William Hewitt, Publisher
16, Great Windmill St., Haymarket

The Northern Star,

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. No 514. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

reply to many applications, we can positively that Mr O'Connor will be nt at the soiree at the Globe Tavern, Monday evening, to commemorate the of George Thompson, Esq., M.P., for Tower Hamlets.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Y DEAR FRIENDS,

Conference has now closed its sittings, becomes my duty to review the pro-s;—it is a task, however, which I can-mmence without a few prefatory re-upon the novelty, the importance, and r of the whole affair. Novel, from the stance of sixty intellectual, honest, able, and discreet working men assembling et rural district, from different parts nd, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, to t their own affairs; to perform that for themselves which their government l to do, pledged to do, and paid to do, has failed to do.

portant, from the fact that it will con-the working classes of this country that, their own body they may choose repre-tives who, in their deliberations for the ion of labour, are not likely to trench the rights, the just rights, of other s;—that is, that capital, honourable lation, superior intellect, dignity, and rity, stand in no danger of assault from a equited, well-governed peasantry; while t of that peasantry threatens danger to other class of society.

nd, because the body who met in their ouse, upon their own land, in a quiet district, was the [illegible] of men had been victims to the principles which w triumphant, and to the policy which oppressors are now aiming to imitate. , my friends, are grave matters for ration—matters of themselves sufficiently important and extensive to change constitution of the country if the Press country was sufficiently honest to it as the progress of the age. You console yourselves, however, with the ction and the assurance that no re-ative assembly, of any country in orld, ever went farther in the road of ss than it has been urged by the popular : and that there never was, in any ry, such a popular pressure behind the rliament train as there is now.

indulge in a railway figure;—formerly overnment was the engine, and the ry was the train; but the public voice is the steam-power, the government is the train; and we have reversed the en-, and now propel the government.

assure you, now that I have had time to t upon the whole proceedings, I find that duty, an onerous duty, has been imposed me, and my hope is that I shall be equal emergency, which, if we are prepared for, y turn to national advantage; but if pared, we may lose the striking, the , the cheering benefits that I see in the ion.

y friends, as it is my intention to write political letter this week, I shall reserve topics for consideration which will come reasonably in that document, and now to sideration of your position, and the pro-s of Conference. As it is my intention vote the whole of the October number of Labourer" to the Land Plan, showing the s of the several departments, and their n to the one great whole—namely, the y of the system—I shall confine my ob-ations now to a review of what has been e by your delegates.

stly, then, as I look to the economical nditure of your funds as of paramount rtance, I beg to inform you, that while ned by a strong desire to act generously compassionately to all, your delegates seen the greater necessity of being just l, and, therefore, they have only voted an ce of £5 to a shareholder who brought ods to Lowbands from Hull, under the eous impression that he had been balloted that location, whereas his name is not in t at all; but the mistake having occurred, e being ballotted for in another estate, Conference voted him £5, to be re-d out of his aid money when located.

e circumstance, to which I must draw the ided attention of all, is this,—that if the s of the unlocated were lavishly, impro-, and unjustly appropriated to insure the diate comfort of those located, in order ure the good opinion and praise of those e land, as a means of tempting others to k in the undertaking, the Company's s would be very speedily brought to a ; while, upon the other hand, if injustice done to those located, a justifiable charge be urged against the directors of the pany. It is my pride and your protection, ever, that by your great confidence and na-l co-operation we have been enabled to re-every stringent rule at first adopted for the secure establishment of the plan; and every member who has been located has located for a less amount of rent, and a er amount of advantages, than was pres-d by the rules, or entrusted to the discre-s of the directors. These alterations we e been enabled to make, from the fact of principle of co-operation having far, far eded the fondest anticipations of the most uine, and which has enabled us to give allottees the advantage of that co-opera-n in the outset, instead of reserving the eeds from large rents and fewer advan-es as a sinking fund to be divided amongst members at the closing of a section; for tance, in the item of rent we have reduced scale of charge by about one and a quarter r cent. on the first £100; and in the item of expenditure, consequent upon acts of hus-dry we have placed a portion of the amount rent instead of deducting all from the ital.

Now, here, I mean to mention a fact con-ted with this single advance of £5. It is , that the delegate who brought Mr Gra-'s case before us, represented to us that he paid for 12 cwt. of luggage being brought Lowbands, and should pay for its being ken back to his home. I am strongly im-ssed with belief in the old adage, which s: 'Take care of the pence and the pounds ll take care of themselves;' and with that e I made it my business to inquire of the ation master of Tewkesbury for the invoice Graham's goods, and from that I learned at the weight was 7 and not 12 cwt. rifling as this fact may appear, I mention it for this purpose, to show you that if an indi-dual was paying the money on his own ac-unt he would have required the invoice, and I can see no probable reason under heaven, why I and every other person connected with the Company should not, as individuals, be as particular about the Company's money as about their own. I know I am much more so, for I have paid scores of pounds, in small sums, for which I have no receipts, and I have charged for no item for which I have not a receipt.

