld from us the honour of your presence Paris purposely to vote for General Caulfield, being at our festive board this evening. We earnestly over-excited at the time of giving his vote, recorded it hope that your present serious affliction may be of in mistake for Sir F. Thesicer. Mr Concland worlded hope that your present serious affliction may be of (and came to the Election from his residence) at New short duration, to that you may again resume your Swindon, Wilts, which is about twenty miles from here. active meritorious and triumphant exertions on behalf of the working classes of this county. And we came into the booth he remarked 'The vote cannot be hereby tender you our unfeigned thanks for your erased. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken upright conduct in the House of Commons when the interests of our order have been jeopardised by the enemies of humanity. We have not forgotten how you so boldly stood in our defence and crushed the iniquitous Master and Servants' Bill. For tive General Election Fund, not previously acknow- this, and the very many favours and benefits you lea 'ged :- John Dooker, Engresborough, 3s; J. R. & have conferred upon us, our gratitude, and that of Son, Chester, 10s; and John Pritchard, ditto, 10s; our posterity, will be as lasting as the English lan-Georg : Holloway, Kidderminster, 1s; W. Emmerson, our posterity, will be as lasting as the English lan-

influence of a great name. Ireland is determined be will not dare to say his soul's his own— and plague-stricken locality. The same complaint A As it is vossible that movies may have been sent to ever characterised as the precursor of liberty. guage. The name and acts of Duncombe being

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR Esq., M.P. St. In opposition to your often repeated determina-Solution receive presents, we have rentured to intrude see non you, in the humble hope that the circumstances of which it is presented will induce you to lay aside goder which it is presented with musice you to lay acide for once your stern decree, and accept from your chilfor once your chil-fer of this branch of the Land Company, the accompanyornor must slight testimonial of affection and esteem, ing arrange of the great respect we entertain of your high moral worth, your unfinehing advocacy of popular high moral working father and founder of our glorious rights, and a Company. The accompanying piece of workman-

Land company of the production of one of labour's most oppressed ship is the Promework knitter, who, to relieve himself for the misery and degradation to which class legislation and giant in nopoly has reduced him, laboured during and State in the for several months, in the hope that it mentagive him the means of becoming a member of that Company of which you are the projector, and take has company and take him from the ranks of the slave, and place him in the pun in the shareholders of this branch roudition of a freeman. The shareholders of this branch bare become the purchasers, and knowing your generous have seen and willingness upon all occasions to stretch ont a belping hand to those who need it, thought (that ont a new a trifle in itself) it would be an acceptable testimonial to you, whose time and energy is devoted to testimous the oppressed wherever they may be found. We, therefore, hope this small request will not be refixed. Silent as we are on general occasions when the foice of the country speaks forth in your praise, or sympathists with you, when your enemies and detractors atpanet to shake the confidence which the people have reposed in you, and which you have so nobly won, we beg to assure you, that in no part of the kingdom have you a more attached body of adherents or one possessing more confidence. Your great victory at Nottingham we hall with rapture! A glorious moral achievement gained by you and shared in by the unenfranchised musses. You, sir, have justly observed that you have laid down the prejudices of your time. You, the stigmatised, persecuted, derided, felon-branded firebrand, have lived to see those glorious principles which you you have suffered so much, called respectable. Charthe other! Chartism! the reviled, degraded, obnoxious Chartism ! will be obliged to be heard and acknowledged in that House of which you are no mean member. And. we doubt not, the day is not far distant when the sublime and wholesome truths contained in the Peoples' Charter will not only be acknowledged, but must and will be conceded, not as a boon, but as a measure of ment declared to be carried by a large majority. right and justice. Already are the factions preparing to stop the torrent that will open upon them, but their as to stop the onward march of progress, now halting directors." and gathering strength at every step, until, whirlpoollike, it sweeps away every obstruction in its course, and leaves not a vestige of the tyranny and oppression wrought by man against his brother, and which has earth created by a bountiful and beneficient being. The our fond hope is that you who have struggled and fought so nobly in the great cause of which we are humble supporters, may live to see the end attained. Those will be grand moments for you who have led the triumphant masses from the beginning, and have conducted them to a peaceful and moral victory. Then you may proudly exclaim, 'Prejudice and Intolerance have I conquered and the Oppression of ages will I bury in the dust, And be assured, sir, your name will be handed down to the fair fields of nature into one wholesale slaughter- five per cent. interest. house, reveling in human butchery, and making earth tremble with their blackening deeds. No, sir, we wished not to associate your name with such as these-men who deluged earth's fair creation with the blood of their fellow men, ravaged the earth with fire and sword. breaking the hearis, and carrying terror and dismay of arbitration to decide on the matter.' among thousands wherever they turned, not sparing unprotected woman or smiling innocence, and whose spoils were the crushed liberties and plundered rights of defenceless nations. No, sir, we believe that,

Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.' Your name will be found among that band of nobler spirits, who have sought to elevate mankind, taught them to cultivate the arts of peace, and how to live homes will be a monument of your goodness, more cloquent than language can describe, and more lasting than marble or bronze. Our children's children will chaunt your praise. Your memory will be enshrined in the hearts of millions, as the enemy of the persecutor, and as the friend and indomitable defender of the persecuted.

We now, sir, tender our poor acknowledgements for the great services you have rendered us, and our fervent wish is, that you may have health, strength, and long blish an Insurance Office upon the best computed life, so that you who have sown the seed may reap the

Signed by the committee on behalf of the Share bolders.

WM. GREEN. THOS. WRIGHT. WM. HOPKINS. EDWD. GRAY, ZACH. SHAED. THOS. ADAMS, JNO. OADES, THOS. VANN, THOS. SHERIFF, maker GEO. NORLE, the bird cage, JEO. GOODBY. JONA. Holles, EDWD. THOMPSON, Sec. Leicester, Aug. 13.

LEEDS .- REDEMPTION SOCIETY .- On Wednesday place in the large room connected with Hall's Temperance Hotel, Heaton's-yard, Briggate. Mr D. Green was called to the chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to inform the members o'clock. that an exceedingly auspicious event had occurred since he last had the pleasure of addressing them. which was nothing less than the gift of an estate a systematic manner, and were correct. He read June, to get a situation, and had expressed her worth £5,000, by agentleman in South Wales. The estate consisted of 225 acres of land of excellent quality, which is proved by the heavy crops now gates, representing large constituencies in various appeared further that she had had angry words with growing upon it. It is situated in Carmarthenshire, and from its proximity to good roads, a canal, coal within 300 yards, which might be conveyed down an inclined plane to the estate, and with iron, lime, and stone in the immediate neighbourhood, rendered it Monday, August 16th, 1847, having carefully exextremely desirable for the establishment of a com- amined the accounts of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. munity. After stating the immense advantages a community of property had over other forms of society, and its influence in advancing the science of cultivation, he called upon Mr Hole to move the for the same, hereby declare that we have found such first resolution, sanctioning the acceptance of the accounts correct. estate. Mr Ilole was struck with the extreme generosity evinced by the donor, and thought that such conduct ought to be emulated by all present. He for his manly defence of our principles under all cirwould, however, caution the members in not placing | cumstances, and also for his unexampled labours in the society in a false position, which would be the | behalf of the members of this Company : we sincerely case if they merely voted without each using his best hope that he may long live, and receive that which exertions to raise a competent sum. The donor he so well deserves—the blessings of a grateful ought not to be trifled with, and therefore urged each people. one present to do his best. Everything depended upon energy and determination. If the principles Martin Wheeler, our late financial secretary, and which they advocated were true, they were most imthose of Mr Philip M Grath, our present financial portant, and it was a point of duty to ourselves and secretary, we find all their accounts perfectly correct, mankind to spare no exertions to realise them. The and have much pleasure in tendering, in the name of meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs Gar- our constituencies, our best thanks to both those side, Smith, Eggleston, West, and Hobson. Sub- gentlemen for the able manner in which they have scriptions were then entered into, which amounted discharged their arduous duties. In conclusion, we to £150, to be paid by instalments. Thanks were have great pleasure in informing the working classes given to the chairman and donor, and the meeting generally, that 'The Land and Labour Bank,' is now terminated at half-past ten o'clock.

the Windmill. Rosemary-lane, relative to the death kingdom to render that Bank every assistance in of James Cat 'vell, aged three years and a half, who | their power. had lived with is parents (his father a labourer) in a miserable ap. tment in Hay's-court, Glasshouse street, Rosemary-lane. The coroner, having returned from viewing the body, observed that the state of the court was most horribly offensive, and was calculated to generate fever to a fearful extent. The jury quite agreed with the coroner. They observed turee cesspools in the court, which emitted a dreadful stench. Mr Liddle, one of the surgeons of the Whitechapel union, stated that he was glad that the attention of the jury had been drawn to the state of that court, alarming extent. There was not a court, lane, or paid on the Mathon Estate, and £900 on the Minster; alley between Rosemary-lane and the London Bocks and that the stock of available capital on Land was but in which in nearly every kouse there was fever. £34,600. He had shown the committee his accounts A day or two ago he attended six cases in one court, and banker's books up to last Saturday. In his bacollected the atmosphere was always affected. A blister had been applied to the chest of the child who died had a difference with Mr Wheeler on money affairs, en Saturday. Mr Liddle, surgeon, Alie-place, saw nor had he ever advanced a fraction to Mr Wheeler the blister had been in a state of mortification. He would not have prescribed a blister, which he considered improper. Had the child lived in an atmosphere which was not intected, mortification might not have come on. The mortification was promoted by the infectious state of the atmosphere. Catherine Campbell, deceased's mother, said that she had seen twelve in one week taken from that court to be buried. She added that she did not know who the medical gentleman was who attended the child. and that after he left the child was seen by several surgeons, none of whom gave any hopes of its recovery. Air Liddle's assistant attended it for a fortnight. Several of the jury remarked that they ought to have had the attendance of Mr Loney, the medical man who had prescribed the blister. Mr Webb, the summoning officer, said that no one knew where he lived, or where he was to be found. The coroner stated that had he been present he should give him a cau-

tion how he prescribed in future. The inquest was BRADFORD.—A meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, Butterworth-buildings, Bradford, on Wednesday night, August 25th, at eight o'clock. to commence a friendly society, to be named the O'Connor's Royal Friendly Order of independent Labourer's Sciety. The funds to be deposited in the Land and Labour Bank.

COMPANY.

(Continued from the First Page,) of having a friend as the master; as to the democratic argument, the allottees would be responsible to no one, but the disectors would be responsible to those who elected them. He thought Mr Clark's proposition was formed on principle, justice, and

Mr Linney said, he could not see that the appointment of the directors would lead to patronage; if a Prince Albert are just now pic-nicing in Scotland, master found the allottees dissatisfied he decidedly would not stop.

Mr MUNDAY was opposed to centralisation, he should vote for the allottees having the appointment. Mr Dorie thought the principle of allottees electing schoolmasters was unsound, seeing the allottees were subject to change, and it might happen that the majority might not hold principles in unison with those of the company generally, and thus they might, instead of a good secular education, have sectarianism, and he thought it would be readily admitted that the allottees were not so well qualified to judge of the qualification of the applicants as the directors; hence he must support Mr Clark's motion.

Mr A. Fussell said, believing it to be most in accordance with universal suffrage, he should vote for the allottees having the appointment of the schoolmaster, and he thought they would be well calculated to form a judgment on the subject.

Mr Sanders (Blandford) would support the motion of Mr Clark. Mr Taylor would support the motion that the

allottees should select. Mr Suith (Bradford) would support the motion of Mr Clark. Mr Horle would support Mr Clark's motion.

Mr Mirrield would support the motion that the directors have the appointment. Mr EDWARDS would support Mr Clark's metion.

Mr S. Kypp, said he had not troubled them with a speech at the opening, as he had expressed his opihave so ably advocated, and in the agitation of which nions yesterday. He thought it was a simple principle that the allottees should both have the right to tism echoes and re-echoes from one end of the land to choose and depose. He then entered into an argumentative speech in refutation of the objections urged aginst his motion, and said that it had been admitted that the people of Scotland were entirely in favour of his motion, which he had moved in accordance with the wishes of an English constituency. The question was then put, and Mr Clark's amend-

The next question arising from the programme, was 'The time when the schoolmasters should be appigmy strength will avail them nothing. As well might pointed for O'Connorville and Lowbands.' It was they attempt to check the mighty ocean in its wild career, unimously resolved, 'That this be left with the

Mr Beattle appeared to make a complaint relative to a family ticket, which he alleged was improperly hours under a burning sun—but in valu.—[Puin made out at the ballot before the last, upon which it Silly Bodies!] was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to goiled and rendered miserable the fair and beautiful consider such case, and report to Conference. The following persons were appointed: -Messrs Robert night is already passed! the morning has dawned! and Kidd, A. Fussell, Rushton, J. Shaw and Hewitt.

M. O'Connor then submitted the next question on the programme relative to 'Benefit Societies.' Mr Wheeler moved that the next business on the programme be proceeded with, which was seconded and carried.

The Appropriation of Rents' was then discussed. Mr O'Connon said, there were little bits on all estates not so valuable as others. If left to him, he would charge in accordance with their value; and on posterity as one of the really great, not such greatness and the Lowbands estate there were some acres worth £40 an acre, and others worth £60, and these must pay band of mighty murderers who have infested the world proportionately. He proposed that the allotments from time to time, making creation groun, and turning be given to the allottees on their real value, allowing

Mr Wheelen moved, 'That Mr O'Connor be allowed to regulate the rentals charged.' Mr Shaw seconded the motion.

Mr Webs moved, 'That two practical farmers, two labourers, and Mr O'Connor, constitute a jury Mr Grassry seconded Mr Webb's amendment.

Mr Wheeler's motion was carried, and the Conference adjourned.

Mr O'Connon could see no objection to it.

Mr J. Sweet resumed the chair, at half-past two. THE DISCUSSION ON THE PROGRAMME Was then proceeded with:

Mr O'Connon bringing forward his Assurance usefully and justly. And when you shall be called upon Proposition, and stating it could be worked out with to render an account of your stewardship before that as much ease as the Bank; he thought it would be great judge before whom all must bew, you will reproductive. The Policy being low, would be the case against the prisoner, as they were subsequently leave behind you a memorial of your greatness as en- inducement for people to insure their property and during as time itself. Forty thousand free and happy lives. If they thought well, himself and brother directors would get all the information necessary, and set the thing going with all dispatch.

Mr Doxovan supported the proposition, and thought the directors would do well to carry it out as speedily as possible, and sure he was, that it would the commission of the offence imputed to her, on the go on even with more rapidity than the Land

Mr HARDING moved :- That the Company esta tables hitherto devised, and that the property of the before the date of the offence. Early on the morn-Company be insured therein, and that stock, with

Mr Linney seconded the motior. Mr Wheeler supported the motion, as did also Mi

lives, be eligible for insurance.'

Mr Shaw was favourable to the insurance of lives and live stock, but was opposed to fire insurance. Mr Dorrs did not think the allottees would burn their houses for the sake of the insurance. Mr WHEELER said his friend Shaw seemed to think

that people would burn down the houses and furniture, for the purpose of getting value for one half. (loud laughter.)

After a few words from Mr Jude, the question was out and carried unanimously. The Conference then adjourned

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th. Mr Sweet resumed the chair at half-past nine

THE CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that the accounts had been kept in the following report :- 'We, the undersigned dele- anxiety to obtain the necessary money to do so. It parts of the kingdom, appointed as a Finance Committee by the Land Conference which commenced its sittings at Lowbands, in Worcestershire, on M.P., Treasurer to the Company, together with all

. We cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without giving to Mr O'Connor our heartfelt thanks.

Having also examined the accounts of Mr Thomas established upon a firm basis, and we respectfully THE SANITARY QUESTION.—Before Mr Baker, at call upon every body of working men throughout the

Onward and we conquer! The People's Charter, and no Surrender! Signed by the members of the committee-J. Shaw, Tower Hamlets; W. Dixon, Manchester; J. A. Fus-

sell, Birmingham: Joseph Hewitt, Leeds: Duncan Sherrington, Glasgow; Robert Burrell, Greenock William Edwards, Newton Abbott, and Teignmouth; David Rice Morgan, Merthyr; James Sweet, Nottingham, Chairman. The report was received with great applause.

Mr O'Connon then rose and gave an analysis of as fever was spreading in that neighbourhood to an the balance sheet, stated that £2,000 deposit was man remarked that they had been a long time pro- any personal expenses of his own. As respected as a night watchman. He had been found asleep, at a time.

This seems to have been regarded by him as the series of his own. This seems to have been regarded by him as the series of his own. This seems to have been regarded by him as the series of his own. This seems to have been regarded by him as the series of his own. that their accounts were correct. He had never deceased on Saturday, when he found the part where to enable him to make up his accounts. He thought the purpose of more surely and uninterruptedly achis balance sheets and accounts showed that he had cabinet work as well as field work to do thear, hear), and he fearlessly asserted that no merchant he committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. ever presented such an account. Mr O'Connor resumed his seat amidst much applause.

Mr J. SHAW said, he had previously imagined that Mr O'Connor received his expenses for seeking out to view estates, but he had found that not a farthing for such purpose was charged.
Mr Dixon stated, that it was the Finance Com-

mittee's wish that Mr O'Conner should be paid, but means of escape excepting by the windows, were cut visited the miners of Holytown at the commence-

Mr Wheeler said, his balance sheet left some thing in his favour, and he felt that he had served them honestly and faithfully. Mr EDWARDS said, it afforded him considerable

pleasure to bear witness to the correctness of the Mr WEBB moved, and Mr CARRIESTON seconded.

That the accounts be received. Mr WILD wished the report of the committee to be printed and distributed.
Mr O'CORFOR objected.

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LAND Mr WILD persevered, and moved, 'That the repor be printed; which was seconded. Mr Shaw moved, 'That 50,000 copies of the report be printed; Which was seconded by Mr WEBB and

LEFT SITTING.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

'Her Illustrious Majesty' and 'Field-Marshal' giving occasion for the fooleries usual on such occasions. On her way to 'the land o'cakes,' the Queen 'honoured' the land of leeks with a passing call. On Sunday the 'royal squadron' reached Caernarvon. The Queen did not land, but Prince Albert paid a visit to the Menai Suspension Bridge. Her Majesty appeared on deck and took a sketch of the bridge. She was plainly attired in a black dress, straw bonnet, and brown veil; and the two royal children were seen playing around her. She from the earth, which, in after times, will spread its fact only that it was Sunday! Goodness gracious! community. Its foliage will protect the weak from with a very puffing "address" from the Mayor of

On Monday the squadron arrived at the Isle of Man. 'Her Majesty did not land at the island, which was a source of great disappointment to many means of alleviating distress, and withstanding visit.' 'The governor of the island went out to of the afflicted, and given succour to the oppressed. meet her Majesty, and presented an address from

up with it, and consequently failed in his mission. Alas! poor noodle! We take the following extracts from the ' Morning

GREENOCK, MONDAY EVENING.—This has been a day of sad disappointment in the Clyde. It is evening now, and not only is there no Queen, but no sign of her coming. The forty thousand sight seers who left Glasgow this morning are crowding back as fast as railway carriages will convey them, or quarreling in Greenock for the few pounds of beef steak or mutton chop which had survived the mighty demand of hungry pleasure parties; while the half hundred steamers which this morning started from the Bromielaw, gay with flags and garlands, are pad dling disconsolately homewards, having been unable in their long day's cruise to descry the royal fleet, because 'twas not in sight.'

SILLY BODIES!]

ON THE CLYDE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Yesterday I had little but disappointment to write about; to-day fogs, mists, and vapours. Notwithstanding, the Queen is in the Clyde. It is understood that the royal squadron passed last night in under the lash of great capitalists; and we must Loch Ryan, whither one or two of the most adventurous river boats managed to attain; this cuter- administered. prising portion of the Glasgow squadron being headed by the Thetis—the crack boat of the Clyde—freighted with the whole array of the Glasgow bailies, and a perfectly fabulous number of bottles of champagne, whereof, when rumours were yesterday circulated, certain thrifty citizens, who had not been invited, spoke in terms of great and virtuous indignation, as corporation feunds.' The above reporter gives a long account of the

vast turn out by land and water, of Fools who came to make, or see the show. for which we cannot afford room. After paying due respect to the rock of Dumbarton, the Queen paid a visit to Loch Long, returning from which, the

THE MURDER IN MARYLEBONE.

squadron stood away in the direction of Rothesay

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Mary Ann Hunt, aged 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Stowell, on the 2nd of June last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr Clarkson and Mr Ballantine appeared for the prisoner. The prisoner seemed perfectly calm and collected. Mr Bodkin (with proved by the evidence adduced. He said the deceased was a feeble person; that the prisoner lodged with her in a kitchen at No. 40, Adam-street West, Marylebone; that the deceased was supported by her friends, and had the credit of being penurious; and no doubt this instigated the prisoner to and Heaven their only canopy. night of the 1st, or on the morning of the 2nd of being in ill health she took up her abode with the deceased, and they had lived together for a short time ing of the 2nd she was detected by the policeman on the beat leaving the house with some bundles, and custody, and returned with her to search the house. Whilst in the back yard she asked to leave for a moment. He watched her, and she made an attempt a pool of blood on her side in the back kitchen, with a rope round her neck. From medical testimony it appeared that she had been dead for seven or eight hours, and that several ribs on either side were broken. A poker covered with blood was lying by her side. It appeared that she had died from severe pressure on the chest and strangulation. Spots of blood partially washed out, were on her dress. Twenty-one shillings and sixpence were found on the prisoner, and the testimony of the daughter of the deceased, proved that some of the articles in the bundle belonged to the unfortunate woman who had been murdered. It appeared that the prisoner the deceased respecting not paying her (the prisoner's) share of the tenement, and had threatened to do for her. She intended to go to Brighton on the morning of the 2nd, and had made some arrangeto the time in question. She had been remanded sane during periods of her life, and that was the

A great number of witnesses were examined. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommending her to mercy, on account of her previous good character. Mr Justice Erle put on the black cap, and, after stating that the crime of the prisoner was so dreadful that he could not hold out the slightest hope of a commutation of the sentence. passed the sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner was then asked whether she had anything to say in arrest of judgment.-She replied 'Nothing.' The prisoner, who appeared perfectly unmoved upon hearing the verdict and sentence, was then removed

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUICIDE AT

On Tuesday morning an inquest was held before the ccroner, at the Old Swan public-house, Long Millgate, on the body of an elderly individual, about 56 or 57 years of age, named William Kelly, who was found dead in bed in a room in the house of John Lewis, lodging-housekeeper.

The history of the latter days of the deceased is a

very melancholy one. Although reduced so far as to occupy the humble situation of a railway menial, it is not more than 14 years since he held a commission as captain in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Captain Kelly retired at that period on half-pay, which he continued to enjoy for some years. It appears, however, that either from extravagance, the increasing expenditure of a large family, or both combined, he was compelled to sell his half pay about eight years ago, and ever since that period his pecuniary condition has been progressively deteriorating, and his family deprived of any source of regular income, have suffered great privations, and been much beholden to the kindness and sympathy of friends for the means of support. He had been about eight | the terrible resolution of cutting short his days of suffering and anguish by committing suicide. For and took up his abode in the house of a stranger where The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased Wm. Kelly died from laudanum, administered by himself while labouring under temporary insanity.

FIVE LIVES SAVED BY THE FIRE ESCAPE .- On Saturday night last a fire occurred in a house, No. 2, Great Barlow-street, High-street, Marylebbne. All arrived with it in front of the house, and succeeded

sition, which was so placed that it would have exploded if the packet had been opened in the usual manner; but some appearances awakened suspicion, and the parcel was accordingly cut open, so that the murderous design was frustrated.

plant recourse to the extraordinary and oruel tions to elicit further information were asked by other parties, when a resolution was put that another general meeting of the trade should be called the general meeting of the trade should be called district were thus turned out to the meroy of the discuss amongst themselves the propriety of port shocks at the same moment.

National Association of United Trades.

" Union for the Million."

trades in general, will greatly assist in improving playment, and four weeks out of their homes. the social condition of the people, and without To those trades who are connected with the Naclimes are kept in a state of poverty, wretchedness, and misery; which, if they only knew their own strength, never could be tolerated—or could oppression reign triumphant; -but, as the poet says, we

will be stronger.' and strengthen. It is yet but the acorn bulging forth their subscriptions to the Central Committee, in orwas hailed by hearty cheering, moderated by the branches over the injured and oppressed part of the The squadron moored for the night off Puffin Is- the burning touch of the oppressor's rod, and give district is 2,000. land; the Queen having been previously presented new life and vigour to the sons of toil. The trades must not expect impossibilities—the world was not tion is 500, and the number of families ejected are but stated that if they gave it, they could not allow made in a day, or science fully appreciated. The Association is yet in a state of embryo,

yet what wonders it has effected—it has been the persons who had anticipated the honour of a royal the proud man's blast. It has healed the wounds It has filled up the breaches that have been caused the inhabitants, but we understand the royal fleet by the rashness of parties who could effect no re- bringing this appeal before their respective bodies, tee of United Trades, must communicate with him had got in motion before he succeeded in coming conciliation among themselves. It is the peace- with a view of immediately raising funds to alleviate at Bell's Coffee House, Iron Gate-street, Glasgow maker-not the warrior-it seeks not to destroy- the distress of the miners, and teach the capitalists but build up-it hates hatred, and abhors maliceits aim is justice to all, injustice to none. But to effect all, time must be given. It is like ourselves; it must be well nursed, before it will be able to withstand the epidemic diseases men and associations are subject to in their infancy. Bad nursing produces deformity and general weakness; this we must avoid, and especially when poverty stalks through the land, apparently in triumph, over

honest industry. Therefore, we do hope that the trades themselves will assist us in giving sufficient nutriment, and prevent heavy burdens being placed upon the Association at one time. It is not policy to go to war with the whole world

Dozens of steamers have lost a day's plying, thou-sands of people have lounged for a livelong twelve forces upon one or more points, according to the number of his men-for it is easy to take an army into the field-but, in many cases, a dangerous experiment. We are already affording assistance to many per-

sons who are suffering, from some shape or other, support them until reason, rules, and justice is One large firm in the north of England seeks to

crush the poor, but unity of purpose and of action will prevent his wily schemes being brought to perfection. We do not court his favours—but we are sorry that his obstinacy should be the better part of his valour. We do not desire him to act differently a 'gross an' wilfu' wastry o' the ceety and the to other men, and, if he thinks so, he is grievously mistaken. We want justice for the men, and his own rights and privileges protected.

'Property has its duties as well as its tights'two great principles which should not be violated. If the rights of capital attempt to supersede its duties, it is nothing but justice that an intermediate power should step in between them as mediators, and harbingers of peace.

Solomon says there is a time for everything-let us hope the time is come for a settlement of the difference between the Manchester employer and his person can imagine the gratification expressed on allowed, when the whole of the wages will be forfeited: workmen. Again we say PEACE, but on honour able terms.

HOLYTOWN EJECTMENTS.—OPPRESSION

RAMPANT. Working men of Great Britain and Ireland-2,000 of your fellow-creatures are suffering the deepest whom was Mr Clarke) briefly stated the facts of the misery at Holytown, Thankerton, and surrounding villages. The charming faces of the villagers' wives are turned into mourning and despair. The families deprived of a home to shelter them from the pitiless storm; yes, turned out of their homes, men, women, and children, nothing but the cold earth for a pillow

The ruthless hand of oppression has fallen upon them like the sword of death; yes, many would June last. She had been a domestic servant, but prefer death to such treatment. What is their offence? Because they will not tamely submit to a reduction of 1s. per day. The question is with you you the operatives of all trades and of all classes, it is in your hands, will you allow it, or will you owing to her suspicious conduct he took her into allow the men, their wives, and their little innocent babes to suffer? forbid it men, forbid it people.

'Baird's-square,' or Thankerton, which is sur rounded with beautiful scenery, is desolate, the to strangle kerself. He found the old woman lying in whole of the inhabitants with the exception of the sick have been ruthlessly ejected. Will you give them no succour? no relief? We hope you will. There must not be an hour lost; agents, secretaries, officers of all descriptions, be up and doing, raise subscriptions in all your towns and trades to assist the weak against the strong. Read the underneath appeal and spread it far and near, their cause is your cause, as Solon says, ' He that injures one man insults the whole community.'

The rich capitalist or coal kings, as they are tech nically termed, are generally millionaires, men who was anxious to go to Brighton by the beginning of enter into business with little conscience and end with none. Their principle is-get, honest if you can,

We feel deeply sensible of the present position of many trades, we know they are working for small earnings, but thanks, they are not in the open air they are not exposed to the cold rains and dews of night, nor to the winds and scorching sun of day The address breathes a spirit of fairness, because it from the last session, in order to enable her friends is confined to facts, it does not say that which is not to produce evidence, to show that she had been in- true, it states what the poor experience. Men of England! Men of Ireland! assist these brave men of Scotland; let it not be said, they asked for bread and you gave them a stone, they were naked and ye clothed them not, they were in misery and ye mocked their sufferings. Subscribe for them at once and transmit the funds to this office, No. 11 Tottenham-court-road, made payable to Thomas Barratt, at the Bloomsbury office. We hope we do not ask in vain, all societies have their objects to serve, and a cause to save. We have an object to save the men from hunger, and their families from death. Do not plead poverty but assist the needy, and we trust you will have the high gratification of saying, in after years, I have done some good, I saved a noble people from perishing, who were vindicating

my cause and the cause of my children. Trusting to your sympathy on behalf of these brave men, we do most humbly implore you to assist them to the best of your abilities; lose not a moment for ye know not what a day may bring

Assist!!! Assist!! Subscribe!! Subscribe!!! Subscribe!!! An Appeal to the Central Committee of the above Association to the Trades of Great Britain, in behalf of the MINERS of HOLYTOWN, Scotland. Working Men,

A strike of an important character occurred among the miners of Holytown some eight weeks ago, which has not yet been adjusted. The cause of the said strike is briefly as follows :- On the 29th of May last, the iron masters of Lanarkshire gave notice to their workmen that in 'four weeks' they intended taking one shilling per day off their wases. This reduction the miners conceived to be unjust, and therefore determined to resist it, for the following reasons :--

did not warrant any such reduction in their wages. It would appear the employers had calculated that from the high price of the provision market, and the scarcity of food in Scotland, that the miners would complishing his object, he left his family on Friday, be compelled to submit to any terms that were offered them. In this, however, they have been disappointed.

numbers of nearly 2000, in the Holytown district, turned out, 500 of whom belonged to, and were clear members of the National Association of United

Mr Peel, a member of the Central Committee, he refused. He (Mr D.) nevertheless hoped that off, as the staircase and lower part of the premises ment of their strike, and, according to appearances the members would present Mr O'Connor with a were in flames, and the inmates were obliged to at that period, an arrangement seemed certain, piece of plate, similar to that presented to Mr Dan. crowd the windows to avoid suffocation. Cries were which is the reason the Central Committee did not heard from the second floor, when the conductor of at an earlier period bring the case before the public. combe. (Cheers.)

Mr J. A. Fussell, coincided with the observations the Royal Society's fire escape, Robert Hutchins, arrived with it in front of the house, and succeeded for the sake of peace; but the employers would not in ascending and rescuing a mother and four come to any other terms than that which they at children (one of them paralytic) from their perilous first proposed, although the price of iron has risen considerably in the market since the commencement An attempt has been made to murder General Serrano, the Queen of Spain's favourite, by forwarding to him a parcel containing a fulminating composition, which was so placed that it would have expected by the extraordinary and ornel attempt has been made to murder General of the strike, and in order to compel the workmen example would have been incalculable. This interpose of Macclesfield in the Chartist rocom, but also to remounce all union, these powerful castion, which was so placed that it would have extraordinary and ornel attempt has been made to murder General of the strike, and in order to compel the workmen example would have been incalculable. This interpose of Macclesfield in the Chartist rocom, but also to remounce all union, these powerful castions, which was so placed that it would have extraordinary and ornel attempt to such as placed in resisting the distance of the strike, and in order to compel the workmen example would have been incalculable. This interpose of Macclesfield in the Chartist rocom, but also to remounce all union, these powerful castions, which was so placed that it would have been incalculable. The interpose of Macclesfield in the Chartist rocom, but also to remounce all union, these powerful castions, which was so placed that it would have been incalculable. The interpose of Macclesfield in the Chartist rocom, but also to remounce all union, these powerful castions. pitaliste had recourse to the extraordinary and cruel tions to elicit further information were asked by ofclock.

weather. This unchristian-like conduct of the em- forming a branch in connection with the National ployers has stimulated the Central Committee to Association. A vote of thanks was then passed t take up the cause of these appressed men, and to do the Lecturer for his attendance, and the meeting all in their power to enable them to obtain an adjourned. honourable adjustment of their claims. The Central Committee, therefore, earnestly call upon the trades generally to come forward in aid of these ill-used, but The above motto is one which, if adopted by the brave men, who have been eight weeks out of em-

desire is to continue the principle and practice of submit that, unless they wish to see the strong arm serfdom. By disunion the men of all countries and of the capitalist lop off one of the best branches climes are kent in a state of poverty, preschedness; of the Association, they will immediately forward, not only subscriptions in aid of their deserving

The Central Committee beg also to express a hope, hear a little bird singing—'By and by the people that these trades who do not belong to the Associader that they may enable the miners to maintain their position, and eventually bring their present strike to a satisfactory and honourable close.

The number of miners on strike in the Holytown

It is deserving of remark, that not one individual out of the whole number have signed the 'Document,' or given way to the terms of the employers : but all remain firm to their cause, amid the privation which they must necessarily have to endure. It is particularly requested that the officers of all trades' societies will take the most active means of services of Mr W. Robson, of the Central Committhat 'Property has its duties as well as its rights.' Remember, friends, what is their fate to-day, may be yours to-morrow. Be up and doing, for delays are

dangerous. By order of the Central Committee. THOMAS BARRATT, Secretary.

All monies to be forwarded to the Association No. 11, Tottenham-court-road, London; and made payable at the Bloomsbury Post-office, to Thomas

The Central Committee of the United Trades' very sorry to say illness has prevented their honourable President from presiding, in which case Mr Green took the chair. A mass of correspondence has been received, and they trust that those parties who have not yet been answered, will allow a day or two in consequence of the heavy business of the

other grievances, a part of which the masters acceded to, while other parts they strenuously opposed,—and determined, no doubt, in the heat of ensuing year. A vote of thanks was given to the passion, to discharge, and for ever abandon, all work- | Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. nen who belonged to trades' societies.

adjustment. In this state of affairs the Central lowing is a copy:-Committee of United Trades despatched Mr Robson demeanour towards all parties, has effected an adjustment of the principal grievances they complained of, much to the satisfaction of all concerned. No Glasgow and Holy Town, where it is hoped he will Signed, Joseph Briebley.

day evening, and explained the objects, principles, or show it to any one, I will give you twelve months? and constitution of the association.

Several questions were asked, and satisfactorily attempted reduction in the silk glove branch by answered. They agreed to join the association. Mr Peel reported having attended a public meet-

tention amidst general applause.

Temperance Coffee House, a most respectable and then went at length into the question, and endeavoured to show the mutual dependence of all trades upon each other; he showed that the present ten- framework knitters, and public generally, to aid us, dency to depress and keep down the wages of in struggling for our rights. labour, and the present action of machinery by LANCASHIRE—CASE BETWEEN MASTERS AND glutting the labour market, must inevitably, in a MEN .- On Friday last, Messrs Smith and Willey, money absolutely thrown away; he objected to the without difficulty, and that he had no doubt the mechanics having anything to do with an association work had been spoiled designedly.—A young boy it was opposed to one of their fundamental laws, working three months as a moulder, and that he had 1st. Because when they obtained an advance of strikes as he could possibly be, but at the same two years and a half. He stated that he had never A day or two ago he attended six cases in one court, and passed one farthing for lance sheet he had not charged one farthing f ted evil, took the only consistent and rational course soldier: since the plaintiffs had been discharged, he of proceeding, that of gradually building up ma- had made several articles similar to those men-

> On the 26th of June, (the day on which the warn- support it by pecuniary assistance. It was true, that their wages had never been stopped in conseings were carried into effect,) the miners, to the their capital was not encroached upon for this pur- quence. In reply to a question, they admitted that of defenceless working men? If their large capital single article might have been accidentally lost, the had on this occasion been employed by themselves, fact of three men losing their work at the same to place these men of Jones and Potts, even on a time was sufficient to convince him that the defendance was small scale, at reproductive labour, either in manu- ants had taken a correct view of the case, and were factures or agriculture, the moral effect of such an justified in resisting the demand.

> > the same of the contract of the same of

Those trades belonging to the Association who have not received copies of the last quarter's balance sheets, &c., may obtain the same by sending their address to the Office of the Association: and those trades who wish to be supplied with cards and which, they will ever be the slaves of a class, whose tional Association, the Central Committee would rules, will please give their orders for the numbers they require.

HANLEY .- Mr Humphries attended here on Monday to adjust the differences which exist between the crate makers and their employers. It has been the custom in this branch of the trade for masters to hire their men at Martin-mass for the year, at certain rates of wages, which governed the prices tion, will testify their abhorrence of the tyranny to for that period; but in this trade, as in others, This Association is one that requires time to grow which the miners have been subjected, by forwarding some were disposed to pay less for labour than the generality of masters. The men have patiently waited for some time, and now feel determined to be placed on an equality with their fellow workmen in other shops. A meeting of the master crate makers was held at the Blue Bells, who evinced a The number belonging to the National Associa. desire that the men should receive their full wages, the same discount on the goods as has been customary; but it would be better that the men should receive fair wages than the coffers of the wealthy should be further enriched. We hope the masters concerned will pay the same price as others.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the National Association for the Employment of Labour, was held at the Trades Office, 11, Tottenham Courtroad, on Friday evening.-It had been adjourned from time to time, in the hope that the health of the President (T. S. Duncombe, M.P.) would have been such as to have allowed of his presiding, but we regret to say that the honourable member for Finsbury is still in such a state that his medical advisers forbade him making the least exertion. In Association met as usual during the week, but are Mr Duncombe's absence, Mr Shackelton was unanimously called to the chair. The auditors, Messrs. Stallwood and Skelton, delivered in their financial report, which was adopted. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., was re-elected President for the ensuing year Messrs Williamson, Robson, and Winters were elected to fill up the vacant places in the Board of Direcweek-and a portion of the Central Committee tors, and Mr Green was unanimously appointed. being out in the country on business of great im- Vice-President. The Board of Directors was instructed to employ travellers for the sale of goods EDINBURGH.—Mr W. Robson, member of the on commission or otherwise, also to take a shop or Central Committee, attended here during the last shops in some densely populated part of the metroweek on a question of vital importance, connected polis and its suburbs, to afford the working classes with the independence of the people and the rights a greater facility of supporting their 'own order.' of union. For some time the Plumbers' Society, in It was also resolved that the rules of the associaconnection with the association, considered they tion relative to the purchase of land, for the purwere working below the market price of labour in pose of converting the same into small farms be imthat locality, consequently solicited their employers mediately acted on-not as an opponent-but rafor a small advance of wages and a settlement of ther as an auxiliary to the National Land Com-

This resolution they carried into effect for three | LANCASHIRE WEAVERS' SLAVE SYSTEM .- A COLTAweeks, without the remotest chance of an amicable spondent sends us a card or ticket, of which the fol-

Conditions on which work is given out to weaversemhere, who, by his timely interference and manly ployed by Esther Brierley, (executrix of the late Joseph. the settlement of this knotty point. The trades No excuse for sickness will avail, unless notice be imhere are indebted to the Central Committe for the | mediately given to the Taker in at the Warchouse, and a truly honourable manner in which they acted in memorandum made thereof. No wages due, nor is any this matter-although there were many difficulties work finished, till all materials given out are returned, in the way for some time, in consequence of a misof every warp. Reeds and geers improperly used, or any understanding between the parties concerned. After defect in cloth, or deficiency in materials, will be desettling some other business, Mr R. started for ducted from the wages otherwise due on that work,-

be equally as successful in his usefulness to society. Our correspondent adds—'The above is issued by Messrs Green and Winters attended the hearth- a factory master in Manchester. When he gives the ug makers of the borough of Southwark, on Tues- | card to the workers, he says, 'If you loose this card, imprisonment."

DERBYSHIRE GLOVE HANDS .- In consequence of an Messrs Brettles, of Belper. A meeting was held at the New Inn, Duffield, of the masters and journeying in the large room in the Bazaar, Briggate, men, to consider the best means to be adopted to Leeds, on Tuesday evening. The meeting had been counteract the same. After passing resolutions to postponed in consequence of the excitement created support the men employed by them, it was unaniby the election. The large room was densely crowded. The chair was taken a few minutes after to state to the public, through your invaluable eight by Mr Hinchcliffe, tailor, who, after an apnature and cause of this dispute. A few weeks since propriate address, introduced Mr Peel, who was one of their largest middle masters brought over to greeted with much applause. He entered into a Duffield a pair of gloves purported to be manufaclengthened explanation of the principles and ob- tured by Messrs Morley, of Nottingham, stating that jects of the association, showing its applicability to they were manufactured at 3d. per dozen less than every class and section of working men, demon- the present price. In consequence of this statement strated by illustrations drawn from his own expe- a meeting was summoned, and it was fully proved rience as to its great moral influence in preventing, or that the article produced was considerably inferior rence as to its great informal influence in preventing, or to the article of the same quality manufactured here. amicably adjusting, disputes between employers and it may not be out of place to state that Messrs Bretemployed, and augured from past successes a progress distinguished by the most important and be- weeks, and their foreman of the silk department neficial results to its members. He concluded an (although a free trader) has more than once attempted. address which was listened to with the greatest at- reductions when he imagined the men were reduced to starvation. Just at the time he attempted this He attended on the 12th a meeting of the me- reduction Messrs Ward's firm appeared to be falling. chanics, in the large room connected with Hall's off in their deliveries, he made the attempt when he thought we could least withstand, but we are reduced. Temperance Coffee House, a most respectable and to such a point that we might as well play as work select, though not a numerous meeting, assembled for less. We therefore determined to resist it by all to hear the principles, and to receive such explana- the means in our power. The quality of work attions as might be calculated to remove any mistakes | tempted to be reduced is known in the trade as the or prejudices existing in that important body of men 4.7 glove. This article manufactured by Messrs. respecting the National Association, and the pre- Morley have been known to give the first price in sumed advantages, they, as a trade, were likely to the trade for their manufactures. The public will receive by enrolling themselves in its ranks. He here take notice that the reduction, if given wholly to the consumer, would only amout to a farthing per pair, whilst it would reduce the workman from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week. We therefore appeal to the

short time, be seriously felt, even by those skilled ironfounders, of Liverpool, appeared at the County trades who at present fancied themselves compara- Court to defend three actions brought against them tively secure, -nay, he considered that already the by men lately in their employ, for balance of wages unavoidable agencies of a superabundant labour alleged to be due. A legal practitioner, who apmarket had been seriously felt in many parts of peared for Smith and Willey, stated that they retheir important body. He particularly alluded to fused to pay the demand owing to the men having the recent attempt of the Messrs Jones and Potts wilfully spoiled the work entrusted to them; and to swamp their trade by filling their shops with explained that, in consequence of the conduct of adult apprentices, and that the only rational re- the moulders belonging to the moulders' club, theymedy for this growing evil was a determined effort (Smith and Willey) had been forced to put labourof all trades, rich and poor, high and low, skilled ers and hoys to perform work previously done by and unskilled, which they had the power, to unite moulders, and that strong ill-feeling had been disin one holy confederation; first to protect the more played by the club men in consequence. One of defenceless from the further encroachments of ca- their plans was to send men to take employment as pital, and then to strike out new paths in manufac- moulders, and after these had worked a day or two. tures and agriculture for the absorption of the sur- the work entrusted to them they wilfully spoiled. plus labour which now threatens to overwhelm The parties who were then in court, they had reaevery department of industry in one common ruin. son to believe, had acted in this manner, and there-Mr Peel's explanations and arguments appeared to fore they felt justified in resisting payment of wages give general satisfaction, as only one person pre- for the time spent upon the bad work.-Mr D. sented himself as an opponent. This gentleman Grigg, foreman moulder to Smith and Willey, was said he was opposed to the National Trades on prin- then called, and said that the articles given to the ciple. He objected in toto to the principles of plaintiffs to make were such as any boy who had strikes, and considered that money so expended was been a few weeks at the business could have made which encouraged by supporting strikes. He said was then called, who stated that he had only been and showed that in the case of Jones and Potts no made several articles from the same pattern as the part of their capital of £25,000 had he used in articles spoiled, and that all his work was good. support of that strike. Mr P. assured that gentleman | Similar evidence was also given by a man who had that the National Trades was as much opposed to been labouring in Smith and Willey's foundry for chinery, by which the detestable system of strikes tioned. All his work had turned out correct, and would eventually be rendered impossible. He ob- the job was particularly easy. On behalf of the served further, that the mechanics, however opposed plaintiffs' it was attempted to be shown that the to strikes, were, as in the instance previously al- work was not spoiled by design, but from accident: luded to, forced into it against their will, and found and several witnesses were called, who stated that it necessary, in direct violation of their principle, to they, as moulders, had frequently lost work, and pose; but their members were called upon for a their employers were justified in refusing to pay, very heavy levy, and the sympathy and assistance of provided they were clearly satisfied the work had other trades was solicited to enable them success- been lost designedly, stating that this was a case fully to resist the oppressive proceedings of Jones they had never known, and did not believe a moulder and Potts. And how, in the meantime, was their would act so wrongfully.—His Honour, who paid large capital employed—lent out at a paltry interest great attention to the case, was of opinion that the of perhaps 3 per cent. to some other Jones and work had been wilfully damaged, and refused all the Potts, to oppress and tyrannise some other body claims, observing, that, although it was possible a

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Metropolitan Intelligence.

DEATH FROM FOUL AIR.—Before Mr Bedford, by adjournment at the Crown, Long Acre, on the body of G of George Grosse, aged 30, a labourer, lately residing at No. 5, Langley-court, in the above thoroughfare, whose death was alleged to have arisen from the foul air coming from the drain of the house which was stated, in conjunction with others in the immediate neighbourhood, to be in such a state as to endanger the lives of the inhabitants.-Mr Le Breton stated that Long Acre was without a regular sewer. The commissioners had laid before the owners of property in that district several plans some years ago, in the hope that they would build a sewer, though up to the present time nothing had been done. In the last session of parliament an act was passed which conferred a power upon the commissioners to an arrangement. John Davis, survevor to the commissioners, said he had examined the premises, and found an open closet in the back yard, and there was an old sewer running at the backs of the houses which communicated with another one in Hart-street. The closet had no cess pool, but its contents ran directly in the sewer. The houses on the eastern side of the court did not communicate with the sewer; they ran into the old sewer at the rear of the houses. The mouths of the drains were nearly choked up. The old sewer had never been cleansed by the Court of Sewers.—By the solicitor: The soil was three feet three inches in depth at this end, and one foot eight inches in Hartstreet, and the accumulation of filth was evidently company are constructing a tunnel, forming part of head of a number of people. And even this witness says, from the improper construction of the sewer. The the original Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, for all he knows, Mills may have struck the first blow attention of the jury was here called to the fact that but which railway will now form a portion of their Now, Mr Mills tells us he has a hundred witnesses. deceased was in perfect health up to a few minutes line into Yorkshire; and near to the tunnel was a They ought to have been here before. Why did he only previous to his death on Friday week, and, on going large storehouse and stable. The storehouse was bring two and make such a bad choice? We have into the closet, as was stated on the last occasion, he chiefly filled with nails, ropes, and barrels of turpen- brought five, all of whom have not varied not one single was supposed to have fallen down in the yard, ren- time and oil. There was also a large barrel of gun- lots in their statements—deposing the same as to the dered insensible by the foul air, and shortly after- powder in one corner. On Sunday morning four men hour, the dress of Mills, the number of people, the posiwards found dead .- Thomas Brown, in the employ of Mr Mitchell, of Long Acre, brass-worker, deposed to destroy vermin; and, with a view to drive the rats. I think your worships will acquit my client on this clear that on Friday week he was at the house, No. 6, and from holes in one corner of the building, they took evidence without a moment's consideration. threw about three quarts of impure vitriol into the some powder and sapped up the holes. They then yard, and an immediate effervescence was the result, laid a train, and set fire to it, imagining that, as the but witness did not experience any unpleasant smell barrel of gunpowder in another part of the place was at the time; but suspecting there would be an odour wet, there would be no danger of an explosion, arising, he threw about thirty pails of water down | Either from the powder having been scattered in that over the place to wash it away. The vitriol was direction, or a draught of wind, they had no sooner very impure.—Mr Berry, surgeon, stated that he fired the train, than it communicated with the barrel had made a post mortem examination. All the or- of gunpowder, and the turpentine and oils were all in gans were healthy except the lungs, which were a blaze in an instant. The four men and boy were completely gorged with blood, and emitted an offendreadfully burnt before they could be rescued, the sive odour. Witness was perfectly satisfied that body of one of them having been thrown to the doordeath was the result of the poisonous vapour in the way, a distance of ten or a dozen yards, by the force lungs, which was evidently sulphuretted hydrogen of the explosion which followed the ignition of these and carbonic acid gas, caused by the vitriolic acid combustibles. The place was entirely burnt down my right, should you touch on anything but such evicoming in contact with some other similar agent: there would have been no danger but for the vitriol. of the sufferers, Matthew Gomersall, aged 30, died a A great deal of evidence was gone into, and after a very protracted investigation, amidst various sug- and three children. Another, James Platt, aged 28, gestions by the commissioners and others as to the best mode to be adopted for the general improvement of the locality, and to prevent the recurrence of accident, the jury returned the following verdict:-That deceased died from inhaling sulphuretted hydrogen gas, caused by vitriol having been poured into a defective and foul drain.'