I shall now draw your attention to a GREAT FACT;—to a consideration of a part of our principle, and no small part either—it is that part which refers to thinning the labour market. Some persons may whimsically and narrowly imagine that last summer and this summer I merely reduced the over-stocked market by thirty-five located on O'Connorville and forty-five located here; but it is not so, because the act of locating those secured employment from the over-stocked market of more than five hundred daily-labourers of all descriptions, not depending upon capricious markets, but having six days work in the week, and a full week's wages on Saturday night; you will be under the mark if you estimate twelve persons fully employed for every occupant located, so that, during next summer, I shall not be at all astonished if the company is giving full employment to twenty-four thousand labourers, and more; and if Parliament will give that aid, which I feel every confidence in anticipating, I will undertake to employ 200,000 labourers daily, and thus relieve farmers from the payment of poor-rates, secure to manufacturers better payment for their capital, shopkeepers better remuneration for their labour, and the honest workmen better wages for their services, and still more than that, the government a profit of two per cent. interest for all monies advanced, and, as a matter of course, the holders of that fund a better security for their monies than those who advance them upon national faith, secured by the thunder of our cannon and terror of our arms.

Yes, my children, I unhesitatingly declare that the days of class pre-eminence must end, and that the nation, and not a handful, must be the clients of the government. And I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the annual amount now paid in pauper-tax alone, for the mere purpose of keeping up a comparatively satisfied competitive reserve for capitalists to fall back upon as a means of securing large profits out of reduced wages—I assert that if that amount, say five millions a year, and not seven, was capitalised at five per cent. it would give us a hundred millions of money, and would give the government 2,000,000 a-year (as they would raise it at three per cent. and we would pay five for it) and with that hundred millions I would make a paradise of all England, and Ireland too, and would make the present Exchequer a better security even to the National Faith Gentlemen.

But always bear in mind, my friends, that the great difficulty which has heretofore presented itself to the improvement of the working classes is this—that their improvement and capitalists' profit ever increase in an inverse ratio, the more destitute the poor, the greater the profit to the speculator in his wages. But upon the other hand, the greater the comforts of the poor, the larger the profits of the shopkeepers, and they have the votes, the people who deal with them have the money; and they have a right to the legitimate protection of those votes.

I pass on to the next other point for consideration—the establishment of a Company's Insurance Office. You will understand that, under any circumstances, each allottee will be compelled, by the conditions of his conveyance, to insure his house and premises in some office, or the trustees of the Company, in other words, will be bound to insure the property in the name of the Company, and not in the name of the allottee; and for this reason, that, if insured by the allottee, the allottee only could draw the amount for which it was insured, while he would leave the Company minus a house and premises. We also propose to insure lives and stock; the lives of members and non-members, but the stock only of the allottees; and as each member, located and not located, of the Company, will have a direct interest in the protection of the Company's property, the allottees upon the several estates will have to appoint a committee of three or five yearly, who, amongst other duties will have to send to the insurance office a faithful account of the state of health, and value of stock to be insured, as well as a medical certificate of the health, accompanied with their own opinions of the life to be insured; while the duties referring to the state of health of parties not located, but wishing to insure, will devolve upon the District Observation Committee.

We propose insuring at a lower rate than any other office, and for this reason, because in all other offices the capital of the Company is made up of profits derived from scales of payment regulated by capricious tables of mortality, and in those cases the profits above the required fund for contingencies are divided amongst the insurers. So it will be in our case for the most part, with this exception, that we establish a lower scale of insurance for the benefit of non-members, while the members will receive the profit, all in the shape of reduction of their rent. For instance, when five hundred of a section is located, or three hundred, their fair proportion of the profits arising from the Insurance Company may be applied to the fining down of so much of their rent. Thus establishing the solvency of the Company better, if possible, than even now, with all the labour of a man and his family going to fatten the land, which in its natural state is worth double what we charge.

Yes, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that if the Company consisted of speculators instead of occupants, that every tenement held under the Company would let for double the rent demanded by the Company, and that in all cases a premium would be given by the incoming tenant, which would go to secure the payment of the reserved rent.

The next question to which I shall call your attention is the LOAN FUND. What we propose is—that every occupant requiring a loan, and deserving a loan, shall receive an amount, to be decided by the directors, relatively as regards two, three, and four acres; and to secure the repayment of that loan the parties receiving it will be required to get two good and substantial householders to join him in a promissory note to repay the amount, with five per cent. interest, at such time as the Directors shall decide upon; always taking care that the repayment shall be at such a date as will allow the occupant the full use and a real beneficial interest in it. And in order to carry this view into execution at once, the directors have been allowed to appropriate as much of the Expense Fund as in their discretion they consider necessary to the purposes of the Loan Fund; but not a fraction to be lent to others than those located, and no deduction to be made for interest out of the sum lent, but the interest to be paid at the time the promissory note falls due.