ALLEGED NEGLECT AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES OF the death of Wm. Benn, aged 50, which took place there on Saturday week last, from the want of the common necessaries of life. The body of the deceased, who was admitted on the Friday as a casual pauper, was frightfully emaciated. Mr II. Simpson said, that on the afternoon of Friday week he saw deceased lying near the entrance of the Royal Free Hosp tal, Gray's-inn-lane, supported by the wall. The porter of the institution came out, and raised him up, saying there was no room for him, he must go to the union. Deceased, after going a few yards, assisted by his stick, fell down. Witness helped was informed that the doctor had not seen the deceased. On Tuesday he called to make inquiries, and ascertained that deceased was going to be buried debility, and that death was accelerated by want. | money. He then thought it his duty to give information to the coroner, which he did. Several witnesses (inmates of the workhouse) were examined, and deposed that deceased was seen by Mr Jones, assistant to Mr Gibson, surgeon to the union, a little after 4 o'clock -that he had a warm bath by the surgeon's order. and it was stated by a man of the name of Chickleday, that he went for the medicine ordered for deceased. It was also deposed that the deceased had come from Rugby, Warwickshire, a few weeks ago, and that he had had nothing to eat for six days. Mr Jones, assistant to Mr Gibson, surgeon, Holbarnhill, saw deceased about four on Friday afternoon, his pulse was feeble, and he was labouring under geneafter, when he was to have some gruel. He also prescribed carbonate of ammonia. Coroner: The man wanted some stimulant. On the last occasion you state. Did it not occur to you that he required wine, or something stimulant or reviving? Witness said he was in such a state that he could keep nothing on his stomach. It was a hopeless case, and if he had seen him again, he could have done nothing more for him. By the Coroner: Did not mention the care to.Mr Gibson; had no medical entry of it. Plummer, wardsman of the sick ward, said he received deceased between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon; he was assisted into bed, being in a sinking state. Witness gave him some gruel, about four sp onfuls. He could take no more. Witness did not report that he could not take the gruel. The the usual time for medicine to be sent to the sick | Tuesday last. ward. Two table spoonfuls were to be given every four hours. Deceased lost his speech about nine o'clock. He died between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. By the Coroner: He did not receive anything between nine o'clock at night and Taursday night. The Coroner observed that the a man in a dying state, and no second visit was paid where the deceased was on the Thursday night. The inquest was adjourned to Thursday night at seven

MANSLAUGHTER. - Before Mr Bedford, at West-Gray, sergeant in the 63th regiment. Sam. Wiskers, a private of the second battalion Scotch Fusileer Guards, said that on Saturday afternoon he was in Birdcage Walk, near Queen-square gate, and saw a carriage and pair driving very tast. The deceased the road, when owing to the furious and reckless was subsequently overtaken by a cabman, by the order of a gentleman who saw the occurrence. The prisoner was then taken before the magistrate at Bow-street, when he gave his name as John Tierney, in the employ of a gentleman at Royston, near Bromley, Kent.-Mr Leggett also proved that the prisoner was proceeding in the most culpable and Queen's row, and witness drove after him at the rate -Numerous other witnesses having been examined, all of whose testimony went to show that the accihis warrant for his committal.

FIRRS. another large pile of premises, the property of Mr entered room when Mills dragged Cross in:

charging the water round them they were happily ar coat was putting a fireshovel down. rested in their progress, but it was a long time before the men's working tools, &c., was reduced to ashes, Mc Halton's premises almost gutted, and the property of Mr Saunders severely damaged by fire. The total loss must be very considerable.

Fire in Gracechurch-street.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the wine cellars belonging to Alderman Wood, Corbett-court, Gracechurch-street. When first discovered the flames had strong hold of a quantity of straw and saw dust used in the package of the wine bottles. The damage was confined to the destruction of a quantity of wine and bottles. The loss is covered by insuranc in the Sun-office. The fire is supposed to have originated in a spark falling from one of the candles used by the cellarmen.

Pome Pros.

England.

LANCASHIUE. Stalybridge, near Manchester, on Sunday. The that he ran away from Cross_who pursued him at the and a boy went into the storehouse with some dogs, I tion of parties, and all the circumstances that transpired; and destroyed in the course of a few minutes. One few hours afterwards of his injuries, leaving a wife died about nine at night, leaving a wife and two children. William Stirt, the son of one of the overlookers, and Abraham Harding, both young men, Sharpe is hardly a proper witness under the melan are so severely burnt that no hopes are entertained enoly circumstances in which he is involved. Bring of their recovery. The boy, Wm. Cresswell, is the forward as many witnesses as you like and re-open the

only one of the party likely to survive. Another accident occurred the same day at about 100 yards from the scene of the above explosion. The Helbers Union Workhouse.—Before Mr Wakley, contractors to the company, Messre Howelland Hathelbers Union Workhelbers Union Worktersley, are driving a tunnel under the Cocker-hill, that two men advanced on Mills and tore his rosette off house, to investigate the circumstances attending and at one point, they had found quicksands, which his coat. deterred them from proceeding by the ordinary means of driving a drift-way, and had determined to sink shafts and form continuous archways, filling the shafts up with earth again when completed. One of these shafts, 30 feet square, had been observed to be in a doubtful way for a fortnight past, and about noon on Sunday, when a number of workmen were employed | they did. near it, loud crashes were heard proceeding from it. and it was then discovered that the earth had given | ducing his witnesses, and also declined saying anything way around it in all directions for many yards, and further. that the shaft was nearly filled up. Fortunately no one was injured, but the earth continued to crack and him up and took him to the Holborn Union work- open in wide crevices around the place during several statements of Mr Mills' friends. But my client has house, where he was admitted. He said that he had house afterwards. It is expected that the contractors gained one great point. Your worship, may have been in the West London Union workhouse the pre- will suffer to the extent of £1,000, but that the loss thought that Owen Cross pulled Mr Mills' rosette off, sent them to Barber's, in Camomile-street by mistake: Witness almost immediately fainted from loss of blood. vious night. Witness called about 4 o'clock, and of the company will be much more serious, inasmuch and now we have the face established that it was a Mr and the foundations of which are no longer stable enough, will have to be taken down. Besides this, that day. He was told that the certificate of the there will necessarily follow a very considerable delay for some time, and then decided (the evidence being Barber's but at Messrs Watson and Clarke's. Witness in tim'e which, with railway companies, is equal to

ALLEGED POISONING. - A woman named Ann Mather, at Warrington, was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes, on the charge of having poisoned her husband. The husband, Job Mather. a file-cutter at Warrington, died on the 20th ult. and was buried next day. His widow, the prisoner, subsequently absconded, when suspicions were mentioned that she had poisoned her husband, and she was ultimately traced to Ashton-under-Lyne, where she was apprehended on Saturday. From evidence adduced at the inquest, which was brought to a conclusion on Monday night, it appears that Mather's body had been exhumed, and the presence of arsenic was detected on the stomach. The evidence against ral debility from want of food. Witness ordered him the prisoner went to prove that she had bought arsea warm bath, and to be put to bed immediately nic the day before his death. In support of a metive, it was shown that deceased belonged to several of the fire, immediately closed his mills, and conburial and other societies, and that the prisoner. after his death, had actually netted about £21 from eaid when you saw him that he was in a sinking the funds of those societies, as funeral fees. The jury were so satisfied, after hearing the evidence, that they found a verdict of Wilful Murder.

LINCOLNSHIBE. SLEAFORD .- The prosecution against Sharpe, the superintendent of the police, for the manslaughter of Wm. Dodson, late secretary of the Sleaford branch of the quiet place, lasted on the Saturday from eleven until medicine was brought between eight and nine o'clock, | not having been fluished, the magistrates adjourned it to

On Monday last a case arising out of the above was tried before a full bench of magistrates. It was a-CHARGE OF ASSAULT, preferred by Mr Mills, of Swaton, against Mr Owen Cross, of this towa.

Mr MILLS said, on the evening of August 4th, the eleven the following morning. They had no orders evening of Mr Dodeon's death, I was in a private room to send for a doctor. By the jury: Deceased had of Bristol Arms with seven or eight friends. I had been some tea besides the gruel, which he retained on his in not quite two minutes when Owen Cross rushed in stomach. He did not vomit while in the ward. The and committed a most unprevoked assault, striking me Master of the West London Union attended with the on the face and knocked me down twice. Gave Cross books to show that deceased was not in the house on in charge of policeman Swinney. Saw no more of Cross. Cross-examined by Mr Jones: Door was open when more they entered into the inquiry, the more there Cross entered. A Mr Philips tried to resist his ensppeared a necessity for further inquiry. Here was trance. I was very much bruised and injured. Lip and lived very unhappily together for some time, in conhim by the medical officer, while the man Plummer | whip in his hand-did not strike me with whip. There saw him dying and did not send for one. He should were seven or eight of my friends in the room. Had adjourn the inquest, for he was anxious to knew seen Cross with mob before. Something passed between me and two men. They flourished a stick in my face. Cross was not one. I wore colours-red. There was no disturbance in the crowd,—a man in a gig was speaking. A blue flag was exhibited. Blue is the cominster Hospital, on the body of Rebecca Gray, a lour of the Radicals here. I had dined at Payne's rooms, child about three years old, belonging to Thomas Drunk wine. Not more than usual at Election dinner Drunk wine. Not more than usual at Election dinner. Cross came in alone; none followed for two or three minutes after.

ANN BRACKENBURY,-Is wife of Stephen Brackenbury, miller. Was at Bristol Arms; soon as heard the Radicals come went with maid to dining room window, being at play with some other children ran across About four o'clock saw a man in front of Bristol Arms speaking from a gig. Saw Owen Cross switching his manner in which the driver was travelling, he whip about, and heard him abusing Mr Mills shamefully, knecked decreased down, and the fore wheel passed Heard him say something about his colours; Mr Mills questioned, avowed that she it was who had comover her head. She was taken to the hospital, and had a red resette in his coat. Owen Cross and Mills expired in about four hours afterwards. Witness then rushed into room, crowd so thick you could walk and others cried out to the prisoner, who looked on their heads. Told policeman Swinney to shut door in her defence, detailed a series of incontinencies and back, and saw that he had run over the child, and and keep the rest out. Heard a window broken. After much bad conduct of which her husband had been then flogged and gal'oped off at a frightful pace, but room was cleared, saw Owen Cross in it, heard him say, guilty, and which had driven her to distraction. This 'I've nailed you, and if I'd known I'd have nailed you WOLRS',

Cross-examined by Mr E. Jones .- Cross threatened Mills dreadfully-abused him shamefully bad,

ERNEST JONES .- Did you see Cross threaten him ! WITHESS-Yes.-Did he shake his whip at him! careless manner; and, shortly before the above event, threaten him? Don't know.—Then you don't know out revenge—tying a man down in bed, then throwing he came in contact with witness a cart. standing in that he threatened him at all? No, I only thought so, upon him boiling water. There was nothing could of fourteen miles an hour, but could not catch him. did he say ! Don't recollect .- Will you swear that you jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, under heard him say anything? No .- Then you don't know circumstances of great provocation. Judgment de- and that he was afraid it was not good, as the parties whether he abused him or not? No. I thought so .- You ferred. dent could very easily have been avoided if the pri- say this happened from four to five? Yes.—Were you at Speed, aged thirty, charged with murdering his two prisoner had been imposed upon by other parties; that alightest precaution, the coroner sammed up very the others left? Yes .- Didn't the others leave after children, and attempting to murder his wife, a few minutely, and the jury returned a verdict of Man- five! Yes.—Then how could you see these things at slaughter against John Tierney.' The coroner issued four ? I might be mistaken as to time. Don't know who tore Mr Mills's rosette off.

Extensive Conflagrance.—On Tuesday night, of Bristol Arms on evening of 4th of August, about six. of the prisoner, who was remanded that the surgeon being necessary that Mr Gray, jun., should attend to destruction of property, broke out in the premises though he was running away. Was in room some minutes of the gaol might be consulted.

WM. EBLE, journeyman graper, sword: was in room questions of the prisoner, who was remanded that the surgeon being necessary that Mr Gray, jun., should attend to give evidence, he being down in the country. Ald. Murdlester.—Matthew Gatenby, Johnson adjourned the case for a few days, at the same belonging to Mr Morgan, a builder, in the Oid Kent- nutes before Cross entered. Others followed Cross im- aged twenty-five, was indicted for the wilful murder time admitting the prisoner to bail. road. The flames originated, frem some usknown mediately in a great rush. Gross knocked Mills down of his wife, Jane Gatenby, at Monchester. The decause, in the manufactory, a range of premises about twice. Cross jamped up to window and called to crowd ceased was a very intemperate and profligate woman.

had the greatest difficulty in approaching the burning Opened door and went in, saw Cross in room with Mills yet leave no outward indication. The deceased was property, but, nothing daunted, they were enabled to and three or four other people. No crowd in room. encompass the flames on either side, and by dis. None of Cross's friends apparently. A man in a drab surgeon would in all probability, under any circum-

JOHN BLAKEY corroborated all the above evidence. they were extinguished. By one o'clock the flames Said he had informed Cheffins. Saw Mills begin the Chief Baron carefully summed up, and expressed his of Church-lane, Whitechapel, cork-cutter, appeared bewere nearly extinguished; but by that hour Mr row by tearing the flag, and collaring and striking Cross, Morgan's factory, together with the stock in trade, Thinks Mills was intoxicated, but he might be only cide was, whether the prisoner was guilty of manexcited.

Mr Southwell corroborated the above. Mr Mills then addressed the beach, saying, that the witnesses against him were all guilty of perjury, that he would prove it, and that he would indict them, and that the learned barrister had merely got up the case. Had he known of this, he had a hundred witnesses ready to prove the perjury of the witnesses. Mr Ennest Jones then said, he would not trespass

case. Mr Mills, he continued, comes forward with serious assertions and calls two witnesses-his first witness contradicts him, his second contradicts them both, and they each contradict themselves. Mrs Brackenbury gives her evidence in an improper manner, evidently very partial and very much excited. Swears she saw the most shameful abuse-and then swears she heard ! and saw nothing of the kind. The only thing your worships can glean from her, is that she heard Cross say : 'I've nailed him.' Does that prove he struck the first blow ! It proves nothing. It might have been in retaliation of a blow from Mr Mills. The next witness A SHOCKING ACCIDENT OCCURred on the works of the states that Mr Mills entered, the room quietly and London and North Western Railway Company, at and not as if running away, whereas it has been sworn

Mr Moone, -There has been gross perjury on the part of some witnesses. I claim to produce evidence on Mr E. Jones .- I object to Mr Moore's interference

He is Clerk of the Peace to your worships, and not counsel.

Mr Moore. -- I volunteer to act as counsel, Mr E. JONES .- Has Mr Mills engaged you? Mr Moore,-No.

Mr Mills .- I do now. Mr Moore,-I insist on bringing forward evidence contradiction. Mr E. Jones .- I acknowledge your right, but claim

dence, to bring in further witnesses myself. Mr SHARP, the constable who killed Dobson, was then called in to prove that he was not at the Bristol Arms at the time stated by one of the witnesses.

Mr Jones.—This is fresh matter. The question is where was Cross, not where was Sharpe. Besides, case—I am desirous of thorough investigation—but only

do it openly. Mrs Goodman, laudlady of the Bristol Arms stated, she had heard and seen nothing. She knew however

was a man named Priestly. Mr Moore, then said he had evidence to prove that nobody spit over the windows. He had two witnesses. Mr E. Jones .- That is fresh matter, but bring your two witnesses, I have from twenty to thirty to prove that

By Mr Jones. - Knews the man, it was not Cross, i

Mr Moone, declined, under those circumstances pro-Mr E. Jones .- This evidence has indeed been evidence

in contradiction, it has still farther contradicted the Priestly, and not Cross; so that my client's case stands better than before.

The court being cleared, the magistrates deliberated contradictory,) on sending this simple case by indictment to the sessions.

BERKSHIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS .- On Monday morning about half-past 3 o'clock, a most terrific and destructive fire broke out in the extensive flour mills know as Ray Mills, near the Maidenhead station of the Great Western Railway, the whole of which, together with the adjoining brewery, is now a heap of ruins. The fire was first discovered by a man who was at work on the premises, who alarmed the inmates of the dwelling house of Mr J. T. Bell, which joins the mills, but such was the rapidity with which the devouring element spread from one building to another, that the family had barely time to escape, which they did almost in a state of nudity. Amongst the first on the spot was Mr Charles Venables, jun., the extensive paper manufacturer, who, on hearing ducted the whole of his workmen to the scene of devastation, and by their exertions some of the valuable furniture was saved. By this time it was found that the fire had communicated to the dwelling house of Mr Stearnes, of the Stock Exchange, and of the rest; fortunately, two engines from Maidenhead arrived, and by their prompt exertions (there being plenty of water at hand) that house wassaved, Land Company, commenced on Saturday last. Mr Er- but not without considerable damage to the furninest Jones appeared for the widow and friends of the ture. The whole of the adjoining brewery was now deceased; Mr Stainland, of Boston, and Mr Moore, one mass of flames, and for some time it seemed as Clerk of the Peace, for the defence. The proceedings, though no part of it could be saved; but at length which are exciting an unusual interest in this otherwise the firemen succeeded in saving the brewing plant, which is, in fact, the only thing saved. The loss eight o'clock, P.M., when, the case for the prosecution must be very great, as in addition to the stock of corn, flour, malt, &c., there was a very large stock of ther, nearly the whole of which is destroyed. The premises are insured in the West of England Office. No cause can be assigned as to the origin of the fire but there is no doubt it was accidental. Much praise is due to the Maidenhead firemen for the great promptness and activity they displayed.

Zaw and Assize kntelligence.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT .- LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16. EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE ON A HUSBAND. - Margaret King was indicted for maliciously scalding John King, her husband, a bricklayer. The parties had ear cut. Suffered for a week afterwards. Cross had a sequence of the jealousy of the wife. On the 31st of May last the prisoner, in company with another female, was induced to go up Wellington read, in Eaton Norris, where they saw the prosecutor walking with two women, towards whom the prisoner expressed strong indignation, which induced the prosecutor to strike his wife. The parties then separated. prosecutor returned home, and in about two hours retired to bed, leaving his wife below stairs. Between one and two o'clock in the morning he was awakened by scalding water being poured upon his person, and he found that he had been tied to the bed by a double rope. He struggled for some time, and ultimately escaped by jumping from the top to the bottom of the stairs. Medical aid was procured, and he was taken to the infirmary, where he was compelled to remain for upwards of a month, his life for a length of time having been despaired of. His wife, when mitted the outrage, and she said she was 'only sorry that she had not done more for him.' The prisoner, treatment was borne out by evidence. The learned Chief Baron told the jury that the presecutor's treatment of his wife was calculated to diminish the was returned to Mr Gray .- The cheque was produced strong feeling they might otherwise have entertained and was payable on the 11th inst. Thus, as the cheque towards her: but, however these might call for | had been given to Mr Gray on the 7th, it gave the pritheir sympathy, one could not conceive anything that soner an opportunity of either redeeming it before No.—Did he shake his fist at him? No.—How did he would justify the strange unheard of mode of dealing -You say he abused him shamefully? Yes -What palliate so strange and unexampled a crime. The

Chester, on being arraigned t pleaded guilty. His lordship asked him, guilty of called several times at Mr Gray's, but was not fortunate what? and he replied he did not know. Further enough to see either of them. There was no pretence WM. EBLE, journeyman draper, sworn: Was in room questions only tended to create doubts as to the sanity for such a charge as the present,—Inconsequence of its

stances, have caused her death within twelve months, manded for a week. After a speech from Mr Pollock in defence, the Lord with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence deferred. MURDER BY A BEER-HOUSE KEEPER. - George

at the house of the prisoner (a beer-shop) with much on their worships' time on se trivial and plain a another man named Cookson, and the prisoner. They commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and charging the apprentice and cancelling the indentures continued till 4 in the afternoon. About that time, in consequence of the prisoner's wife either refusing to draw more drink, or remonstrating with the pri- he spoiled it. The lad admitted his sight was still defecsoner for drinking so much, he used a coarse expres- live, though he had been under medical treatment at a sion, deceased expostulated with him, and the pri- hospital. The solicitor cited a case of an idiot apprensoner rose from his seat, crossed a passage to the tice, where a master was discharged from his liability kitchen, and was heard as if rattling knives in a to support him as uscless. Mr Perkins said that at the drawer. Almost immediately after he left the room | end of the fourth year the apprentice would be entitled deceased followed him, as if apprehending that injury might result either to the wife or to some one else. Deceased had not got much farther than the Yardley said the case was an unfortunate one, but he lobby when the prisoner came up with a carving did not think he should be justified in relieving the masknife, and said, 'I will have no man interfering between me and my wife,' and then stabbed the orisoner in the breast. The knife entered the deceased's breast a little on the right side, causing an incision in the upper part, an inch to the right side of the breast bone, passing between the second and third an equitable arrangement, which Mr Yardley granted. ribs on the right side, dividing the windpipe, and finally striking on the fourh dorsal vertebre. On the and then called Mr Wragg, a surgeon, who was in was employed to distrain on the chest, but he himself the witness is put out of court I shall be able to show the beer-house whilst the party were drinking, and admitted in evidence that the room in question was a stated that deceased and Cookson were quarrelsome and insulting, whilst the prisoner was in a state of beastly intoxication. Evidence elicited in crossexamination showed that the prisoner had uttered services to assist the prisoner's wife, during her husband's absence, should there be any quarrel in the house. One material fact came out-that the prisoner's lip was cut at the time of the offence. Mr Wragg was in the house at half-past 2 o'clock. Mr Soper having replied for the prosecution, the Lord Chief-Baron, with great distinctness, lucidly summed up. The jury retired, and after an absence from court of upwards of two hours, returned a verdict of Not Guilty of Murder, but guilty of aggravated Manslaughter.'-The Lord Chief Baron, in impressive terms, then sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Police Revort

MANSION-HOUSE .- ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A COM-MERCIAL TRAVELLER .- Henry Burgh was charged with having robbed his employer, Mr De Gaeten, commission agent, of 4, Fenchurch-buildings-Mr De Gaeton said : The prisoner was in his service as traveller. About three weeks ago witness bought a bale of goods by sample, which was to be forwarded to him from Huddersfield. He afterwards received from the merchant the invoice produced, specifying the goods, which were woollen, and stating the amount to be £55. On the day he expected the goods he was obliged to go to Croydon, where he remained two or three days, and he told the prisoner to send the bales, if they should arrive, to Messrs Hayter and Howell, of Mark-lane, packers. On Monday the the prisoner, with a wood chopper, gave witness a severe prisoner was desired to send the bales back. He did | The house-surgeon of the London Hospital said that she not do so that day, but he said it should be done the had received such injuries as were likely to cause erysinext morning. The following day witness went to Camo- pelas, which would probably produce death. John found that four bales had been forwarded to them on the stable, and in the passage had some words with the male 5th instant, and entered in the prisoner's name, and that he had got them away. He had not been able to trace the goods, and had not seen the prisoner since, till Monday evening. The prisoner was remanded.

MARYLEBONE, -- ASSAULTS BY A SOLDIER. -- Michael Shine, a private in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was wound .- Police-sergeant 13 H said that the chopper charged with assaulting Mr Cox, who stated that on Saturday afternoon, near the York and Albany, Regent'spark, he saw the prisoner hanging on by the tail board of a cart containing two soldiers and another man, and trying to climb in; the cart going at the time, ness expostulated with him, when he struck witness violently with a stick, which was broken by the blow. Prisoner then hit him three or four blows with his fists. Upon witness threatening to report him, the prisoner held out his hand, and asked him to 'make it up.' Mr Cox was going to take his hand, when he again attacked him and knocked him down .- Several witnesses corroborated the cvidence, and the prisoner was commit-

WESTMINSTER .- Assault on a Police-Constable. -Patrick Walsh was charged with assaulting Joseph Baylis, 213 B, who stated that on Saturday afternoon for some time it was feared this would share the fate he saw a mob assembled round the defendant and another person, who were sparring with each other, at the same time making use of language of the most obscene and disgusting character. His interference was met with volleys of abuse, and when he attempted to take the defendant to the station he grasped him violently by the throat, and, assisted by his companions, threw him to the ground, where a number of the mob kicked him repeatedly, defendant kneeling at the time upon the constable's throat. The latter was nearly exhausted when another constable released him,-Mr Broderip committed the prisoner for one month, without giving him the option of a fine.

GUILDHALL, STABBING A WIFE, -Charles Smith was charged with stubbing his wife, -The complainant stated that, on Friday atternoon, her husband came home rather in liquer, and words arose, and, on his going to strike her, she left the room, and had gone down two or three stairs followed by the prisoner, when suddenly she felt something in her back. She ran to the bottom of the flight, and, putting her hand behind, drew a large file out.-A constable produced the file, which was about fourteen inches in length, of a triangular shape .--Another constable deposed that Smith said 'that he intended to strike her, but not to use the instrument. He was sorry for it.' He was not sober at the time .- Alexander Baxter, residing in the same house, deposed to taking Mrs Smith into his room, and, while there, having her back bathed, the prisoner came in and struck her a blow in the face which made her nose bleed .- Mr Childa, surgeon, said that he found Mrs Smith had received an oblique punctured wound in the back close upon the long border of the shoulder blade. The wound was about an inch in depth, and was very important as regarded the locality. He still attended her, but considered her out of dauger,-The wife said she had no wish to press the charge. -Alderman Johnson said he could not look over this case. There had been such frequent charges of stabbing while intextcated that some means should be taken to stay them. He should commit him to

ALLEGED FORGERY .- William Maslin was charged with obtaining money from Mr Henry Gray, livery-stable keeper, Earl-street, Blackiriars-road, by means of a forged order on Messrs Drummond, the bankers. About a fortnight since the prisoner hired a horse and chaise, for which he had so pay £1 17s. 6d., and on the 7th inst, he gave Mr Gray, jun., a cheque for £5 15s, 8d., and received the balance in change. The cheque, in the course of Mr Gray's business, was paid into his bankers', Messrs Willis and Co., who on presenting it at Drummonds' found that there was no account, and it it reached the tankers, or lodging a sufficient sum there to meet it. The witnesses, on cross-examination by Mr Wolff for the prisoner, admitted that Maslin had called several times about the cheque, and said that he had received it in the course of business from a Mr Carr who had signed it (Thomas Lloyd and Co.) had gone he gave the cheque to Mr Gray, jun., and that afterwards,

THAMES. ROBBERT OF FURNITURE. Wm. George Wells and Ann, his wife, were charged with having plun-80 or 100 feet long, and of proportionate width. At without, Come in, or they'll kill me!'

and, having been out all night drinking, came home dered Mr Robert Savage, auctioneer. In prisoners the fire had obtained a strong hold of the place, and, owing to the with Cross. Several friends were in room with Mr came down stairs exasperated, and, according to the place, and, owing to the with Cross. Several friends were in room with Mr came down stairs exasperated, and, according to the place, and, owing to the with Cross. Several friends were in room with Mr came down stairs exasperated, and necessary according to the place, and said, My lord, that coat?' The judge, in surprise: 'The coat! what coat?' Prosecutor: inflammable nature of the stock deposited therein, the flames extended with more than usual rapidity, so that in less than ten minutes the entire property presented one immense sheet of flame, which rose high into the air and completely illuminated the neigh-into the including chimney glasses, large pier glasses, bed furnit-including chimney glasses, iarge pier glasses, bed furnit-including chimney glasses, iarge pier glasses, iarge pier glasses, bed furnit-including chimney glasses, iarge pier glasse bourhood. This circumstance caused intelligence gateway. Then seized Gross by the coller, struck him birth to a child. For the defence it was elicited morning Mrs Mary Johnstone, another of his tenants, do you think, after the manner he has worn it, it is cantile house at Berlin has proposed to all the railof the disaster to his speedily communicated to the engine stations. The first engine stations. The first engine that reached the spot was that i donging to the bright for dive months. That is the man (pointing to the proposed to all the railthat a few days previous to the event the decessed carriages with silk blinds for nothing. They simply and take two large tubs. Ongoing to the place, befound officer of the district. Mr Connection, the chief of five months. That is the man (pointing to the propose to reserve to themselves the regular to a child. For the defence it was elicited morning Mrs Mary Johnstone, another of his tenants, do you think, after the manner he has worn it, it is cantile house at Berlin has proposed to all the railthat a few days previous to the event the decessed carriage with silk blinds for nothing. They simply all their
that a few days previous to the event the decessed lovel by and take two large tubs. Ongoing to the place, heround of the regular to the flag being taken.

Cross-examined by Mr Mills,—Have worked in Sleating to the regular to the flag being taken.

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Cross-examined by Mr Mills was that it bounds for nothing. They simply propose to reserve to themselves the regular to the flag being taken.

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Cross-examined by Mr Mills as shocking ball blood for nothing. They simply companies of Germany to the flag being taken.

Cross-examined by Mr Mills as shocking ball their the flag being taken.

Cross-examined by Mr Mills as shocking ball t dancing on the following night. A surgeon and his and the bod furniture which he had placed in it on Satur- means.' the West of England firemen, next arrived with the dressed as he is to-day, the sint of days of the story and the description and the description of the story particular.

Company's engine and men from Waterleb-road.

When Spences, baker.—Corroborated the above evidence in every particular.

When Spences, baker.—Corroborated the above evidence in every particular.

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Witness stood under the gave it as his opinion that death was occoasioned by some into custody. He give it as his opinion that death was occoasioned by some into custody. He give it as his opinion that death was occoasioned by some into custody. Penrith, by cating some berries of the sturge laurel work from the canal, but before a drop of water could gateway. Mills was dressed in a suit of black. Some peritoneal ixllammation. A post mortem examination some carrying a bundle, which turned out to be the which they had found in a garden; but emotics be discharged upon the flames they had extended to young men in the window spit on the blues. No other revealed no bruises nor marks of external violence, missing bed furniture. She was also given in charge, were administered to them, and they ultimately reand the peritoneal inflammation might have been On searching the room of the prisoners they found the covered. another large pile of premises, the property of Mr entered room when Mills dragged Cross in:

Dalton, a stone merchant, and also to the buildings to the buildings on the day the result of cold or intemperate habits. It was posting to the land been ripped open, and a number of articles continued by Mr Saunders, a butcher. Owing to the in question. Heard from a man, named Blakey, that sible, however, that a violent blow on a soft part of cealed between the tick and the sacking. A child of the in which Burns died is now for sale. in the second se

intense heat thrown out by the flames, the fremen they had got Cross in the room and were killing him, the body might cause serious internal injury, and risoners said that his mother had been burning a number of the flames, the fremen they had got Cross in the room and were killing him, the body might cause serious internal injury, and er of pawnbroker's duplicates. The prosecutor said afflicted with a tumour, which in the opinion of the that £100 would not cover his loss,-The male prisoner denied the whole of the allegations. They were re-

> conviction that the main question for the jury to de- fore Mr Yardley, to answer the complaint of his apprenslaughter, not murder. The jury after a short con- him. He said that his parents were dead. He had just sultation found, the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, | completed the third year of his apprenticable; his muster accused him of neglecting his work, and telling him falsehoods, and refused to employ him any longer. The solicitor for the defendant said the lad was quite inca-Leach, aged 37, was indicted for the murder of Fran- pable of rendering any service to his master. A sum of cis Dakin, at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, on the 5th of £5 named in the indenture as a premium was never paid May. The deceased on the 5th of May was drinking at all. The lad spoke well of his master's kindness to him generally, and sold he had promised to expend the £5 for his benefit. Mr Yardley could not think of disbecause he was an invalid. Mr Perkins said the lad would never be any use to him : if he gave him work. to journeyman's wages, and it would be impossible for him to pay him at that rate if he could do nothing. Mr ter from the ordinary liability to support him and teach him the trade. He must therefore make an order to take him back. The solicitor for the defendant requested that the case might be allowed to stand over for a week, to give the parties an opportunity of coming to ATTEMPTED EXTORTION AND IMPOSITION ON A SAILOR.

-Wm. Thos. Abbott, the landlord of the Britannia pubknife being withdrawn the deceased fell to the lic house, Ratcliff highway, attended to answer a sumground, never uttered a word, but instantly died. mons, issued at the instance of a seaman named Samuel Sometime afterwards, when the prisoner was told Brooks, for unlawfully detaining his chest and clothes. that Dakin was dead, he threw back his hair, and The complainant had taken up his lodgings at the Bri-Well, there is nothing for it but I must go tannia, and regularly paid for what he had. On Monday mad.' To the policeman who arrested him he ex- last he got a ship, and paid Mr Abbott a balance of pressed deep penitence for the deed. Mr Serjeant £1 10s., which was due, when an unexpected claim was Wilkins, in a most eloquent speech, addressed the | made for an additional 14s. as a week's rental of a room. jury for the prisoner, who wept during its delivery, This he resisted, and a broker named Benjamin West common sitting room, used as a parlour, and regularly frequented by all the visitors of the house .- Mr Yardley, after some severe remarks on the scandalous nature of such a transaction, said he would order the chest, or some expressions which indicated a jealousy of decreased, who was a neighbour, and had offered his nalty of £10, or in default, should sentence him to imprisonment for three calendar months.

BOW-STREET,-CONVICTION UNDER THE NEW JUVE NILE OFFENDERS' ACT .- Three boys, named Timothy O'Brien, William Hutchinson, and Jeremiah Sullivan, all either ten or eleven years of age, were charged with stealing small pieces of iron from the newly-erected houses in New Oxford-street, the property of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests .- Constable 95 E division said that the person employed by the commissioners wished to have the prisoners remanded, the depredations being very extensive in the buildings at present erecting. The prisoners resided in Church-street, St Giles's, and they with their companions engaged the constant attention of the police in trying to prevent them stripping the tiles from the houses and stealing every article that came within their reach .- Mr Jardine said he would take this as the first opportunity he had of putting the act lately passed into force to prevent a repetition of such offences, by ordering the prisoners to be committed for one day to the Bridewell at Tothill Fields, where they should be privately whipped,-The prisoners were removed crying bitterly.

WORSHIP-STREET .- MURDEROUS ASSAULTS .- Mary Shea was charged with assaulting Helen Rider, and Bartholomew Shea with assaulting John Diable,-Helen Rider deposed that she was a single woman, but lived with Diable as his wife. On Monday night she had some words with the female prisoner, who is her landlady, when she said that she would teach witness better, she would do for her :' and on turning towards the stairs Diable said on coming home last night he found Rider as described: He went down stairs to fetch a police-conprisoner, who, on witness turning round, gave him a tremendous blow upon the back of his head with some sharp instrument, and which felled him to the ground and rendered him insensible. The house-surgeon of the hospital said that Diable had also sustained a serious alluded to could nowhere be found, although he had made the most diligent search after it .- The prisoners denied the charge altogether, and Mr Arnold remanded them for one week;

LAMBETH .- DESPERATE ASSAULT .- Ann Child was charged with assaulting Mrs Mary Willy, thereby placing her life in great danger. - About twelve months ago the injured woman had been a witness against a man of the name of Green, with whom the prisoner lived as his wife, and since that time she had frequently expressed her determination to have her revenge. On Saturday evening Mrs Willy was passing the shop of the prisoner and the latter rushed upon her like a tigress, and before she could be released from her grasp she was beat and ill-used in a savage manner. A certificate was handed in from Mr Day, a surgeon, stating that the life of the sufferer was in the greatest possible peril from the injuries she received.—The prisoner appeared to treat the matter with great levity, and laughed while some of the witnesses were giving their evidence.-The magistrate told her it was no laughing matter, for if the deceased died, which was not impropable, she would be put upon her trial for murder, and remanded her for a week.

HAMMERSMITH, -ALLEGED NEGLECT OF A RELIEV ing Officer. On Tuesday, a woman of sickly appearance stated to the magistrate, Mr Beaton, that her husband was lying dead from the small-pox, and that she herself was attacked with the disease. She had gone to the relieving officer of the Fulham Union for nourishment for herself and children, who were starving, but were refused relief. The magistrate immediately sent Thomas, the summoning-officer, with the woman to Mr Haskard, the relieving-officer, and, in the course of halfan-hour, Thomas and the woman returned to the court. They had seen Mr Haskard, who said he had given the woman two loaves the day before, and Mr Beadon might d) what he liked in the matter. The magistrate having expressed his surprise at the conduct of the relievingofficer. ordered the woman to be sworn, when it appeared her name was Jemima Stevens, of No. 22, Trafilgar-street, Hammersmith. Her evidence was a repetition of her former statement, with the addition, that she had gone to Mr Haskard on Monday to get a coffin, and had solicited relief; to which he replied, he could not do anything just then. She had told him she had the small-pox, but he did not appear to pay much attention to what she said. Louisa Read deposed that the body of the husband of Jemima Stevens had been left in a shell all day Sunday; no one would enter the room in which it was, and it was in so dreadful a state as to be likely to spread the infection through the neighbourhood; the relieving officer had then sent persons to put it in a coffin, which was done; but to the application for reitef the answer of Mr Haskard was, that relief had already been given, and they ought to get work. Mr Beadon, having heard the evidence, said, that if all that was stated were true. Mr Haskard was most unfit for the office he filled. He then directed Thomas to go to the overseers and request their immediate attendance in court, and one of them, accompanied by Mr J. Stevens, the chairman of the board of guardians, arrived as the court was about to be closed. Mr Stevens, having expressed his surprise at what had transpired, said he should lay the matter before the board at the next meeting, and left the court with the oversecr. desiring the woman to meet them at the house of Mr Ray, one of the medical officers of Hammersmith.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—Below is a copy of a etter which reached Mr Denison whilst at luncheon with his friends at Wakefield, just after the close of the late election for the West Riding, as mentioned a day or two ago:—

Grosvenor-place, Friday night, August 6, 1817 .- My dear Sir. - On landing at Ramsgate this afternoon, I learned from the newspapers that an attempt is making by some gentlemen of Lancashire, who have, I suppose, votes for the West Riding, to replace you as one of its representatives by Mr Cooden. I take, therefore, the ance of his duty in teaching them music. carliest means I can adopt, by sending a special messen. EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF INSECTS.—A few days ger with this letter, to assure you of my cordin good ago the whole of the coast round Southend was Lord Morpeth, and that you have my full authority to on record. They consisted of at least tive species of make whatever you may think advisable of this commu- lady-bird, and they came in such dense numbers, as nication. I wish to give you the fullest possible support, for miles along the coast to resemble a swarm of Your very faithful servant, FITZWILLIAM .- E. Deuison, bees during hiving. The sea destroyed countless

A Point of Economy.—The Liverpool Abion of yesterday, says- During the time the case was proeeding against Barrett and Quin for highway robbory, the prosocutor (John Ashworth) in the case

Central Criminal Court

Robbert.—George Dickens, aged 20, described ROBBERY.—Deorge Dienothy, Book, described a chemist, was placed in the dock, charged with a chemist, was placed in the norm, charged with stealing £45 and upwards, the property of a Mr Arundel, a linendraper, at Bristol.—Mr O'Brien appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Ballantine de MASTER AND APPRENTICE .- Mr John Perkins, Jun. funded the prisoner. Mr O'Brien stated the case to the jury. He said

that the prosecutor came up to town from Bristo; June last, and took two rooms in the house of a M Robinson. Adjoining to the two rooms occupied the prosecutor, was one occupied by the prison with whom the brother of the landlord slept. prosecutor placed a bag, in which he carried money and papers, under the bed, and at the tim money and papers, and the secreted it, there were £45 in notes and gold that he secreted it, there were £45 in notes and gold in it. The notes were one Bank of England noteand two Brecon notes. On the morning of Wednesday, the 16th of June, the money was missed, and as the prisoner had been absent from the house during the previous day, inquiries were instituted which led the previous day, inquired that the prisoner had taken the money. From further inquiries the prosecutor and the police traced the prisoner to Gravesend Richmond, and other places, where he had been spending money very freely, although it was known that he had no money whatever on the Monday Pre-vious to the robbery. It was also discovered that the prisoner had entrusted the landlord of a public house with £31, which was afterwards delivered up to the police. Upon being apprehended, the prisoner denied that he was the person for whom he was taken.—Mr Arundel was called, and proved these facts, -dir Bal. lantine cross examined the witness, and proceeded to elicit certain facts as to his having had improper intercourse with one of two young ladies who had oc. cupied one of the rooms engaged, by the prosecutor. immediately previous to the robbery. The Recorder: So you intend to connect the young woman with the robbery? Unless you do, it is f think unnecessary that you should put these questions

merely for the purpose of torturing the witness,

Mr Ballantine: The court should give me some

credit for not putting these questions, unless it was

of importance to the case-some credit should be

given to counsel for discretion.—The Recerder: Yea,

but there must be some limit .- Mr Ballantine: If

your lordship the bearing which the connectioned

the prosecutor and Miss Hall has on the case.—The

Recorder: Witness, withdraw. (The witness here

left the court.)—Mr Ballantine: I am instructed

that this woman Hall has absconded, and that the prosecutor keeps her out of the way .- The Recorder What motive could the prisoner have in doing so-or if that were so, what motive could he have in prose-cuting the prisoner if he knew that Miss IIall had taken the money ?-Mr Ballantine: I am entitled to put these questions, to show the moral character of the witness, and that he cohabited with Miss The Recorder: Yes; but if you are torturing the witness with these questions merely to affect his character as a witness, don't you think it is a harsh course? If every person who had an intrigue with a female was not to be believed on his oath, I do not know how public justice could be carried out .- Mr Ballantine, with much warmth, said he had a duty to perform to his client, and he would not be deterred. He could prove that the prosecutor cohabited with a female, and that that female was not to be called as a witness. He heard she had absconded. He was instructed to that effect.-The Recorder repeated that it would be better for counsel to attend to the evidence, and not attack the character of a witness .- Mr Ballan. tine (emphatically): I contend my Lord, that a counsel knows best how to conduct his client's case. He is the best judge of the course to be pursued.— After some further conversation of an angry nature. the Recorder said: Mr Ballantine, the observations I made were most kindly meant. I consider it more important to counsel at the bar to elicit all evidence possible relating to a case under consideration than attempt to throw imputations on the moral conduct of a witness .- Mr Ballantine: If the court is of opinion I had not the right to put a certain question, I will not do so .- The Recorder: You did not take the observations I made in the spirit they were in-Surely counsel know how to conduct their client's case the best .- The Recorder: I must say that I think there is scarcely any other gentleman at the bar who would not have taken the hint I gave, and understood the object for which it was meant. It was done with a triendly feeling.-Mr Ballantine: I do not take it in that light. I do not think it was meant to be kindly given .- The Recorder said he was not to be 'schooled' and dictated to. If there was any objection, it must be raised in a legal and regular manner. Proceed with your case, and if it should be necessary I shall stop you if you pursue the same line of cross-examination; for the court is bound to protect the witness.

The witness was then recalled, and his cross-examination on the material facts of the case continued at some length, but nothing of importance was elicited. Several witnesses were called and examined and cross-examined at considerable length. Their evidence went principally to show that the prisoner, who had been 'hard up' immediately before the robbery, had all at once become very 'flush." It also appeared that there was no communication internally between the room of the prisoner and that in which the money was kept, but that there was a shrinking or warpping of the boarding which separated them.—Mr Ballantine having addressed the court at great length for the prisoner called, Mr Fowlston, miller, in Derby, who said, that about eleven weeks ago he had remitted to the prisoner two £10 notes, and very shortly after three £5 notes. He said that the prisoner's mother was receiving an annuity on account of the prisoner, from his father. The Recorder summed up .- The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence deferred.

EMBERZLEMENT.-Edward King, a man of respectable appearance, was indicted for embezzling three sums of money which he had received on account of his employer, Mr Burton, of Oxford-street. The evidence clearly proved the sums of 6s. 6d., £1 14s., and £3, were paid to the prisoner, and that they were not paid to Mr Burton's cashier. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence, 6 months' hard

EFFECTS OF CERIOSITY. - Abraham Israel, a German, was indicted for stealing sixty-five vards of sheeting. the property of Mr A. Glover, a warehouseman in the City. The version of the affair given by the prisoner was that he entered the warehouse of Mr Glover (to whom he was slightly known), in company with a triend, to look into the Directory for an address, where from curiosity, he took up the parcel in question to inspect. He was directly charged by an assistant with attempting to steal it, and this had such an effect upon him that he threw it down, and endeavoured to make the best of his way out, but he was given in charge. He said the police had taken possession of papers which would prove him to be of un sulied reputation. He said he had been a teacher of German and Hebrew at Swansea, and was known to a great many respectable individuals. The officer said this was the case. The Common Sericant said the prisoner might have had no intention to commit theft, and it was probable that his conduct had arisen from excitement. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty. The court directed the papers, &c., to be restored to Mr Israel.

ATTACK BY A REGIMENTAL BAND ON ITS BAND. MASTER.—A few days ago as the band of the First Royal Regiment was at practice in the Regent-road Barrack, all the members of the band, with the exception of the non-commissioned officers and one or two privates, made a simultaneous attack on Mr Castaldini, the bandmaster of the regiment. Throwing a sheet over him, so as to prevent his identifying any one in particular, they beat him with their fists severely about the head and body, though not so as to inflict any severer injury on his person than a sound thrashing. Of course all the offenders were immediately placed in confinement. Colonel Bell instituted an inquiry into the cause of this outrage, and it was alleged to have been provoked by a long series of harsh and offensive treatment to which the men have been subjected by the bandmaster. This was the more irritating to the band, as Castaldini is a civilian, and has therefore no right to abuse the power entrusted to him, as he has nothing to do with the discipline of the men beyond the perform-

wishes. I trust that you will be returned, together with visited by one of the most numerous flights of insects millions of them, the grass and hedgerows, and every crevice that afforded shelter from the wind, were coloured with their numbers, and for many miles it was impossible to walk without crushing numbers beneath the tread. The insects evidently came from the east, the wind having veered round to that point during the night. Every true friend of agriculture, however, hails the appearance of these insects, as they are well known to be the destroyers of aphides, a race of flies the most injurious to vegetation.

AN ADVANCE IN THE ART OF ADVERTISING. - A mer accept, during fifty years, either for money or gra-tuitously, any blinds but theirs. Their object is to cover the blinds with advertisements:

On Tuesday last, a gentleman who was amusing himself by tensing one of the lions at the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, was punished for his thoughtlessness by the beast, which seized and severely lacerated his hand.

Bally 18 page 18

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Colonial and Foreign.

BRITISH AMERICA. MONTHEAL, (CANADA,) July 29.—The first session Mostheau since Lord Elgin's advent to the counof parliament since a successful termination yesterday, to 22 brought to a successful termination yesterday, his lordship giving the royal assent to ninety-six his lordship giving for the signification. his lordship germs for the signification of her Majest and learn thirteen acts, which number, added jest apleasure to which the royal assent was given on to thirteen to which the royal assent was given on at just one and assent was given on to the oth inst. presents a total of one hundred and the sun two rects passed in less than two months since the meeting of the legislature.

the engrant fever keeps up its pace of mortality thirty deaths a day. The disease has not spread though the ranks of society so much as was anticithrough although in some parts of the country some nated, attendants and the clergy have he left Paris for the Chatcau d'Eu.

of the rectimes to their humanity.
fillen victims to their humanity.
Sr John's (New Brunswick,) July 31.—During the present season, the weather in New Brunswick has been unusually propitious, and the crops, in congenerice, have the most promising appearance. The her crop is a very large one, and there is not, up to this date, any appearance of the potato disease. The new potatoes stready in market are dry, and general i en wanting during the last three years. The emigration to New Brunswick has not been

rearly so large as that of last year; the amount of sickness and the number of death are quite fearful. The emigration of this season is confined almost exchairely to the humblest class of Irish peasant, who, long wasted by privation, with disease firmly implanted in his system, is altogether unable to bear the sea voyage; the typhus, by which the emigrants t thousands.

FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats continues to assail the proc ceedings directed to effect a reform in the electoral arrière pensée of jacobinism, republicanism, the overthrow of the dynasty of July, and the return of the lars to be paid to him as an instalment. 10th of August and 2nd September. It seems that thinks or says that this day was selected to indithe event of which it is the anniversary.

The attempt of the 'Journal des Debats' to stig-Club of Jacobins, has unearthed a certain journal Collot d'Herbois and Carra, are duly registered and molists will soon square accounts, for they have anrecorded with the most unequivocal self-satisfaction nounced that for the future no quarter will be given in the first person. It appears from this that his to the troops of the government. Majesty was an assiduous attendant at its meetings: that he eagerly seized every favourable occasion of the immediate breaking out of the civil war in taking a part in its debates; that he was elected one Navarre :of its censeurs (an official inspector;) that he proposed

Strange vicissitude! continues the 'National.' derest and most respectful homage. Away, then, of Old Castille, will give to the Count de Montemolin with all calculations on the future—away with all ready and hearty assistance. attempts at prediction! Attempt to stop the tide of Despatches from the Captain General of Arragon, con in our thoughts we attempt to put what was in juxtamasquerade. They want to arrest the flight of that dam. They talk of the stability of institutions—they able reverses; 'misere sans nom,' as Pascal says, de se croire assuré dans l'enceinte de se raccourci

The National gives the following account of an imposing political demonstration which took place moralising the country:—

Colmar, accepted an invitation to preside on the oc- ful still, as they not only did not turn on their liberacasion. The Prefect, together with the principal functionaries of the department, in vain endeavoured to prevail on him to refuse to assist at a demonstra-

tion organised by the Opposition. M. Rossee considered that the moment had arthe Alsatian magistracy in this civic solemnity was bailed with joy by his fellow-citizens. M. Emile Dolphus, Mayor of Mulhausen, and deputy for the Upper Rhine, likewise accepted an invitation to at-Upper Rhine, was present at the banquet, together with M. Coulmann and M. Koechlin, former deputies, several members of the municipal councils of Strasburg and Mulhausen, and a considerable number of the inhabitants of those towns: and moreover. several deputations of electors from the principal towns on the Upper Rhine. When the guests had taken their seats, M. Gerard, the chief editor of the Courrier d'Alsace, and secretary of the committee for directing the banquet, proposed the appointment of a permanent electoral committee for the Cepartment of the Upper Rhine, and invited the assembly to sign immediately the petition prepared by and the 'Marseillaise,' with other patriotic airs, was performed by an excellent orchestra. After dinner, the following toasts were given from the chair and enthusiastically cheered: - 'Electoral reform,' The realization of its doctrins and principles." The organization of labour,' and 'The probity of public authorities.' M. Bersch, member of the Municipal

which we make the following extract :-

"Yes, gentlemen, the present situation of affairs with terror that the nation contemplates all the evil able disasters, see her armies defeated, her fleets battle. It may recompose its army, rebuild its the clubs, to regain their ascendancy. had dared to lay his hand on her, or if he had almost be termed an insult to Europe.

dared to prevent the accomplishment of a great act

Scenes of the most wanton and irritating descripman affairs. A nation commits suicide when it suc- jected to two days' pillage. ceeds in suppressing within itself every noble and On the 5th inst., the soldiery burnt an effigy in one free scope to metropolitan insurrection. Clandes-generous sentiment, and in substituting sensual apoof the public squares, representing Maria da Fonte the time presses. Arrests. General dismay and discorto oppose, in order to make use of it to advance some occurrences of these times and in a Christian suffered death accordingly. Kapuscinski was also miserable personal interest, they are a thousand land. times more calpable than if they had squandered the We have Lisbon news to the 9th inst. The collectronsmire calpable than if they had squandered the

friends that have been dispersed—all noble instincts assigned to her in modern civilisation; she will resume the lead in all great conceptions and all great actions.'

'The President Rossce next proposed the King's health, which was received by the assembly with solemn silence, followed by a cry for the 'Marseillaise' which was concluded with a triple round of applause, when the meeting separated.

It has been at length decided that the Duke d'Anniale shall be the successor of Marshal Bugeaud to that effect was signed by the King in council before

The Mouche of Magon announces the formation of Swiss committees in Paris, Lyons, Bourg, Be- Junta, and the waste of time which Das Antas alsangon, Strasburgh, and Grenoble, on the plan of lowed there, instead of marching instantly on Lisbon. the aid of revolutionary France to Switz-rland, which they regard as the representative of the The new positive, with the true flavour, which has in is too distant to be succoured except by good wishes, cause of the people. 'If,' says the Mouche, 'Poland Madrid. Such an evert is I hope, sincerely, very Switzerland is at our gates; it is the interest of France of July not to suffer herself to be enclosed in a net which absolutism is weaving around her. The French people ought to surround themselves by free nations who can sympathise with her, and we trust that regenerated Switzerland will no longer supply despots with satellites for hire.'

SPAIN. The Espectador states that General Espartero principally suffer, has not made such frightful havor having always refused to receive the arrears of his here as in Canada, where the deaths are counted by salary as Regent, until all the other state employes were paid, there remained a sum of 90,000 dollars due to him when he was obliged to quit Spain. and that since then he has made no demand for the money; but that the present government, having a and representative system. It finds in them an heard that his resources are not sufficient for the maintenance of his dignity, has ordered 25,000 dol-

The Spanish government not only approves of the day appointed for the reform banquet at Mons General Pavia's reprisals for the massacre by the happens to be the 10th of August. The Debats Carlists of the fifteen soldiers of the Union regiment near Manresa, but has likewise directed him for the cate the character and real objects of the party by future to shoot every prisoner that falls into his bands. This is a most inhuman and impolitic proceeding, and foreigners will now more than ever feel matise the Reform Association as a revival of the inclined to ask, whether Africa really begins at the Pyrenees. On the evening of the 5th six matines kept by the then Dake de Chartres, now King of were executed at Gerona, thus making, with the the French, from the month of November 1790 to seventeen shot at Mataro, twenty-three human March 1791, in which the active and zealous part beings put to death out of retaliation for the Mantaken by 'Egalite fils' (as his Majesty was then called) resa tragedy, leaving a balance of eight victims in as a member and official of the Jacobin Club, under favour of Isabel II. But in all likelihood the Monte-

The Madrid correspondent of the Times predicts

All is ready for the outbreak; several Generals of or seconded many of its leading members, of whose great reputation are already on the frontiers concealed patriotism he was, as he said, assured, &c., &c. An in the mountain villages; the members of the Juntas, extract is pitilessly given, in leaded type, by the and the efficers of the various battalions, are already 'National,' in which these and other equally curious nominated; the refugee officers, who had been sent into things are recorded by 'Egalite fils' in the first per- the interior of France, have simultaneously left the the federal executive will resort to force of arms, son, extending from 2nd November 1790, to 10th depots, and are making their way with variable success and a struggle between the cantons will ensue. Other March, 1791. The 'National' has also ill-naturedly to the appointed rendezvous. Some money has arrived, found out that a certain M. Seguier, scandalised at and more is promised. The harvest is most abundant, young 'Egalite' accepting an office of the Jacobins, and when it is seemed the last impediment to unarling expressed his sens: of the matter in a chansonnettee, the banner of war will be removed. I will not venture published in a weekly journal, called 'Les Soitises to predict what will be the result of this contest, so de Sonnenberg, an officer in the service of the league, de la Semaine, which had some vogue at the time much will depend on the discretion of the Prince in among the Royalists. By the most strange caprice whose favour so momentous a struggle is about to be France, has placed M. Seguier, the author of the that they neither forget nor learn. Expectations are, chansonnette, in the presidental chair of the Chamber however, entertained that the Count de Montemolin will with menaces ordered the roll to be called over. This of Peers! 'Perhaps,' says the merciless' National,' prove an exception to this family blindness, and that the became the signal for general and immediate dis. see what had become of the American prisoners on Monsieur le President Seguier has preserved a copy hopes of attaching to his interests the bulk of the Liberal banding. The men dispersed, shouting, 'Down with their way to Tampico, was attacked by 1,200 Mexiof this, and will favour us with the music and the party will come in aid of his own inclination to march with the spirit of the age.

Another element of success to the new outbreak will fifty years have scarcely rolled away ere we find the consist in the degree of support which will be afforded constur of the Jae-bin Club seated on the throne of by the rest of Spain in aid of the provinces which bore France, and the author of the chanscancette in the the brent of the former civil war. To this question Sottises de la Semaine,' clad in the ermine of first Catalonia has already responded, and no doubt exists president, bringing twice a year to his feet the ten- that Upper and Lower Arragon, Valencia, and the north

time, and say, 'we are old, and we will establish.' taining others from the Alcalde of Fraga, a town of Establish what? All, all is in ruins! The general 5,000 souls, on the confines of the province of Catalonia soil of Europe is broken up by the ploughshare of and Arragon, and on the river Cinca, announce the inrevolution. Men and things are changed, and when vasion of a body of from 400 to 500 Carlists. They entered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, under the position with what is, we behold the most ludicrous leadership of the chiefs Bouches and Sendios. With the exception of 20 or 30 they were all armed with muskets, whose flight is everlasting. They believe themselves blunderbusses, and fowling pieces. Their first work was sages, and try to stop the course of the ocean by a to take possession of the government offices, and seize the whole of the public funds, for which, however, they who have witnessed such lofty fortunes and lament- cheerfully and spontaneously gave receipts in due and unexceptionable form. They also took possession of the tobacco and ganpowder found there. Otherwise, they committed no acts of violence; on the contrary, they exhibited much philanthropy, and a love of liberty beyond praise, inasmuch as they opened the prisons and at Colmar on the 8:h inst., where 150 electors of the set some of the captives free, without establishing any department of the Upper Rhine assembled to pro- very scrupulous inquiry into the causes of their incarcetest against the system of corruption which is de- ration. In this they even surpassed in compassion for suffering humanity the Knight of La Mancha with the M. Rossee, First President of the Royal Court of galley slaves. The liberated of Fraga were more grate-

tors, but took arms and joined them. Correspondence from La Granja adverts to a treache rous and cowardly attempt against the life of General Serrano, which, however, entirely failed. A parcel was received at his house on the previous day, by the mail, rive I to give the Government a salutary warning, and of an unusually large size, the postage amounting to 30 in this point of view the participation of the head of reals (6s.). The General was out at the time it came, and it appears that his mother had her suspicions excited by its unusual size. General Ros de Olano, to whom she spoke on the subject, shared the same suspicions, and it was agreed to cut open the parcel on the optend, but unexpected circumstances, which occurred on the eve of the festivity, prevented his carrying his intention into effect. M. Struch, deputy for the there were five 'postas,' a species of explosive com posite side to the seal, when it was found that under three or more covers, each of which was marked 'private. pound, so placed that they would have gone off by opening the parcel in the usual way, and the intended victim would probably either have been killed, or at least seriously maimed and disfigured. General Elio lost a hand by means of a similar contrivance.

General O'Donnell is recalled from Cuba, of which he has for several years been the governer.

PORTUGAL. PROGRESS OF LORD PALMERSTON'S POLICY!

LISBON, AUGUST 9. Notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the termination of the civil strife, no signs as yet have been exhibited on the Queen's part of fulfilling the central committee of the electors of Paris. The the stipulations of the protocol; on the contrary, petition was immediately signed by all present. The every possible manœuvre, however flimsy or ungreatest cordiality prevailed throughout the meeting, worthy, is being resorted to to evade compliance with its most imperative and most important provisions. The Count of Lavradio, charged by the Queen with the formation of a new ministry, has utterly failed in effecting this object, and has given up the mission in despair; nor is this a matter of the smallest surprise, as the individua's to whom he addressed himself, one and all, insisted, as a preliminary measure Council of Strasburg, and principal editor of the to their accepting office, that the Queen should first Courrier du Bas Rhin in proposing a toast to the revoke certain unconstitutional decrees, the most ob patriots of the Lower Rhine, delivered a speech from noxious one being the nomination of the Prince Ferdinand to the chief command in the army, an appointment in itself not alone objectionable, but in appears to us dangernos and lamentable. It is with direct violation of one of the articles of the charter sorrow in her heart, and a blush of indignation on itself. The immediate convocation of the Cortes of her brow, that France has been for some time wit- the kingdom was also made a size our non. Now, to nessing the cancer which is consuming her. It is neither of these reasonable concessions to justice or policy would either the Queen orher husband concaused by the contagion of pernicious examples and sent, the prince insisting upon retaining his compernicious maxims. A nation may endure innumer- mand, and the Queen being obstinately bent against permitting the elections to proceed. The consedestroyed, her finances exhausted, and her commerce | quences have been that the efforts of the Count of annihilated. These, no doubt, are severe trials, but Lavradio, to render her Majesty good service, have they do not constitute disgrace. Waterloo was a been unavailing; while the public indignation is catastrophe for France, but Waterloo is not a stain aroused, and odium falls upon the Queen, her huson our national history, for there was no dishonour in | band, and the wretched Camarilla who compose this contending alone against all Europe, and in closing court of small intrigue. In the meantime, the Caby one day of reverse half a century of victories. bralists are working night and day, both by means Moreover, a nation may take its revenge for a lost of their organs of the press, and by the influence of citadels, reconstruct its navy, revive its commerce While all this is going on, the present men in office

1830, prepared to re-commence the gigantic struggles swollen and ill-gotten fortunes, by means so infa-writing be really forthcoming, it will go hard with of the republic and of the empire, if any foreigner mous, that, if not a scandal in Portugal, they may

of popular sovereignty and of national justice. But, tion have been going on in Oporto, and openly coungentlemen, what is more serious than a batttle lost, tenanced by the authorities, the military governor or any material disaster, is the moral decline of a appointed being the Baron Casal, so discreditably nation and the extinction of public spirit in her known for his brutality at Braga, where respect was breast. It is the oblivion of her providential mis- paid neither to age nor sex upon the occasion of his sion, and of the part she was destined to act in hu- entering the town by force, when the place was sub- off in panic haste to meet a whole province up in

Petites for the instinct of national grandeur, the wor- heroine of the revolution; they were accompanied by ganisation. ship of the golden calf for the adoration of glory, the the different military bands, and after creating thirst of honours for the love of liberty, selfisiness terror and confusion throughout the city, and comfor devotedness, the materialism of the present for the mitting brutal excesses, were harangued and comideal of the future, the cowardice of the slave for the plimented by the Baron Casal in person: So much dignity of man, the humility of the subject for the for pacification! In St Ubes similar scenes have proud independence of the citizen. And when those been enacted; and not a post arrives but brings who possess the power to contend against social dis- accounts from all parts of the kingdom of horrors organisation forget their sacred mission so far as that would appear to refer to some far-back and diseven to feed the progress of the evil which they ought tant epoch, and amongst sayages, and not as real to contact the progress of the evil which they ought tant epoch, and amongst sayages, and not as real to contact the progress of the evil which they ought tant epoch, and amongst sayages, and not as real tanks.

treasure and wasted the material strength of the tive note from the Envoys of the three allied Powers, country, for a nation, by demoralisation, is struck requiring a change of Ministers, had been presented their appearance, the surrounding multitude, heed-

with a bold hand, and raily cound it all honourable mantling Oporto have been strictly obeyed; and not cution, and testifies to the undying spark of indeand progressive opinions. Let the great national one stone remains on another of the late fortifica- pendence which still glows in the hearts of the Polish builders—John Yates, of Redditch, Worcestershire, party constitute itself, therefore, on the entire surface of P.

The parapets even have been leveled, and all inhabitants of Lemberg. As the clock struck six, a fine of P.

The parapets even have been leveled, and all inhabitants of Lemberg. As the clock struck six, a vicinity remains on another of the late of Birmingham, but now fine of P. face of France. Let it amalgam to into one body that is now to be seen are the recks and mounds car on which the two condemned were standing, left of Edgbaston, wine merchant,

mid, in order that they may all concur in the same Bom Fim to Bom Successo, on the north of the From an early hour in the morning the balconies of work of improvement. Let it gather all willing Douro. The cannon that lately bristled on these the different houses in the streets through which the beights have been shipped to the capital, and Oporto procession had to pass were eccupied by persons of isolation, and France shall resume that noble part much the better for the British merchants, who have that caused the authorities to make a change in the one of the editors of La Presse, in a duel, and was acgoods and wine to the amount of £ 1,500,000 ster- to the place of execution, which in some measure for a charge of false testimony against M. d'Ecquevilley, ling, but so much the worse for the Queen's governgoods and wines escaped destruction, as if by miracle, second city in the kingdom is left without defence, as Governor-General of Algeria. The royal decree within four days' march of Spain, and the town is open, in case of another insurrection in the Minho, to a dash of the insurgents. The Queen this year has been saved by the protection given in Oporto to the the Polish committees. In case war be provoked On the next occasion the scene of the conspiracy will courier has arrived at the Porte from the headby Austria or Piedmont, those committees will give be laid in Lisbon, and the government be over- quarters of the army in Kurdistan, with the importhrown before her allies are able to arrange a proto- tant intelligence that Bederhan Bey had surrendered col in London, or march 15,000 Spaniards from to the Seraskier Osman Pacha, and that he is now

> far distant, but I cannot be indifferent to the various rumours of plots and conspiracies coming from the capital, which lead us shortly to expect an outbreak acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, is now energetic movement of the Septembrists.

co-conspirators. SWITZERLAND.

enrolment of troops. The recommendations of the committee were adopted by a majority of twelve whole cantons and two half ones, being the same majority exactly as that which voted the dissolution of the Sonderbund.

The debate in the diet on the 9th, 11th and 12th, respecting the proceedings of the cantons of the eague, exhibited a scene of violence, without any previous example in that assembly. Specches marked by considerable elequence and force were, it is said. delivered by several delegates, especially by M. Luvini. the deputy of Tessino; M. Druey, deputy of Vaud; and M. Rilliet-Constant, deputy of

Some of the correspondents of the French journals affirm that if the cantons of tha Sonderbund do not immediately submit to the decision of the diet, letters say, however, that the resolutions of the dict will be submitted to without resistance. The journals of Berne give some circumstances which countenance this latter opinion. It seems that General was lately passing in review the Landwehr, at Neukirchen, in the canton of Lucerne, which he ordered troops began to disperse. M. de Sonnenberg then marched to meet the enemy.

| ment, without public ment, without p will present arms to them!'

ITALY. Rome, Aug. 8 .- To the ordinary observer or trans-Alpine visitant, this old metropolis seems, what it hath long been, solemnly serene and dignified in its dull repose; but behind the scenes there is much silent activity, and, as in the calm flow of its own Tiber, incessant whirlpools keep eddying beneath the current. At this moment I have ascertained that in the Castle of St Angelo there are two cells, near the battlement from which Benvenuto Cellini boasts of having fired his arquebuse with deadly effect on Constable Bourbon, fitted up to look like comfortable chambers (barring the windows); and these snug quarters are evidently destined for no vulgar occu-

Domenico Cavaletti. the chief director of the police for the district of Velletri and all the Pontine marshes, was brought in a prisoner vesterday, and added to the Catilinarian miscellany assembled in the carcere muovo. His connexion with the disturbers has been proved by the revelations already made, and great satisfaction is felt at the retribution dealt on official delinquency. In pursuance of the pontifical maritime retreat, and is expected here to-day or to- not be brought against them. morrow. Every precaution is taken by the national guard to protect his entrance from the fury of the in the morning in front of the prison, and it was only by mob. The maggiordomo, Pallavicini, is in a state of contumacious outlawry at Genoa; his doings in the various forms of peculation on the palace expenditure for years have far eclipsed the scandal of General Cubieres, Teste, or Pellapra, on your side of the Alps; and the partner of his abstractions, Col. Pfeysfer, commandant of the Swiss beef-eaters, has absconded, not in the odour of integrity. Indeed, we are told by order of the canton, and will be sent back. The is too valuable a branch of industry to jeopardise for the sake of the noble race of Pfeyffer.

On Sunday last an attempt was to have been made as a dernier ressort, to throw the trastevere quarter into confusion, in the mad hope of rekindling the trampledout embers of political conflagration. The occasion selected was the annual grand procession of the Boccaletti, so called because the glass blowers of muster in the show, and carry specimens of their handicraft. This bubble has happily burst innocuously. Chief Secretary Ferretti was on the ground at an early hour, with his inborn energy, and overawed the malignants. There were no bones or flag-

gons broken. Talking of our new state secretary, his brother Pietro Ferretti has come up from Naples, at the rcquest of Pius, and is installed at the head of the finance department, conjointly with the late Bavarian legate Morichini. Treasurer Antonelli has been cashiered. Count Pietro Ferretti is a man of mest Cato-like integrity, stern in his opinions, and of cast-iron inflexibility. He headed the outbreak against Gregory, in 1831, and was proclaimed leader by the northern part of the legations. Crushed by the overwhelming march of Austrian Vandals, that effort was not productive of any result; but Ferretti, profiting by the French occupation of Aucona, insisted on terms of capitulation, which Gregory, once the danger over, shamefully disregarded. Count Pietro, having staked all his fortune on the die, passed the following sixteeen years as simple clerk in a Neapolitan counting-house-not aware that he was qualifying himself for the direction of pontifical finance. He was, of course, included in his cousin's act of amnesty to exiled rebels. Another brother, Count Christopher Ferretti, is also in Rome-an old veteran who fought at Marengo and at Wagram, but had in early life been a knight of St John, and now resumes in that ilk the highest post, that of 'grand bailli' and 'Turcopolier' of the order of Malta.

The army is taken out of the hands of clergymen altogether, and Abbate Frassinelli must now give up the charge of dragoons for the cure of souls. By the way, the Austrian general who had marched

into Ferrara with twice a thousand men and then marched 'bock agin,' has had the ludicrous audacity to come up here to Rome complaining of Cardinal Legate Ciacchi for not giving his men free the late official, but fergeries have already been committed on the gouty old gentleman, and why not this? The whiskered German demands satisfaction for being hissed and left without lodgings, when

The most stirring accounts come up from Naples. arms; their withdrawal from the capital allowing

POLAND. PUBLIC EXECUTION OF TWO POLES AT LEMBERG. Another demonstration of public feeling in Poland was given at Lemberg, in Galicia, on the 31st ult., on the occasion of the execution of Theophilus Wisniowski and Joseph Kapuscinski, declared guilty of high treason against Austria, by the Imperial Courts on the 1st of July of the present year. The sentence condemned them to be hung on a gallowe, and they the charge was not, however, proved. On the 28th their sentence was read to them in public, and on

to the heart.

Away, then, with every feeling of discouragement of weakness. Let us hail this day as the aurora of a new political life! Let us spondent of the Times says:

The orders of the Lisbon government for the disimposing demonstration on the morning of the exemith a bold hand.

The orders of the Lisbon government for the disimposing demonstration on the morning of the exempting Operate have been strictly obeyed; and not cution, and testifies to the pudying spark of inde-

disconcerted the proposed demonstration of the in- one of the witnesses in the case, which testimony had ment, which has acted in my opinion in this case on habitants. The endeavours of some to get a glimpse formed part of the ground upon which the verdict of ac. very limited views. The British merchants, whose of their countrymen were extraordinary. It was in quittal was rendered. M. d'Ecquevilley has just been vain that the bayonet or the cavalry endeavoured to tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine on this in 1833 and 1847, are rejoiced to see the theatre of keep them back, they broke through the ranks and charge. The perjury related to the following facts: civil war removed from Oporto by the dismantling of threw flowers into the car. Many of them shed Before the duel M. Bertrand, one of the seconds of M its forts, but the Queen should recollect that the second city in the kingdom is left without defence, strikingly handsome countenance of Wisniowski plied by M. d'Ecquevilley, and inserted a finger in one of gained him the sympathy of all who beheld him. the barrels, found that it was blackened, from which Sapuscinski was less collected, but died manfully. The execution of the priest who is under sentence of death has been adjourned till further orders.

TURKEY. Constantinople, July 27. - An extraordinary on his way, a prisoner, to the capital.

Kurdistan, which has always enjoyed a kind of independence, and whose hereditary chiefs scarcely on the part of the Cabrals, to be put down by a more completely brought under subjection to the Porte. This has been effected in an incredibly short space 'Just as the mail was closing, an arrival from An- of time, and in the face of difficulties unknown in gola brought an official account to the government of European warfare. Bederhan Bey had an army of at elapsod before an acquaintance of d'Ecquevilley, M. de gola brought an official account to the government of a very serious and extensive conspiracy at Angola to least 15,000 men, principally cavalry, expert in the revolutionise the colony, and place Count Bomfin at the head of the government. He and the other prisoners were in the conspiracy, as well as many of the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with some of the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with the advantages of fighting on their own ground, with the duel by the latter in the government officers and other residents. The scheme all its resources at their command, and yet an army of at least 15,000 men, principally cavalry, expert in the Meynard, made important disclosures, to the effect that he knew the pistols used in the duel to be those of the brother-in-law of M. Beauvallon; that they had been tried before the duel by the latter in the government officers and other residents. The scheme all its resources at their command, and yet an army garden of the house where d'Ecquevilley rewas well laid, and was on the point of becoming suc- of equal numbers defeated them in a pitched battle sided; and that Beauvallon who performed some of upwards of a million and a half! Thirteen hundred cessful, when it failed through the fact of one of the en the left bank of the Tigris, drove them from all shots which excited his admiration, replied that he conspirators divulging the plan to the authorities. their mountain holds, and made captive their chief. was perfectly acquainted with the piatols, as they that our estimate is closer upon truth. Have we any The result was its total failure, and the adoption of In less than a month, the Turkish troops, with all belonged to his brother-in-law. Upon this the indict. pity for these fallen fortunes? In good faith, nong. measures of considerable severity towards the pri- their artillery and baggage, have traversed an im- ment against d'Ecquevilley was framed. In the course soners and those whose names were denounced as moose extent of wild mountainous country; cut to of this trial M. Beauvallon appeared as a witness on bepieces, in a pitchel battle, an army of 15,000 men; half of the accused, and the testimony which he gave taken three fortresses, and secured to the Porte an being compared with the established facts of the case Advices have been received from Berne to the 11th extensive territory which hitherto had never entirely and the evidence of other witnesses was, in the opinion inst. A very animated debate had taken place in acknowledged its authority. It is evident that their of the court, such as to place the judge under the necesthe diet on the 10th and 11th, on the report of the victories are entirely owing to the superior discipline sity, in the discharge of his functions, of committing M. committee appointed to consider the proceedings of of the Turkish troops, and I believe it is now admit- Beauvalion to the Conciergerie on the charge of giving the cantons of the league so far as respects the im- ted on all hands, by those who have seen them in false testimony. An observation having fallen from M. portation of the materiel of war, the construction of the field and on parade, that there are not better Beauvalion in the court, to the effect that the proceeding entrenchments, and other works of defence, and the disciplined or better conditioned soldiers in Europe. of the president will have the effect of producing a duel which has broken out in Albania. An attempt to France, of that name,) the president at the close of his conforce the conscription by the Turkish authorities charge to the jury, said, 'Having thus, gentlemen, in the province is the principal cause of the revolt, but Russian and Greek emissaries have also been active in urging the inhabitants to rebellion. An ordered into arrest to-day, and who will no doubt be official announcement was made by the authorities prosecuted. It is not without indignation that we heard at Malta, to the merchants of that island, of the blockade of the Albanian coast.
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

from New York to the 31st ult., Beston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3rd inst. respectively.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th inst, mention that General Pierce, with 2,500 men, had a battle near National Bridge with 4,000 Mexicans, and defeated them. The Mexicans lost about one hundred and fifty. General Pierce returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements.

Later accounts, however, do not confirm this statement. They say that General Pierce had encamped ten miles from the city, when scouts from minutes declared by the mouth of their foreman: 'On his rear-guard came in and reported that a large force my honour and conscience, in the sight of God and men, of Mexicans were at the National Bridge, marching the verdict of the jury is-The accused is guilty. The towards Vera Cruz. Everything was got ready for verdict is found by a majority: there are extenuating an expec ed attack. The shipping removed from be- circumstances. The court retired for a quarter of an of the current of human events, the same revolution undertaken. It has been said of the Bourbons, as it to proceed with its exercise in rainy weather. Mur. tween the city and the Castle. General Pierce came hour to deliberate, and on its return pronounced senwhich has placed Egalite fils on the throne of was of the Stuarts, that experience is barren for them. murs broke out thereupon in the ranks, and the in and took a reinforcement of 700 men and again tence against Ecquevilley of ten years solitary imprisonment, without public exposure. He was also declared

the Sonderbund! Hurrah for the federal troops! cans at Huequetla. He was surrounded, and placed When they arrive, instead of firing upon them, we in great peril, but he cut his way through the enemy's lines, with the loss of twenty killed and ten wounded.

General Scott was still at Puebla. Generals Cadwallader and Pillow were at Perote. They had defeated the Mexicans at Lahoja. We learn of the appointment of Commissioners by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr Trist, at San Martin Tesmalaucan, on the 8th, and through him the terms offered by the President. A letter from Mexico, dated the 2nd, says there is no doubt but that the treaty will be concluded immediately by the Commissioners, the peace party is so strong, and that Santa Anna will probably pronounce for peace. The names of the Commissioners given are Garostise, Baronda, and

Other accounts, however, throw doubts upon the reported appointment of Commissioners also.

THE POLISH TRIALS.

The proceedings on the 6th were confined to the defence of the prisoners Kosinski and Dabrowski. The defence of both was based chiefly on the plea that the insurrection was not against Prussia, and that consequently mandate. Lambruschini has been summoned from his the accusation of high treason against that state could On the 7th an immense crowd of persons assembled

means of a private entrance that the persons provided with cards of admission could reach their places. A long discussion ensued respecting the right of the natives of the duchy of Posen to be examined in the Polish language, if they so wished-a right, which after some deliberation, the court allowed. The court then commenced the examination of Stanislaus Felix Von Sadowski, who is accused of having, at the instigation of here that on his arrival at Lucerne, he was arrested his brother, endeavoured, at the head of the Polish insurgents, to take possession of Bromberg, an important trade in soldiers which that enlightened community strategetical position. The proof rested upon the has carried on so lucratively with Rome for centuries judicial depositions of the accused, and corroborative witnesses. The witnesses, one and all, declared themselves ignorant of the circumstances stated in the declarations. When the accused, a pale thin young man, was called upon for his defence, he stated that the confessions he had made during the preliminary investigations were false; that he had been subjected eight or nine times each day to cross-examinations; and that being completely exhausted by a pectoral complaint, Rome, a very numerous trade, form an imposing under which he was suffering, he confessed all that his examiner wished. The counsel for the accused pointed to many passages in his deposition which confirmed the

truth of this assertion. The 9th and part of the 10th was taken up with the case of Maximilian Ogrodowicz who also retracted his udicial confessions on the plea that they had been extorted from him by moral and even physical torture-an insufficient supply of food having been allowed him in prison. The witnesses were of disreputable character, and the court evinced a decided distrust of their testimony.

The examinations in the case of Ogrodowicz having been concluded, the case of Vincent Von Chachulake was taken up, and after its termination that of Ludwig Anton Stanislaus Von Polewski, The latter, like some of those whose examinations had preceded his, retracted his judicial confessions, on the plea that they had been extorted from him by moral torture. This day five and twenty prisoners were produced in court, each advancing to the bar in succession as his

urn to be examined arrived. August 11,-The examinations of Mieczlowski and Redmann were gone through. The next prisoner placed at the har was Anton Cielsdorf. After the witnesses in this case had been examined, the court retired for a short time.

On the return of the judges, Cieledorf was called forward, and informed that they had resolved to liberate bim. He was, bowever, instructed not to leave Berlin for the present. As it is understood that sentence is to be pronounced on all who are declared guilty at the close of the proceedings, it seems a valid inference that all who are not liberated at the close of the

On the 13th, the counsel for the crown began his

was saved.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 17.) William Henry Pitcher, of &, Guilford-street, Russell-William Henry Pitcher, of B. Gulnord-Street, Muscells square—George Gale, of Winchester, corn chandler—Charles Lewis, of Stangate-street, in plate manufacturer —Thomas Smith, of Temple, Bristol, timiber dealer—William Wain, of Manchester, pocket book maker—Joseph Thewick, junr., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—Robert Gisborne, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller—William East Homes and William Butcher, of Lichfield, coach builders—John Yates, of Redditch, Worcestershire, statuller—Richard Parker late of Rirmingham but now

plied by M. d'Ecquevilley, and inserted a finger in one of circumstance he inferred that they had been tried, and put the question to M. d'Ecquevilley, who replied that they had been merely flambles (flashed with powder), and of Cantlercagh, or his royal master, George the Fourth that M. Beauvallon had never before used them. M. d'Ecquevilley had previously represented to the other seconds that the pistols were his own, he having purchased them of M. Devismes, the gunsmith : whereas it transpired that they were in reality the pistols of M, Granier de Cassagnac, the brother-in-law of M. Beau. vallon, who had often practised with them. M. Beauvallon was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was condemned to pay heavy damages to the mother of M. Dujarrier, who prosecuted as partie civile in the causa To avoid payment of this sum Beauvalion fled to Spain, as did also his second, d'Ecquevilley, who holds the rank of captain in the Spanish army. A leng time had not News has arrived here of a fresh insurrection between him and M. Bertrand (the son of the Marshal of placed before you the circumstances of the accusation, allow me to notice the impudence of that man whom ! him say to the court, 'You desire, then, to have a duel between me and Arthur Bertrand!' Gentlemen, a duel of any gentleman with Beauvallon is now impossible, By the arrival of the Britania, we have advices for if, as the public prosecutor maintains, he has not used unfair arms in the duel with M. Dojarrier, he must be admitted to have used suspicious weapons. Beauvallon is a person who cin no longer find adversaries. A man of honour would utterly lose his position if he should accept a challenge from him. These concluding words of the judge were received by the large assembly which crowded the court with an expression of loud and general approbation, which, however, was immediately suppressed. At the close of a prolonged investigation and legal discussion, the jury, after retiring for only five

> REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF HARDY AND BAIRD, THE POLITICAL MARTYRS OF 1820.

> > Millions breathe but to inherit Freedom's ever bounding spirit.'

For the subjoined account of an act of patriotic and honourable justice to the deceased brave men o 1819, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend who has forwarded to us a copy of a private letter, which we print in full.

Glasgow, July 30th, 1847. It is my pleasing duty to inform you that a few of the good and true men of Glasgow bave succeeded in erecting a monument to the memory of Baird and Hardy. Well may it be said, that the traitor of to day may be the patriot of the future. The blood-thirsty recreant, Castlereagh, whose deeds of infamy will remain in the pages of history, a lesson to the people and a warning to statesmen, is remembered only as a suicide and traitor, whilst the victims of his rapacious and iniquit ous cruelty are honoured by a nation. The working men of Glasgow, the men who toil and think, have done honour to the dead, by collecting £150 and erecting a monument therewith. Triffing as some may think the in the election intelligence this week. The interest sum, yet the deed is great; more national than the Wel- of the contest has evaporated, and the complexion lington Statue, a beacon to the tyrant, and a trophy of the new Parliament can be but slightly altered by

to those who will their freedom. In the month of May 1845, a few working men called a meeting of the inhabitants of St Rollox to consider the in the return of the Home Secretary at the head of propriety of entering into a subscription for the pur and Baird; the object was approved of, and a public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held on the lamented friend, honest John Colquhoun, and other

staunch and well-known Chartists. men from that town to Glasgow. After four months' matter."

transmitted to Glasgow by the Lord Advocate.

Fifth of May, 1847. you that, if the Kirk Session of Stirling have no other said, 'I beg to assure you all, from the inmost reobjection than the one referred to, Her Majesty's Go-cesses of my soul, that I thank you—I thank you—vernment gives you full permission to exhume the relation of my soul, that I thank you—I thank you." (Much laughter.) He went to thank mains of those two nufortunate men from their pre- the manufacturer, the landowners, the farmers, and sent place of interment, upon condition that there shall every other description of electors, for the confidence be no public procession or large concourse of people, but they had repessed in him. He thanked them for that the exhuming shall take place only in the presence having united to defeat the "noisy patriots." of a few friends. I have sent a copy of this to the Kirk (Here Mr Newdegate interrupted the hon. gentleman Session of Stirling, also to the sheriff of the county to with the expression, ' Not patriots.') I mean to save you of any further trouble. 'I remain, yours;

'ANDREW RUTHERFORD.' Notwithstanding the direct and peremptory order of

Hardy. Mr Cullen, Mr J. Walker, and myself, arrived in speech against the accused Nos. 4 to 19. All these par- Stirling, having taken with us a mourning reach and He concluded by declaring that, even though he sons, he maintained, were implicated in the projected horses, on Monday evening the 19th. Four c'clock next attack upon Bromberg. He argued that this group is morning was the hour appointed for the exhumation. connected with the groups Nos. 1 to 3, inasmuch as We attended to our appointment, taking with us a quarters as he had been induced to expect. He says the preparations for the attack upon Bromberg were superbly mounted coffin. The relatives having purloudly that he has in his possession the written inand manufactures, and a few years are sufficient to are occupying themselves selely in feathering their vitation of the late State Secretary Gizzi to come Microslawski, the planner and director of the attack, them out. The coffins were extra stout, lined inside to restore its classification. restore its strength. France was in that position in nexts at the public cost, and in adding to their already over the border. If such a document in such handthe learned counsel enforced the evidence adduced The sexton had dug six feet below the surface, when against the accused, and controverted their respective Captain Fraser asked if the graves were deep; being doings of the "Green isle." We select two counties, explanations or denials. He withdrew the accusation answered in the affirmative, the sexton continued to dig both famous-Kilkenny and Tipperary-as speciagainst two of the parties-Redmann and Cielsdorf; another seven inches, when they came to the coffins. mens of the Humours of Irish Elections. he called upon the court to pronounce sentence of The question now was, 'Who is uppermost ?'The relatives invited by a friendly power to drop in and take pot death against all the rest; and in the case of the clergy. said Hardy. Baird's brother said, 'You will easily know man Jankowski, to declare him in the first place de- my brother from the manner the headsmen cut and prived of his ecclesiastical character. Three of the mutilated his chin. He then withdrew from the ground, All Calabria in a blaze. Three Swiss regiments sent counsel for the accused were heard in reply before the Andrew Hardy's coffin was then opened, which contained nothing but his bones and clothes. The sexton handed me his head; there was no hair on the skull. and it had been cut near the shoulder. . I enclose a part DESTRUCTIRE FIRE IN ARCHANGEL. The Nieuwe of his coat near to the collar. They were dressed in private letters and of the Hamburg papers, that 400 coffin of John Baird. Oh, brother, what a sight did I houses were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. and the following day. The houses were ckiefly built of wood and tenanted by the poorer classes. No important commercial establishments were situated in handed it up and I took hold. Courant of Rotterdam states, upon the authority of black when murdered. The sexton next opened the portant commercial establishments were situated in handed it up, and I took hold of the bair, it came the quarter which was burned, except the Royal Commercial Bank, all the valuable property in which yes, and will revere it not an interest to the sexton handed it up, and I took hold of the bair, it came away freely? Need I say that I preserved some of it; yes, and will revere it; not an idle idolary, but in true veneration for all that is connected with those who did in a good cause. The remains of both we placed in the same coffin, which we carried shoulder high to the monroing coach, and we then walked in slow and solemn funeral procession through Stirling, at a quarter

> to, we were met by Joung and old, rich and poor, who brought us flowers of all kinds, begging that we would We were bound down by government to make no announcement of our intentions to the public, but orders had been sent to Glasgow to dig the grave nine feet deep, and when we arrived at Provan Mill, some two or three miles from the city, we were met by about a hundred

past seven, a.m. The news had flown abroad, quick as

lightning. At every village and country town we came

the strong and the weak, the impatient and the ti- which nature has planted in a continued chain from the prison, under the escort of a large body of troops. DUEL OF M.M. BEAUVALLON AND DUJARRIER. well dressed persons, and on reaching Thrusberove a more than the result of the second and the could be removed from the hearse was provided and the coffin removed from the mourning couch; the procession had by this time increased immensely, and thousands followed slowly and that have been outraged—all efforts impotent through is now to all intents and purposes an open town. So both sexes, dressed in the deepest mourning, and Beauvallon was tried at Rouen for killing M. Dujarrier, seriously. There was grief written in every face, and solution and Beauvallon was tried at Rouen for killing M. Dujarrier, seriously, rears only served to quicken the lapse of twenty-seven years only served to quicken here and at Villa Nova property in manufactured intended route; and take a circuit by the outer walls quitted. After the trial circumstances afforded grounds the sensibility of every heart. I will never forget it, nor will Scotland rest satisfied until the injury done be followed by an acknowledgment of man's just rights :-

· Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son; Though often baffled, oft is ever won.

We at length renched the cemetry, when the relatives of the dead lowered the dust of our revered countrymen into its last resting place, the coffin was covered up, and we scattered the flowers over their graves. A nation's worthy tribute to the patriotic dead. Tyrants

shed their blood, and their country strews their graves with flowers. Who will plant a rose or lily on the grave what withered cheek will be moistened with tears for their memory? None. O'er their graves the cypress would refuse to bow and the willow to droop. But over the graves of their victims, a nation will mourn, and the stranger, when visiting them, will recall to mind the deeds of the past, and say, Patriots, rest, your dust is sacred, the memories of your persecutors we remember with reproach.

SMASH OF THE ROGUES IN GRAIN.

(From the 'SATIRIST.') It is not with any desire to vaunt over misfortune that we remark upon the great failures in the corn trade, but the fact forces the cause upon our attention, and the said cause being bound up so intimately with the common weal, it were craven in us not to openly notice it. Several firms of high standing have 'gone' to the tune thousand is acknowledged, but we have reason to know They speculated upon the vital wants of their fellowbeings; they prayed for the blasting of the 'goodly fruits of the earth;' that the promise of heaven might be unfulfiled, and that mankind might not enjoy them! They looked to Mammon more than to God, and their deity has deceived them! They would have grown rich by making millions of the starving pay their uttermost for the sustenance of life, and they are, heaven be praised! foiled in their inhuman and accursed endesvonr! May their number be increased! The greatest happiness to our minds, in the way of retributive justice, is to find these infernal forestallers 'hoist with their own petard,' and in the fervent hope that some

Election Movements.

THE LATE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

scoundrelly broadbrims may follow, we cordially quaff

tottheir 'speedy perdition !'-[Amen !-Ed. N.S.]

SIR CAM'S SOLACE. (ANACREONTIC.)

Come, fill the bright goblet with brandy, my boy! To drown the blue devils and all The cares that assail me, my peace to destroy, Since I've had at the hustings a fall. 'd fain take ' mine ease in mine inn,' but I'm out-

By Nottingham rudely rejected, My ears tingle still with the rabble's loud shout, Proclaiming my rival elected. Alas, I've been left at the tail of the poll, Although I'm the head of the Board of Control,

Still higher, still higher, the liquour mustrise ! My heart in my bosom is sinking; But a cure for defeat sparkles bright in my eyes. And sorrow departs while I'm drinking.

Then fill high the goblet-I long for a swig-The country's aware of my merits; It ne'er shall be said that I quail, as a Whig, Until I have lost all my spirits! But ah! I've been left at the tail of the poll Although I'm the head of the Board of Control. I cannot sit still, for my seat I have lost-

My foes met my smiles with their mockings, When I last put my foot (to my very great cost) In that borough so famous for stockings! The world must allow I have reason to grieve For the loss of my hope, though I've nursed it; Whate'er be the fabric Notts' hosiers may weave,

I know very well I am - worsted!

Alas! I am left at the tail of the poll. Although I'm the head of the Board of Control. My pulse flutters strangely, I'm parched at the lip-Supply me, my boy, with a bumper; My late disappointment needs more than a sip-No 'split' draught for me : no-a 'plumper ! Tis very good brandy, and deeply I've quaff'd-A plague on each Nottingham lout!

I'il laugh at my foes, as at me they have laughed, But-my hottle and I are both out Alas! I've been left at the tail of the noll. Although I'm the head of the Board of Control.

There is comparatively little of novelty observable: the few returns that have yet to drop in. In Northumberland the Ministry have obtained a decided victory

the poll, in opposition to the influence of the Ducal pose of erecting a monument to the memory of Hardy Castle, whose candidate, Lord Loraine, was beaten. In North Warwickshire, Messrs Newdegate and Spooner, staunch Protectionists, have been returned 12th of March, 1846. A committee of twelve was added in opposition to the Free Traders; thus showing that to our little band, including among the number Mr there are still some places left that hold fast by the Turner: of Thrushgrove, Messrs Moir, Ross, Cullen, our old creed. These gentlemen, after being girt with swords, returned thanks.

Mr Newdegate said, that in selecting him to be Agreeable with the wishes of the relatives and the their representative, they had shown their adherence public, we applied to the proper parties in Stirling, re- to those great principles on which England had long questing leave to remove the remains of the unfortunate been governed, and by which she had attained her present envied position. The election had shown delay and a great deal of trouble, we received the fol- that there existed a strong conviction amongst the lowing reply :-- " We have examined the criminal record farmers and the manufacturers that they were bound and find in their sentence the following words :- 'That, tegether by one common feeling-the protection of after public execution, your heads to be severed from their mutual interests, which, by the result of the your bodies, your bodies to be quartered and disposed of where our Lord the King shall think fit.' We, therefore, identical. Let leaders desert their party—let repreunanimously agree that we cannot interfere in the sentatives change their opinions—the heart of Eng. We then drew up a memorial in the name of the relawe addressed to the Lord Advances of Section 2 and they would do it. After a passing eulogium tives, addressed to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and on the conduct of his opponent, and a declaration presented the same in September last. He took the that he had no desire to see the price of flour mainmemorial with him to Edinburgh, also a copy of the tained at 4s. Cd. per stone, but that for the sake of decision of the Kirk Session of Stirling. We wrote letter the working man he wished to see it at half that after letter to his lordship, soliciting an answer, but to sum, he concluded by declaring it to be his determino effect. Mr Cullen communicated with Mr William | nation to use his best efforts to maintain the Church, Lovett, of London, who very warmly entered into the and he expressed a hope that nothing would separate spirit of so creditable an object, and, to his praise- ic from that Constitution which, lin his opinion, is the worthy exertions are we indebted for the following letter pride of the country, and the mainstay of its li-

berties.

Mr Spoonen next delivered a characteristic ora-Sir, I laid your memorial before her Majosty's Min-isters, and Secretary Sir G. Grey desires me to inform say mock patriots, who would give you cheap bread and low wages.' Thereafter he went over the old argument that free trade would produce low wages; and said he took his stand upon the secretary, Sir G. Grey, and the proceedings of the principle of protection to native industry. Andrew Rutherford, Lord Advocate, a final settlement | He glorified himself on the fact that he, one of the was only come to with the Stirling Kirk Session on the people, had been chosen to represent them in pre-13th of July, and the 20th was the day appointed for ference to Mr Leigh, who is descended from one of special investigation of their own case are to be con- exhuming and re-interring the remains of Baird and the oldest families in the county; and he expressed a hope that the people would always possess that controlling power to choose their representatives. should ever feel inclined, he would never change his political opinions, but he should sacrifice the friendship of his hon. colleague. (This declaration produced a shout of laughter, in the midst of which Mr Spooner retired,)

IRISH ELECTION RUMOURS. From the tame and common-place English conests it is positively exhibitating to turn to the

KILKENNY (COUNTY). Friday being the day appointed by the High-Sheriff, Sir J. Blunden, for the election of candidates to represent this county in Parliament, a tolerable deal of excitement prevailed in the city from an

early hour, notwithstanding that the four candidates were Repealers. General CLOONEY proposed, amid loud cheers, Mr Pierce Somerset Butler, as a fit and proper repre-

The Rev. Mr. Dorle, parish priest, begged to propose Mr J. Greene, of Greenville, as a representative. Who was Mr Greene? Who was the nephew of Grogan, of Johnstown, who was martyred, and had his property confiscated for his patriotism,—for the

proper representative for the county of Kilkenny. The gentleman he was about to propose was a tried man, a long and consistent Repealer.

A Voice-Name. The Rev. Mr Quin-The man be had to propose was a good Catholic. (Grouns, and cries of

A Voice—That is not the doctrine of Daniel O'Connell. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) The Rey, Mr Quin would express his sentiments

Shame.')

Tories. He concluded by proposing Mr Welch. fits fit and proper representative. Mr Hely was a restdent landlord-one whose purse had been open to the

Beople in their distress. (Cheers.) He had sup-bombshells, to our sheres. (Cheers.) Compare this ported the tenant-right and was an old Repealer. Mr W. F. Finn seconded Mr Hely's nomination. He thought repeal could not be far distant. (Cheers.) In 1832, the Protestant gentlemen would not come near them, but here he should except the noble house of Mountgarret. (Cheers.) Mr O'Connell's great wish was to get the men of property into the people's rived from their cast-off clothes, and they send us ranks. The people had all the Catholics—all the their cast-off member, saving, 'He'll do well anonth priests of Ireland were Repealers. Mr Hyland .- Except Father Kenyon.

Mr P. S. BUILER then rose amid enthusiastic sheering. It had been mentioned in favour of one (Loud laughter.) I have here the Times of the 30th

hanged for his country; he (Mr Butler) was proud to say that at least fifty of his family had been hanged for their country. (Cheers.) ▲ Voice.—A cheer for the men that were hanged (Laughter and tremendous cheers.) Another voice. - Ahd a groan for the hangman (Screeches, grouns, and renewed laughter.)

Mr Burner was glad to see, though the subject had, of course, created merriment, that the people recollected the deeds of his ancestors. Mr T. BRADLEY .- Mr Butler, what about tenant-Mr Butler.—I will reply in homely language—

Chronicle, while he was in the army, had stated that

A Veice.—An Orange paper. Mr Greeks thanked the gentleman who had spoken. Yes, a Tory paper was making a case against him; and he had not contradicted it, therefore the paragraph had had his sanction. (Cheers.) Now, as to agriculture.

A Voice. -Oh, what the blazes could a man in the army know about agriculture? (Great laughter.) Mr Leech.-£9,000,000 were lent to relieve Ireland. Will you advocate the raising of that sum in this unfortunate country. Mr Greene.-Certainly not. (Cheers.)

Mr Welch next addressed the assembly. He, in seventeen years? The Rev. Mr Dorle answered in the affirmative Mr WRICH then asked Counsellor Finn, had he

not years before heard him advocate a repeal of the After some confusion. Mr Fixn said he could not vocated the repeal of the union. ('Hear, hear,' and

Mr Hyland was here proposed by Mr P. Costellor. a candidate.

Mr Hyland then rose to speak, but was interrupted The Rev. T. Shea, who objected to his speaking (Loud cries of 'Sit down, Hyland;' 'Turn him

out,' with cheers for Hyland.) Mr Hyland.-I have been a Repealer of Consti--tution-hall since— A Voice.-Oh, be gob, constitution! (Loud

Mr Hyland said he had a right to speak. The Rev. Mr Doyle had spoken of the 'smart-money to Conciliation-hall, and said Mr Greene had not paid that. He had paid it, and it had been announced in

A Voice.—Av coorse it was. (Great laughter.) Mr Hyland.—I, won't be put down by noise.
A Voice.—Oh, eh.

Another Voice.-Upon your sowl. (Rears of laughter and great confusion.) court if this confusion continued.

Mr HYLAND.—How would the people best promote their interest? By supporting the man of rank—the man of fortune. ('Ne, no; 'Yes, yes,') He would occupy their time no longer, as Mr Costel-loe was about to speak, and would amuse them. ('More power to him ; the d-la better.') He prepesed Mr Costelloe. Mr Costelloe, who got on his legs amidet all sorts

of noise.—Mr. Sheriff.— A Voice .- Paddy, the pensioner. (Laughter, and cries of 'Silence.') Mr Costelles.—He had filled the office of Secre-

tary to the Catholics of the city of Kilkenny and the Catholics of Leinster. A Voice.—Give him a loaf.

Mr Costellor.—If the sainted spirit of O'Connell were permitted to visit this earth, he (Mr Costelloe) would not wonder if he were looking with saintly delight on the proceedings of that day, and such scenes. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr Costelloe's) coming forward was rather a joke; but, as an old agitator, he would say that there was no part of Ireland in which he would not get a patient hearing. A Voice.-Does your mother know you're out ! (Laughter.)

Mr Costellor was happy to say that, in spite of patient hearing. Those parties had found that he knew the trick of speaking, while they did not know and yet while they did not know and yet while they did not know the trick of speaking, while they did not know and yet while they work the state of the second s knew the trick of speaking, while they did not know and yet, while they were the wealthiest of the inhathe trick of interrupting. (Loud cheers, counter-bitants of Europe, they were, perhaps, the most imcheers, and laughter.)

The SHERIFF then called for a show of hands, and declared it to be in favour of Messrs Butler and

A poll was demanded for the other candidates. Spicy as the preceding is, it fades into insignificance before the subjoined speech, delivered at the

nomination for TIPPERARY (COUNTY.)

tremendous burst of acclamation. He took the In Lincolnshire and Norfolk it was 35 and 40; and ment. The highest in the ballet will receive a hand-principles of Democracy, and in returning that ment. The highest in the ballet will receive a hand-principles of Democracy, and in returning that some gown piece. From Mr Lefever's punctuality noble of nature, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to the with force on the table, said to Mr Collett 'There's counties, it would produce more wheat than could be some gown piece. From Mr Lefever's punctuality with force on the table, said to Mr Collett 'There's counties, it would produce more wheat than could be your speech at Lincoln, for you.' (Great cheering.) Consumed in it, and she would be an exporting My Lord Suirdale (continued the Archdeacon), I never in the whole course of my life, and it is a long political life, stood up in this Court-house with feel-ings of more regret. Who are you bringing forward 100 years ago, let for 2s. 6d. an aere. It now lets for 30s. Why should not a similar increase take place day morning a number of handbills were nosted. this day, Tory gentlemen of Tipperary? (Cheers.) in their own produce? As agriculturists, we should day morning a number of handbills were posted Clark Janes follow formers and others of the speeches of Messrs O'Connor, M'Grath, I'm ashamed of you. (Great cheering.) I always remember in what a prodigious degree land had been about this town, announcing that a lecture on the like to catch the bull by the horns. (Laughter.) raised in value since manufactures began to flourish. best means of reforming the representative system like to catch the bull by the horns. (Laughter.) raised in value since manufactures began to flourish. best means of reforming the representative system the fullest extent, believing it will be the means Who, I repeat, are you bringing forward, respectative system to forward, respectat

Mr Collett.-Idid. (Groans.) tocracy! Though you are Tories, I love you better not bettered. than John Bull-(laughter)-who will laugh at you when your estates are confiscated, and your children beggars. (Loud cheers.) Those English fellows gicted a 'heavy blow and great discouragement' on the low, (Laughter),— Here Mr Collett commenced writing in his

Archdeacon Laffan Put that down in your tablet ; carry that in your snuff box, as we say in Tip- lible ; and, though absent, and without the expenditure perary. (Loud laughter.) I do regret, my Lord of a single shilling on his part, Mr O'Brien won the day obtain a vote. He thought a society might be tea in their school-room, each Sunday evening, Suirdale, to see any man of the old stock of the aris- by a majority of 40 over Mr Caleb Powell. The gross formed, and monthly subscriptions made of from between the hours of three and five o'clock, at the tocracy coming to the back of a man whom they do | numbers at the close werenot know. (Hear, hear.) I care not for the Whigs or Tories; they are all alike to me, from snappish Roebuck to Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel Cheers.) They called you, landlords of Ireland. Wholesale murderers; and did that fellow-(laughter) stand up for you? (Loud laughter.) Don't be look- in the speech of the Rev. Mr Costello :ing se angry at me, sir; don't think you'll intimidate

me, Mr John Bull. (Loud cheers.) [It was really laughable to see the astonished, con-

Bull? He said, 'He used you very well, for he ested de oyster and gave you de shell.' (Loud laughter.) But, Tory landlords of Tipperary, your candidate was turned out of Lincoln, and you thought him good enough for Tipperary—out of the Control of enough for Tipperary—out of the frying-pan into the gradation. (Cheers.) Mr Smith O'Brien, as Mr Rusfire, (Laughter.) Oh, gentlemen, are you—are you sell had stated, is a gentleman of the highest honour. not ashamed of yourselves? (Loud laughter.) I (Cheers and groans.) The County Club steed to Mr see the crimson blush mantling on your cheeks—you o'Brien with sincerity and fidelity, and even risked recan't conceal it—your hearts are not with your proach to maintain him. tongues-you are partly Irish after all. (Loud cheers.) If fyou return Collett, he will laugh with contempt at you; and when your estates are squeezed like a lemon, he will damn you for a set of beggarly

bloody priests? (Groans.) Mr Collert (good humouredly) .- Do you say your

prayets! The Abchdracox--We do say our prayers, and I'll make you say yours before I am done with you. (Laughter.) It is a sad day when we see men, with their ears and eyes open, select such a man as their candidate for Tipperary. (Hear.) I would take my political enemy by the hand; I would shake hands with you, Mr Collett, if you'd let me (laughter); but to friend or foe who would abuse me, I would say, out opposition, at the election for the Western Di-Go along, you scoundred. I could not support Lord vision of the County of Surrey, held in the Town-John Russell, my Lord Suirdale; and I will tell you hall, Guildford, August 6th, 1847:-

without fear. They wanted no sectarianism: but to the starving people. (Greaning.) O'Connell. They had always been ready to receive cheering)—the land of the brave, where freedom's sod was never soiled? (Great cheers.) What did The Very Rev. Dr Power proposed Mr Hely as a brave America do? The President, the Government, the people sent their best war slips, manued with their neble Yankee sailors (cheers), with food, not with the conduct of the pigmy Premier of England the rotten Russell. (Groans.) Mr Collett.—Say something about your own can-

didate. (Groans.) The Archdeacox. — I am not done yet. (Laughter. One source of the great revenue of England is detheir cast-off member, saying, 'He'll do well enough for Paddy.' (Laughter.) You stood for Lincoln, Mr Collet-what's your name ? Jehn ? (Laughter.) Mr Firs.—By union they would obtain all they I'm sorry they did not send us a handsomer specimen of the cast off clothes than you, any way. (Laughter.) You're not half as handsome as my man. of the candidates that one of his relatives had been of July, that's the day you showed your nose in Lincoln, (laughter); and you made your debut very smart. (Loud laughter.) Lincoln contains 1,859 voters-Colonel Sibthorpe opposed you-he headed the poll. Sure they must have the mischief's opinion of you, when they elected Sibthorp in preference to you. (Loud laughter.) Well, how many voted for you ?—1'll tell—out of 1,850 voters you got 272. Renewed laughter.) And, after that, you come to Tipperary, to try the Tipperary boys! (Laughter.) A Voice.—Oh, what a chance he has! (Renewed)

laughter.) go the whole hog, and nothing else. (Cheers.)

Mr J. Green then addressed the meeting. He seven over his whole sorry supporters in the barony said he was an old Repealer. The Limerick of Middlethird. (Loud cheers.) Put that in your Mr John Greene was the only Repealer in the ser- tors of Tipperary, I am going to propose as a candinever the worse for knowing how to bless himself. Cheers.) He is a handsome fellow, too. (Laughter.) I beg leave to propose Francis Scully as a fit and proper person to represent Tipperary. (Loud cheers.) His father, the late James Scully, was, at the worst of times, at the head of the Catholics of this county. (Cheers.) In 1828, the year before Catholic Emancipation—of which measure, my lord, your lordship's ancestors were the most strenous advocates-Dr Burke-A cheer for the old Hutchinsons.

Loud cheers.) The Archaeacon-I remember in Dr Burke's prethe first place, asked the Rev. Mr Doyle, of Graigne, had he not known his political character for the last be merciful to him! (Sensation.) Pray for him, Mr Collett. (Laughter.)

Dr Burke-If he knows how. (More laughter.) ighted,' said the Liberator, 'to see you in the chair, recollect the words of any speeches delivered by Mr author of the Penal Laws. (Loud cheers.) We principles upon which it was conducted before the Revo. must have fair play; we'll beat him into rags, so lution. (Cheers.) There must now be perfect equality that his English friends won't know him. ('Hear.' and laughter.) They'll say, 'Can this be the Collett support the clergy of another sect. (Loud cheering.) taken at eight o'clock. Subject. The Details of the insufficient to repress offences of this description, and that stood for Lincoln?' (Loud laughter.) Electors and seconded by Mr A. Colles; an objection having of Tipperary, you'll do your duty; we want Ireland will have to be considered, it is impossible for that questeen made to his speaking unless he was proposed as for the Irish. (Loud cheers.) Our standard is the tion to remain where it is at present; we must not green flag of Erin. (Tremendous cheers.)

On our side is virtue and Erin: The friends we have tried Are by our side.

And Collett is before us.' (Loud cheers.) I am speaking at random-(laughter) but I had a very good speech prepared, and you, Mr Collett spoiled it—(laughter)—by coming up at the eleventh hour with your bamboo head. (Laughter.) House of Commons, at one time said, that if Ireland because I might be enabled to say to your inquiries was four-and-twenty hours under water, it would be (when I come to give an account of my trust) why did peaceable, and not till then. Little Johnny Russell you do this !-wby did you not do the other !-that I them in millions. (Loud groaning.) You may go to do as I liked, but because I cannot understand where home to Lincoln, Mr Collett; do you live near it! the common sense is of asking me what I shall do in (Laughter.) Go home and tell them from us, that cases where I am not acquainted with all the circumve are Irish—the descendants of the old The High-Sheriff said he should adjourn the like a Creole. (Loud laughter.) Tell them from answering to her helm, and ask me what I should do; us that we are not so to be trampled upon-(cheers) I would tell you that I would keep her head to the wind, -that we repudiate both Whigs and Tories; and if and out at sea as long as I possibly could, and failing Old Nick had both of them Old Ireland would be this I would run her ashore in the best place I could, much better off. (Laughter.) We are moral force with the hope of saving the lives of the crew. (Hear. Repealers. (Tremendous cheering.) We are the disciples of the Great O'Connell—he of European fame. (Loud cheers.) We are his followers, and I had under my command, the condition of their arms, though he is dead, we will hoist his banner for re- and the nature of the ground where the battle is to be of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby peal, liberty, and Old Ireland. (Great cheering.) I fought. (Cheers.) I can only therefore mark out the given, to the electors and non-electors of Nottingham, have great pleasure, my lord and electors of Tip. perary, in proposing Francis Scully as a fit and pro- unused nor disinclined to work, and in returning thanks | Feargus O'Connor Esq. as a member for that boper representative for gallant Tipperary. The venerable archdeacon resumed his seat amidst the I will serve you to the best of my ability. (Applause.) loudest demonstrations of applause.

It would be unjust, however, if we did not show the other side of the medal: If redolent of fun, the Irish elections are not wanting in sound political philosophy. At the Antrim County Election, Sir E. Macnaghten gave a very able exposition of his policical principles, in the course of which he thus expressed himself on that great and fundamental question—the Land question:—The produce of their land, and the condition of the people, he considered to be capable of equal improvement. But culture must be applied in each case—without it, they could never hope to attain the prosperity of England. They had a soil generally superior, a climate suited to the poverished. It was of no use to say want of capital was the proximate cause of their inferiority. It was this capital which they ought to create, and they had it in their power to do so. He knew of no species of capital that was not traceable to and derivable from

land. There were large districts of country, in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, now bearing the finest crops of them to improve their lands; to cultivate those which

LIMERICK (COUNTY). The triumphant return of Mr Smith O'Brien has ingested the violent opposition to the champion of Young Irelandism was too transparent to deceive the most gul-

Monsell O'Brien ... 443 Powell 403 O'Connell ... 276

Another specimen 'racy of the soil' is to be found The Rev. T. O. R. Costello came forward, and was received with cheers. He always came before them with a sense of pleasure until that day. Hecame there fused, angry looks of Mr Collett, who did not as a priest of the Most High-a priest of the Reman better carried out. A few words were spoken by two from our delegate, Mr D. R. Morgan, the proceed expect such a laceration from the very reverend gentleman.]

The Archdeacon (smilling).—I am glad Roebuck is ont of Parliament. When he charged the landlords with driving out their unfortunate tenants, and starving them, did you stand up then, Mr Collett, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and call him a liar? (Loud cheers.) De you know, and line of the circumstances? (Cheers.) He beheld a brother clergyman advecate the ficient information could not be given. All seemed desirons.—Mr James Saunders, the delection of the Radford district, will give his report at ficient information could not be given. All seemed desirons.—Mr James Saunders, the delection of the Radford district, will give his report at learn as much as they could upon it. New Carrington on Sunday evening next, half-past at the prisoner was ficient information could not be given. All seemed desirons. New Carrington on Sunday evening next, half-past at the prisoner was ficient information could not be given. All seemed desirons. New Carrington on Sunday evening next, half-past at the prisoner was sunders, the delection of the Radford district, will give his report at learn as much as they could upon it. New Carrington on Sunday evening next, half-past at the prisoner was sunders. The Rev. gentleman was heartily thanked for his six o'clock.

Shorepirch as had been made by the past a first the offence of murder, in having killed another was sunders. New Carrington.—Nr W Carrington.—Nr W Carrington.—Nr W Carrington.—Nr W Carrington.—Nr W Carrington.—Nr W Ca expect such a laceration from the very reverend Catholic Church, and under what circumstances? or three on behalf of Mr O'Connor's plan, but suf. ings of Conference. lord Snirdale, what a Frenchman said of John when he saw him put himself before the public in

> LIMERICK (CITY). The following notification appears in the Limerick

papers :--A requisition, signed by two electors of the city, has rescals. (Loud laughter.) Collett, did you ever been addressed to Mr John O'Connell, which will render hear that Irishmen had tails! (Loud laughter.) it incumbent on him to file proofs of his qualification been addressed to Mr John O'Connell, which will render Did you ever hear that the brutal Times called us the | within twenty-four hours in the Court of Queen's Beach. If he fails to do so, he will be a mere treepasser in law, and Mr Richard O'Gorman, jun., will be member for JOHN KERYON, R.C.C.' Limerick. The accounts from the other counties generally show an accession to the Repeal ranks, that is, if the profes-

sions of the candidates are to be relied upon, SURREY. Remarkable Speech of H. Drummond, Esq., the candidate proposed by Charles Barclay, Esq., and seconded by Gol. Holme Sumner, and returned with-

wha what he had said was not against the decirines of what did the Americans do-glorious America? (loud them to prove, if required, that I have in this hall, and would some offen. in print, ever maintained those general principles which I shall state before you this day. It is said I have altered my opinions; let me ask, who is it whose opinions have Nottingham, for electing Mr O'Connor to the House not undergone some change? Is it me? Is it you? of Commons. The meeting was addressed by Mr den Town duel appeared to have completely subsided. There may man who has never been induced in E. Mitchell, T. Livesey, E.q., the Rev J. Wilkinger and the results of the commons of the common of the co some degree to modify his views! I was born a Tory son, and other talented speakers. which is as dead as any door nail can be. (Laughter.) The people will stand by it no longer. I was not insensible of the errors of those who marched under the name of Toryism, and of the evils that were caused by those errors; and I was one of the few who left that O'Connor. party in this county, and would not support the late Colonel Summer upon the single question of reform. I was unanimously agreed to:considered some reform was wanted, and I proposed Mr That this meeting pledges itself to use all its influence which were bearing them along-which under current if of members. proper measures were not adopted, would carry both Whig and Tory away. (Hear.) Well! the names of meeting broke up. Tory and Whig have been carried away by the under-I do not know what Toryism means, and I know as little of Conservatism, (A laugh.) A Conservative is one who The Archdracox-Ile has, indeed! Why, I have and what shall we say of my Lord Wharneliffe, who Harney, Esq., W. Rowcliffe, Esq., Rumington; W. here a list of voters for my own two parishes, and holds that Peers ought not to be Judges. Then there's there are in those two parishes alone a majority of my Lord Stanley, who says, that Bishops have no busi of whom was proposed, and on busing put to the he had likewise, chiefly by his own merit, obtained the pipe, Mr Collett, and smoke it. (Laughter.) Electurned out of Edinburgh, to make room for another had come to hand. Mr Harney also had contributed date a young man, and he is not a bit the worse for land he likes, to build a Dissenting Place of Worship on ling Man's Library for the operatives of Tiverton: because they did not at all affect the present inquiry, because they did not at all affect the present inquiry, being a Roman Catholic-(laughter)-a man was (A laugh.) Under all these circumstances it is absocountry, to you, and to myself, by adepting any party watchword. I must be allowed to follow an indepen dent course. I must be independent of all such words as Whig or Tory, and regard principle alone. Whigism is as dead as Toryism, and there is now but one principle of carrying on the business of the country, now that those two forms have ceased. It has been settled that the privileged class should exist no more, as a superior class in the legislature. It has been determined that 1827, because the principles upon which legislation should be based, are different now to what they then The Archdeacon—The late Daniel O'Connell was were. It is as absolutely impossible to legislate upon present-James Scully was in the chair. 'I am de- the same principles in 1847 as in 1827, as for the Carlists whe went back to France with Louis the 18th, to cou-James Scully, as the brother of the distinguished duct the government of that country upon the same As it regards the system of Free Trade, many things People's Charter. will have to be considered, it is impossible for that quesfect equality to all. No one class shall domineer over cheers.) Gentlemen, you have done wisely in not exactreally believe it's not the first good thing you ling pledges from your representatives, if you had respoiled. (Laughter.) Sir Joseph Yorke, in the quired them I must have declined giving them, not has adopted a different plan; he adopted starving never bound myself, and considered myself perfectly free

stoness (Hear hear) Put mate ses in command o TO THE MAITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sin,-The speech of Mr Drummond has caused some little merriment here (at Dorking) amongst our Chartist friends; for this reason—previous to the election he passed for a High Tory. As you will see, he was proposed by Charles Barclay, Esq., a Tory of the old school, and seconded by Col. Holme Summer, another of the he rose to give them a specimen of his principles, (see speech)—rumour says it made Barclay and Co, bite their finger nails. He declared if he had known how he had been going to serve them, he would not have been . A CHARTIST. his proposer.

Chartist Intelligence.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE -Subscriptions received: -- Sarah Webberly, 2, 64

James Grassby, secretary. Harney, 1s. Tower Haulets, - A concert with dancing will be held at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Archdeacon Lappan rose, and was greeted with a bushels of wheat to the acre over all England was 26. the Chartist movement for seven and a half years, and of the above Land branch from the commence-tremendous burst of acclamation. He took the In Lincolnshire and Norfolk it was 35 and 40; and

Who, I repeat, are you bringing forward, respectable, independent landlords of Tipperary? The man
who stood by in the House of Commons when Roebuck called you murderers, and did not stand up to
defend you.'

The man
customers. It was they who had created the markets in the British School, by the Rev. Wm. Robinson
for their produce. It was they who had raised the
price of their land; and, in fact, it was they who had raised the
price of their land; and, in fact, it was they who paid
defend you.'

The man
defend you.'

The man
of Spreading the Planting of Chartists and meniously.

Mossey.—At a meeting of Chartists and meniously.

Mossey.—At a meeting of Chartists and meniously.

Mr Joseph Sturge, to represent the northern divibers of the Land Company J. Walsh was appointed
their rents. As he had said before, it devolved upon
the control of the British School, by the Rev. Wm. Robinson
of their produce. It was they who had raised the
price of their produce. It was they who had raised the
price of their produce. It was they who had raised the
price of their land; and, in fact, it was they who paid
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of the British School, by the Rev. Wm. Robinson
of th bill he introduced Mr Robinson, who, on rising, was dred shareholders. received with applause. He said that having heard that a weaver (in this town) and his wife and family solutions thanking the men of Nottingham, and also had lived on bread soaked in water, with a little the several candidates who defended the principles have not one drop of the milk of human kindness in family elique which has assumed the Repeal leadership salt to raise the five pounds to join Mr O'Connor's of Chartism at the late election. property in this district; and if it was shown to the country that such a plan worked well, other places would join them, and many votes could be obtained before another election. He showed that obtained before another election. He showed the good that would be derived by every man having a vote. He said he did not know much of Mr O'Connor's plan, but he thought the plan he had laid down was not so complicated, but could be much Monday, the 23rd instant, for the purpose of hearing give a lecture on some Tuesday evening, I doubt not but some of the middle, and many of the working, classes would join when they properly understood it.

And time by going through them, I have merely brough separated with a wish that such pleasant evenings ROCHDALE.-A public meeting has been held for the purpose of adopting an Address to the People of

and I shook to Torgism, till it became as dead as a door nail. Surprised.—At the weekly meeting, on Sunday (A laugh.) Dickens says, How dead a door nail is evening, of the members of the National Charter As- cated as seconds and surgeon in the duel. The mere he could not tell, but of this he was sure, that it was sociation, on the motion of Mr Foster, seconded by very dead indeed. But not more dead than Toryism, Mr Marchall, the following resolution was agreed

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the electors and non-electors of Nottingham, for their praiseworthy patriotism in returning the People's Leader, Mr

On the motionof MrCavill, the following resolution

Briscoe as a representative, on those grounds. I said towards raising a fund for the carrying out of one of the then, that there was an under current below the eddies principles of the People's Charter, namely, the payment Thanks having been voted to the chairman the

THE LATE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—Votes of thanks current of popular opinion; the people now will not be to the men of Nottingham for electing Mr O'Connor convinced of a man's capacity to serve them by the to the House of Commons, have been passed; by the Mr Clarkson and Mr Bodkin. adoption of one or the other of these terms. (Hear.) Chartists of Darlington, North Shields, Maidstone. TIVERTON.-A meeting of the Chartist Association was held on Monday evening, when the rules were Conservative is one who would keep what he has get; now we all want to do that, in our own affeirs. (Laughter.) Peel surely cannot be called a Conservative after what he has done; and what shall we say of my Lord Wharncliffe, who holds that Peers ought not to be Judges. Then there's was enrolled. The following gentlemen merit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant members was enrolled. The following gentlemen merit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant members was enrolled. The following gentlemen merit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, and some of the inferior sorts of red wheat hat we say of my Lord Wharncliffe, who holds that Peers ought not to be Judges. Then there's was enrolled. The following gentlemen merit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, and some of the inferior sorts of red wheat hat was also a gentleman who had distinguished himself highly in the service of his country, and been rather against the seller; the whole the turn has been rather against the seller; the whole the fund of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, and some of the inferior sorts of red wheat hat a like whole the fund of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, and some of the inferior sorts of red wheat hat a like whole the fund of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards; and the unformerit, and some of the inferior sorts of red wheat hat a like whole the fund of adjutant in the re would keep what he has get; now we all want to do read and adopted by show of hands, and forty new high character for valour and good conduct, and by his ness in the Heuse of Lords, (hear, and a laugh;) and meeting, was unanimously earried. The secretary what is Liberalism. There is Macaulay, a Liberal, reported [that 500 copies of Mr J. Harney's speech, Liberal, who says he has a right to ask for any piece of a number of books towards the formation of a Work- tween them, to which he should not any further allude, The meeting expressed sincere thanks to Mr. Harney. lutely nonsense to expect that I can do my duty to my To carry out the projected library, it was proposed to the prisoner. It appeared that on the Friday be-

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

FINSBURY.-A meeting of this locality will take Castle.

MARYLEBONE. - The boat will run on Monday next, to Greenford Green, for the benefit of the committee. to start at nine o'clock. SPITALFIELDS .- On Wednesday evening next, Mr

Smith will lecture at the Railway Engine Ceffeefor all. You must not take the money from one sect to house, Brick-lane, near Church-street; chair to be

To the London Chartists.—A farewell entercontinue to tax the manufacture of malt, while the tainment will be given to Mr John Moy, at the South manufacture of cotton remains untaxed; we cannot be London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Monday content with the little bit of Pree Trade we have had evening, August 23rd. Mr Moy is about to take his given us, (hear, hear,) we will have the whole hog, not departure for the United States. A ballot will take Mr Moy's long services in the democratic cause, en- examined. another, or be domineered over by another. (Loud title him to expect a numerous assemblage of his political and personal friends.

Pational Zand Company.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS .- At the quarterly meeting the following officers were elected :- Messrs William Neal and William Middleditch, auditors; Mr Thomas Powell, treasurer; Mr Robert Dyble, sorutineer; and Mr. Thomas Leggett, secretary. We Nottingham.

BRIGHTON.—At a special general meeting held at the Artichoke Inn, on Monday evening, August 9th, Mr Sinnock in the chair. The following resolution was proposed by Mr Foorde, seconded by Mr Ockenden, and unanimously adopted. That the thanks second subscription, having previously sent £1, and we further call upon every locality to do all they can for the same laudable object.'

CROYDON.—On Monday evening. August 16th, two resolutions were passed in this branch as instructions to Mr Kydd, respecting the advisability of increasing the directory to seven, and the prosame, and elected without opposition. After his election bable difficulty of procuring practical agriculturists to conduct the schools, who are capable of imparting other branches of education in a proper manner. Two other resolutions were also passed, having reference to the proposal of Goodwyn Barmby for a Co-operative Congress, which met with the unanimous approval of the members, and Mr Frost was instructed to communicate with Goodwyn Barmby on the subject. Operations were commenced in the Bank department; and the members resolved to exert themselves to obtain signatures to the Na-

tional Petition. Engagemen.—At the election for a delegate to the Conference at Lowbands, for this district, the num-Parkes, Longbuckby, 18s; Newton Abbott, 14s 0d; Conference at Lowbands, for this district, the num-Wakefield, 5s 7d; P. H., Clapham, 3s; per Mr bers who voted for the different candidates were—for James Cumming, Edinburgh, 198; Wm. Archibald, Alva, 153; Archibald Walker, Edinburgh, 86. FINSBURY.—At a meeting of the branch of the Cowheat and turnips, which 76 or 80 years ago produced nothing but rabbits. The average number of bushels of wheat a transfer of the Chartist movement for any or and turnips, which 76 or 80 years ago produced nothing but rabbits. The average number of the Chartist movement for any or most heartfelt thanks to the electors and nonnoblestand they have made in protection of the great

Clark, Jones, Julian Harney, and others : we pledge ourselves to use our exertions to circulate them to

sion of Northampton.) At the time appointed, Mr treasurer to the Election fund. Thanks were voted Robert Wallis, a member of the Society of Friends, to the brave men of Nottingham for returning that Archdescon Laffan.—Oh, gentlemen of Tipperary! had hitherto lain waste; if they did not do so, it was called to the chair. After reading the handOh, respectable descendants of the Tipperary ariswould be their own fault that their condition was believed by the condition wa

NORTHAMPTON. - The shareholders have passed re-

their bosoms. Did that ill-looking fellow (pointing to Mr Collett),—and he is a very ill-looking fellow as unseruptions to Mr Collett,—and he is a very ill-looking fellow as unseruptions to secure the electronic fellow (pointing to Mr Collett),—and he is a very ill-looking fellow (pointing to Mr Collett). tion of the representative of the Old Ireland faction; all, for the people until they were better represented; fair benefactress, Mrs Baine, of Southwark, for and if the working classes would make such sacri- which they return their grateful thanks; and the alfices, it was the duty of every well-wisher of his lottees beg most respectfully to announce to their fellow-man to do all in his power to assist him to friends that they will, in future, provide them with 4s. to one pound per month to purchase freehold moderate charge of 8d. a head, and they beg that

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS. 3

MERTHIR TYDVIL.-A meeting will be held or

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A FRENCH DUCHESS.

tingham. The large room was decorated with ban- were placed. The duchess, fatigued with her jour- that they should do so, and that they should not be led ners and evergreens. One hundred and ten sat down ney in the heat of the day, retired early to rest. to tea, the management of which did credit to the Her femme-de-chambre was lodged above her. About host and hostess. Mr Charles Bridge, head consta- half-past four in the morning, this woman was then alluded to the evidence, and said that if they enter. ble and churchwarden, was called to the chair; Mr aroused by hearing the bell rung, and was surprised tained any reasonable doubt that the prisoner's was the as is generally the case at this season of the year. The Henry Plumb, secretary of this branch of the Land that her mistress should have awoke so early. The hand that caused the death of the deceased, they would Company, to the vice-chair; and when ample justice femme-de-chambre got up, dressed herself, and de- of course give him the benefit of it; but, if they thought harvest work. had been done to the good things of this life, the scended to her mistress's room, where a terrible the facts were proved, in law the offence was complete. tables were cleared for dancing: Songs, and recita- spectacle struck her with astonishment and horror; The prisoner had received a very high character, such tions were kept up till a late hour, when all departed the room was all in disorder; a pool of blood inunfor home, highly delighted with the evening's enter-taken the floor; and in the midst lay the unfortunate duchess, the body still warm, having the head nearly doubtful case, yet in one where the charge was clearly levening. At the house of Martin Jude. to celebrate gave the alarm, and the servants and family flocked. evening, at the house of Martin Jude, to celebrate gave the alarm, and the servants and family flocker, sion of the jury. the allottees taking possession of the Lowbands Esthe allottees taking possession of the Lowonius Estate. After tea, the assembly were gratified by listening to the elequence of Thomas Dickenson, M.P., sons who had committed the crime must have got verdict finding the prisoner guilty, but at the same time for the inhabitants of South Shields. Various painto the hotel by the back, where there we're houses strongly recommended him to the merciful consideration
triotic songs, toasts, and speeches were given, in
There were no signs of classical by the same of the court. triotic songs, toasts, and speeches were given, in Michigan O'Connor, Ernest Jones, T. S. Duncombe, way. There were no signs of plunder he ving been the Julian Harney, the Star, M'Grath, Clark, West, object of the assassin; at present the affair is that the jury had felt themselves compelled to return a Kydd, and Roberts, were remembered; and Frost, wrapped in mystery. The whole, of the servants, vetdict of guilty against him, but they had accompanied to the servants.

e ta Griffia (m. 1947). Persekaj li oli ali 1988 giodesta ili ali oli oli ali oli oli oli

DUEL AT CAMDEN TOWN.

TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT MUNRO. Judging by the thin attendance of visitors in the court the interest that once attached to the affair of the Camattended the trials of the gentlemen who were impli-

Earl of March,

At ten o'clock, Mr Justice Erie entered the court, and. having taken his seat,

A-exander Thompson Munro was placed at the bar to plend to an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett.

He pleased not guilty. The Attorney-General, Mr Waddington, and Mr Clark. appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was defended by

The Attorney General stated the case. The circumstances were certainly of a most painful and distressing character. The prisoner was a gentleman who bore a rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 55th Regiment of Foot. These gentleman had married two sisters, and it would appear that there had been some family differences beand could not offer any extenuation of the act imputed that every member should add a volume to it. The hearts and souls of the working men here seem so be so full of the Charter, that anything they can do will not be left undone, to aid the great cause.

The fore the 1st of July, there had been a dispute be a very late one was inevitable; but the extraordinary a very late one was inevitable; but the extraordinary and alterations produced by the very fine weather of the month of July in every description of growing cora is almost magical. Peas, eats, barley and wheat have all will not be left undone, to aid the great cause.

In a field near the Brecknock Arms, at Islington, and the prisoner, and the result month of July in every description of growing cora is almost magical. Peas, eats, barley and wheat have all there, no doubt, the infortunate deceased. Colonel

expired. He assured them that, these being the facts on the lighter soils, but it is generally expected that the class in the legislature. It has been determined that class legislation shall come to an end—in this determination I join. (Loud cheers.) You send me to Parliament in this year of 1847, and I must act differently to what I should have done, had I been elected in the ways. what I should have done, had I been elected in the year Paris's, Cold Bath, to take into consideration the gentlemen and men of honour, would anxiously do the beauty the arrivation and property of the beauty the paris's, Cold Bath, to take into consideration the gentlemen and men of honour, would anxiously do the beauty the paris's, Cold Bath, to take into consideration the gentlemen and men of honour, would anxiously do the beauty the paris's are given by the last the paris's and the paris's the paris's paris's and the paris's propriety of celebrating the anxiversary of the libera- same, but he feared that the evidence would not admit tien of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., from York of any doubt upon the point. He should call as witnesses persons who were actually present at the proceeding, and his duty would also compel him to call as a witness the gentleman who acted as second to Colonel Fawcett, who would prove that the parties met in deadly ble with the destructive visitation from the same cause ble with the destructive visit conflict, and that they saw the prisoner level the deadly weapon, discharge it, and observed the fatal result. The present law might probably have hitherto been found some alteration might possibly be advisable; but it appeared to him that the degradation of a conviction upon such a charge, would most likely be found sufficient to | wise as well as by land carriage, and samples, were on a deter others from committing them in future. In support of his statement, Dr Gulliver, who was

called in by Lieut. Munro to attend in his professional 20,817 grs. of oats, 3,027 grs of beans, 12,132 grs. of Indian capacity; Major Cuddy, the second of Colonel Fawcett; the small miserable pig we have now. (Laughter.) place for the benefit of Mr Moy; the holder of the Charles Longman, the coachman to Lieut. Mupro; and In this, as in other things, there must, I repeat, be per- highest number will receive an excellent waistcoat. Dr Liston, the surgeon, who attended the deceased, were

on him;' in his cross examination, he explained that 70s, Suffolk and Norfolk 68s to 71s, new pale Ware 69s

Lieutenant Munro accused Colonel Fawcett of deliberately levelling at and covering him with his pistol, instead of firing immediately the signal was given. I expected Colonel Fawcett would have died almost immediately, but he rallied, and it was then that he told the ton 41s to 47s, Suffolk -s to -s per 280lbs. man it was an accident. The d shall meet as usual every Monday night at 8 o'clock, at the White-horse, Butter-market. A vote of thanks was voted to the electors and non-electors of the skin. The deceased must have had arm raised at the time he received the wound, and this was clearly shown by the appearance of the skin. Therefore the skin there are no shaking hands of the skin. I heard Mr Munro say on shaking hands with Colonel Fawcett God bless you, Fawcett; I forgive you. The regiment was about to change its quarters on the morning in question. Upon my first refusal Lieut. Munro implered me to go with him to the extremity, dictive feeling. He intimated that he had been grossly insulted in the presence of the servants, but said he should be satisfied with the shadow of an apology. In the army he was considered a mild, inoffensive man, and the last man who would have sought a quarrel, and he appeared in this case to hope that the matter might be settled without coming to any mischief. His father rose from the ranks by his bravery, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Seringspatam. Lieut. Munro was not a man of fortune, and he had risen entirely by his own merit, and had universally the reputation of being a distinguished officer, and a mild, reduced to great poverty.

Re-examined: I believe he left the country after this unfortunate occurrence. The Attorney General said, the fact he believed was that Lieut. Munro had returned to England of his own

accord, and voluntarily surrendered himself. Major Cuddy, after obtaining from the court an assurance that his answers should not criminate himself, gave a full account of the transaction, as far as he was concerned. After describing the manner in which he was brought into the offair, and on the field, he said:-I had a case of pistols, and to the best of my recollection one was loaded by Mr Grant and another by myself. Mr Grant then measured 14 paces; they were very long. Mr Grant then placed Lieutenant Munro in the position he was to stand, and I took up Colonel Fawcett; and it was agreed the signal was to be Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire!' Mr Grant gave that signal, and almost instantaneously afterwards a shot was fired by Mr Munro. Almost immediately Colonel Faucett fired, and Mr Munro exclaimed-'Did you see it? he covered me as dead as possible; he intended to shoot me.' Colonel Fawcott renant Munro came up and tried to shake hands with Colonel Fawcett, at the same time saying, 'Fawcett, 1 forgive you,' and immediately afterwards left the ground with Lieutenant Grant. I assisted to convey Colonel Fawcett to some public house, where he was refused admittance,

and I then went to fetch Sir B. Brodie. Mr Clarkson put several questions, with the view of showing that Colonel Fawcett had previously been engaged in duels, that officers had been dismissed from the army for not resenting an insult, and the absence of all malice on the part of the prisoner, but they were overfence—and then called as witnesses to character, the lard retail sales are made to a pretty good extent. Earl of March, the Earl of Arundel, Mr Ross, a morchant, Dr Rutherford, the Marquess of Anglesey, Colone Bouverie, Lord George Manners, Mr Percival, formerly an officer in the regiment, and a corporal and private, all of whom gave the prisoner the highest character for humanity, kindness, and inoffensiveness of disposition.

Celonel Bouverie: I command the regiment of Bluer, The prisoner has been in it more than 20 years. I was with the regiment at Waterloo. I have known the prisoner 24 or 25 years. His conduct as an officer and a gentleman was under my notice, and 1 consider it unexceptionable in every particular. He was not at all addicted to quarrel.

Thomas Kidd, a private in the regiment, said he knew the prisoner when he was a non-commissioned officer. He said that a kinder man never breathed than the prisoner, and that was his general character in the re-

The Attorney General then said, that in the capacity of public prosecutor, and appearing for the Crown, he had the right of reply to the speech of the prisoner's counsel; but, as he felt that this case would rest entirely upon the ; Friday last. direction of his lordship in point of law, he should not exercise the right in this instance, but fhould leave the case in the hands of his lordship and of the jury. Mr Justice Eale then summed up. The prisoner was charged with the offence of murder, in having killed

armed with deadly weapons, for the purpose of fighting have never before worked short time) have given notice a duel, if one of them was killed the survivor was guilty to their hands that they will only work three days of murder. This was the law of the case, and it was per week. their duty to apply the facts to the law so stated without reference to the interest of either party, and he was sure LAMBLEY.—On Menday the 16th of August, the Chartists of Lambley held a tea-party at the house papers:—The Duchess de Praslin came from the the most important consideration. The duty of the chartest of Mr Shacklock, sign of the Nag's Head, to celebrate chateau of Praslin to be present at a distribution of jury was to act upon the law as laid down by compatent and unpromising market. the most important consideration. The duty of the mattas. There has been, however, on the whole, a slack the return of Messrs O'Connor and Walter for Not. prizes at an institution where several of her children authority, and the highest interests of society demanded away or induced to act upon any impression of what they considered the law ought to be. The learned judge

why. Because he starved 2,000,000 of my fellow—
Wr. High-Sheriff, Gentlemen, and Electers of West Kydd, and Roberts, were remembered; and Frost, wrapped in mystery. The whole of the servants, of the servants, and the Duke de Prasin himse, f, have been placed it with a recommendation to meroy, and, under all circumstances, he felt justified in merely ordering judgcumstances, he felt justified in merely ordering judg-

ment of death to be recorded, and in assuring him that the sentence would not be carried into effect. His care would now be placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and upon them would devolve the detail of fixing the punishment that ought to be indicted

upon him. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

Markets.

fact of the prisoner who was about to stand at the bar to-day being the surviving principal added nothing to the interest. On the contrary, there were not two applicants for admission to the court for five who sought to be present at the trials of the seconds.

Amongst the distinguished persons who were accommodated with seats upon the bench, were the Marquess of Anglesea, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and the fact that the trials of Arundel and Surrey, and the fact the trials of the seconds. has been equally small; and cautious as the millers have been throughout the week in conducting their operations, most of what has been brought forward has been sold. On Wednesday the tone of the trade was decidedly firm; and though no one was disposed to buy a bushel more than absolutely necessary for immediate use, Previous prices were well supported. Since then hardly a sample has been exhibited, and the operations on Friday were van a still more restricted scale than before, leaving quotations in much the same position as in the beginning of a still more restricted again that some, the heginning of the week. The arrivals of wheat from about the week. The arrivals of wheat from about the week. the week. The arrivals of wheat from abroad have amounted to 88,197 qrs.; this large quantity, added to what was previously pressing on the market, has afforded a very ample choice of samples. Several buyers from distant parts of the country have attended the market; they have, however, acted with great circumspection, and the total quantity purchased has been unimportant. In the total quantity purchased has been unimportant. point of price hardly any change has taken place, but on

has hitherto been fraught with excitement and changes to the agriculturist. The serious apprehensions arising from the high prices to which corn had attained some few months ago were greatly increased by the gloomy fore bedings as to the present harvest, every one agreeing that there, no doubt, the unfortunate deseased, Colonel Fawcett, met his death, by a shot fired by the prisoner.

The injury was not immediately mortal, but the unfortunate deceased lingered two or three days, and then fortunate deceased lingered two or three days, and then in this crop will be very great. The crop of peas and barley are most abundant. Oats, generally, are not so good, and are short in the straw, but in the north of the county they are a better crop than usual. There is no longer any doubt as to the re-appearance of the mysterious potato disease, but at present to no extent comparaamongst the earlier kinds, - the kidney potatoes suffer most. The turnips have had much to contend with and to such an extent as to create serious fears as to the ultimate result.—Staffordshibe Advertises. MABE LANE, Monday, Aug. 16 .- The arrivals of all articles of home growth up to our market last week, coast.

corn, 75,041 barrels, and 1,809 sacks of flour.

Barrish.—Wheat: Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, old red
56s to 63s, new red 65s to 70s, old white 57s to 70s, new white 70s to 75s, Norfolk and Lincoln, old red -s to -s, examined.

Dr Gulliver, in his evidence in chief, stated that
Lieut. Munro charged Colonel Fawcett with 'levelling' Chevalier 42s to 47s.—Mult: Brown 62s to 65s, pale 68s to term, and also some circumstances connected with the case generally.

By the expression 'levelling,' I understand that light e 30s, Scotch feed 31s to 33s, —Potato 32s to 34s. Initi: Limerick and Newry 26s to 28s, Cork and Youghal black

27s to 29s, Cork white —s to —s.—Flour: Town made 50s to 58s, Essex and Kent 45s to 50s, Norfolk and Stock. Foreign.-Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg 56s

ceedingly limited demand for wheat it was necessary to submitto a decline of 3d to 4d per 70lbs. A slow sale was barrel.

very liberally,
RICHMOND (Yorkshire) Aug. 14.—We had an abundan

SMITHFIELD MARKET, Monday, August 16.—The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our principal grazing districts were, at the time of the year, considered tolerably good as to number, but very deficient in qua-lity. As the attendance of town and country buyers was by no means numerous, the beef trade was in a sluggish state at, in some instances, a decline in the currencies obtained on this day se'night of 2d. per 8 lbs., the highest

Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 2d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime large exent is to 4s 2d, prime Scots 4s 2d to 4s 4d, coarse and inferior

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, August 16. — The supply of eattle at our market to day has been

at even the reduction of 1s. to 2s. that our prices may be quoted on as nominal, and, to effect sules worthy of report, a considerable decline should be submitted to. For ruled by the court. Mr Clarkson made an able de- American bacon a fair inquiry. In American hams and

Bacon, long middles, free of bone ... 0) 0 — 00 0 per cwt.

,, short middles, do. ... 00 0 — 00 0 — cwt.

Hums, short cut ... 66 0 — 70 0 —

WOOL.

The imports of wool into London last week consisted of 75 halos from M. or wool into M. or wool into M. or wool into M. or wool

75 bales from Mogadore, 195 ditto from Alexandria, 152 ditto from Bombay, 525 ditto from Hobart Town, and 200 ditto from Hamburg. The public sales have been in progress since Monday last, and will continue the whole of this and a large pertion of next week. Considering the present state of the money market, the biddings as yet have been active, at prices about equal to those obtained at the last auctions. In the private contract market the at the last auctions business doing is trifling.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, August 16 -The sales to-day amount to 5000 bales, including 300 to 500 American for export, the remainder being to the trade. We have had pretty well of spinners down, but they have only bought in small quantities, and at the same rates as on STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS. — Rather more goods changed hands at our cloth halls, both on Saturday and on Tuesday, than for some weeks previous, but principally goods of low quality for the winter demand; fine qualities continue dull; prices without alteration; and the stocks on hand are

whole, we are in a worse position than last week. In addition to the mills already standing, five or six mills have given in notice to close altogether next week, and two of

HUDDERSFIELD.-Very little business was transacted in

order. LEIGESTER.—There is a better demand for goods both

NOTINGHAM.—Hosiery: The trade this week is very dull, and little business doing in any of the branches. Lace: The purchases for the foreign market manifest described the control of the c

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Paris', for the Preprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 16, Charles-street, Bran-don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. May, New-ngton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Laymarket, in the City of West-minster. minster,

Saturda August 21st, 1847.

to an extent rendering it necessary to suspend payments -Mark-lane Express. -Mark-lane Express.
The Weather and the Chops.—The present season

very limited scale, and the receipts from Ireland and Scotland were trifling. From abroad, however, the imports were large, viz., 68,197 qrs. of wheat, 41,471 qrs. of barley

o 67s. Mecklepburg 56s to 62s, Russian 51s to 62s, have had arm raised at the time he received the Barley: grinding 33s to 38s, malting 40s to 45s.—Beans, Egyptian 34s to 35s, Mediterranean -s to -s.-Peas: White —s to —s.—Oats: Russian 21s to 20s, Mecklen. burg 24s to 29s per qr.—American flour 30s to 33s per 1961bs. WAKEFIELD, Friday, Aug. 13.—At our market to-day we have a slender attendance of buyers, and the weather

being fine and warm, there is very little disposition to do and he said he had been very ill. used. He appeared business. Wheat is offered 1sto 2s per qr. cheaper. Oats to be in a state of the greatest anxiety and despondency, and certainly did not appear to be actuated by any vinder few inquiries for beans, and prices rather easier.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Aug 14.—Owing to the continuance of splendid weather, combined with the large ar-rivals, a very inactive feeling prevailed, and upon an ex-

> also experienced for flour, at a reduction of 2s 6d per LIVEBPOOL, Monday, Aug. 16 .-- We have again a large arrival of American flour since Tuesday last, the quantity being close on 100,000 barrels. Wheat also is in good supply. The principal business of the week has been in barrel flour, of which the country dealers continue to take

for the best Scots being 4s. 1d. per 8 lbs. Nearly or quite the whole of the prime beasts were disposed of, but at least three hundred of the inferior breeds were turned out

stock, from abroad, into London during the past week :-Beasts, 1,226; Sheep, 5,625; Lambs, 219; Calves, 494. The arrivals of sheep and pigs from Ireland continue

sheep 3s 10d to 4s 2d, second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime coarse woolled sheep is 8d to is 10d, prime southdown do 58 0d to 58 4d, large coarse calves 4s 0d to 4s 6d, small do 48 8d, to 5s, large hogs 4s to 4s 6d neat small porkers 4s 8d to 4s 10d, lambs 5s to 6s 2d per 8lb sinking offal, suckling calves 18s to 28s, and quarter old store pigs 16s to plied, 'No, I did not. 1 never intended to fire.' Lieute- 198 each. Beasts 4,077, sheep and lambs 31,090, calves 340, pigs 250.

smaller than of late, and the quality on the whole generally inferior. Anything good brought high prices, which, on the whole, incline upwards. Beef old to 6ld, mutton 61d to 7d, Lamb 61d to 7d per ib.

BUTTER, BACON, PORK, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, August 16.—The supplies of butter altogether exceed the demand; so little has been done

Butter, Belfast ... 85 0 — 88 0 —

Coleraine ... 87 0 — 88 0 —

Bacon, long middles free of

less than usual to meet the winter demand.

MANCHESTER.—The depression continues, and, on the

BRADFORD.—There is a little more doing in the yark trade both for home and abroad, but we can report no alteration nex amendment in prices. For fancy pieces there is a fair demand, as also for Orleans and Parameters in the whole a glack

the market to-day, but a great quantity of goods were delivered to the merchants, which had been made to

hands are better employed, and many are getting into

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