The next question of interest to you, is the period at which the several occupants shall be liable to the payment of rent. It was not a question submitted to the Conference, but it was a resolution cheerfully acquiesced in by that body; that the directors should be empowered to name the day twelvemonth from the day of location as the period at which the first half-year's rent would be demanded—that is, another loan fund of half-a-year's rent—for instance, occupants are located, or their lands are in course of cropping, from the first of May, and if they are located during the summer, with a portion of work performed by the Company, they are under rent from the 1st of May, a year's rent will be due on the following 1st of May; they will then on that following 1st of May have to pay a half year's rent, and that day three years they will have to pay a year's rent. Thus at the end of four years' location, they will be called upon to pay the half-year's rent chargeable, but not demanded, the November after their location. Now this will be a loan of half a year's rent from November, 1847, to May, 1851.

The next question to which I beg your attention, is the mode by which allotments are to be henceforth transferred after location; that is, after the Company shall have expended a portion of its funds upon improvements and cropping. In all such cases of transfer, the exchange must take place, not with the sanction of the directors, because they cannot prevent it, or in any way interfere, but with their cognizance and under powers devolved upon them as trustees for the Company to the following extent, that is to say—that all monies paid to an occupant by a purchaser as premium, must pass through the hands of the directors, and all monies expended by the Company will be reserved out of the purchase money, and placed to the account of the Company, the balance being paid over to the vendor, and the purchaser then, and not till then, being allowed to take possession.

Now, allow me to show you the wisdom and justice of this position. Suppose an occupant to be liable to any amount of rent, say £12 a year for land and house, and 1*l.* 10s. a year, for 30*l.* expended in acts of husbandry and given as capital. The occupant gets that 30*l.* and his rent is 13*l.* 10s.; harvest comes, he lives upon or disposes of the produce, pockets the capital, and expends no labour upon the allotment; the purchaser comes in and must undertake the 12*l.* rent for land and the 1*l.* 10s. interest of capital which the outgoing tenant has appropriated. Thus the Company having but 12*l.* a year value in land to pay 13*l.* a year the reserved rent. So in case of loan and sale, the securities of the vendor might be let in for the amount advanced; and therefore we have decided that in cases such as I have quoted, the directors shall stop the 30*l.* advanced by the Company and all loans advanced, and which will be no injustice to either party, because the purchaser will only have to pay 12*l.* a year for the land, and, of course, not the 1*l.* 10s. a year for the 30*l.*, which he did not get. It will be no injustice to the vendor, because he will take care that the purchaser covers his liabilities to the Company, whereas it is a necessary protection to the Company and to those who advance money by way of loan.

The next question is, the mode of regulating the rents of the several occupants, and that, I think, the Conference has very wisely devolved upon me, and for this reason, because, during the time of operations I am very likely to understand the relative value of every half acre of ground. I learn the value, not of every field, but of every portion of every field, from the farmers in the neighbourhood and from the labourers who have been working on the land all their lives. You may, however, wish to know the process. I will explain it by a table of eight acres, and that will apply to 8,000. I purchase eight acres of land for 50*l.* an acre—four acres are worth 40*l.* an acre, and four are worth 60*l.* The man who rents the four acres worth 40*l.* an acre, pays 8*l.* a year for the land, that is five per cent. upon the 160*l.* which they cost; and the man who rents the four acres worth 60*l.* an acre, pays 12*l.* a year rent, or five per cent. upon the 240*l.*, and thus you will find that the Company has its 20*l.* a year, which is five per cent. upon the eight acres that cost 50*l.* an acre. Now that will put you in possession of the plan, while, as a matter of course, upon large estates, the table of relative value will be more varied. For instance, here (Lowbands) I make no doubt that some allotments will be valued at 65*l.* an acre, and my own amongst them, although it is the only one that there's not a sod turned upon, or a stone laid upon, or a penny spent upon, and yet I'll have to pay half-a-year's rent on the 1st of May; but, however, some will be valued at 65*l.* an acre, and some at 35*l.* making 100*l.* for the two acres, just what I gave for it; some will be valued at 60*l.*, and some at 40*l.*, again making the hundred; some will be valued at 55*l.*, and some at 45*l.*, still making the hundred, and you will see not only the reason but the justice of this—how unfair it would be, because we bought the land wholesale, to give one man four acres of land, worth 65*l.*, and another man four acres worth only 35*l.*, and to charge an equal rent for both; but, even independent of the injustice, view it in a commercial point of view—the whole, and not a part, is liable to the depositors in the bank for four per cent.; well, A having 240*l.* worth of land for 10*l.* a year, would be very good security for 8*l.* a year to the Bank,—but B having only four acres, worth 35*l.* an acre, or really 7*l.* a year, would be very bad security to the bank, whereas A and B, rented according to the real value of the land, will be very good security for the joint amount. And here, allow me to draw your attention to a question which would have more properly come under the previous head, namely, sale of allotments. It is this, some men are captivated with the richest allotment, and they are right—but if I exercise my judgment wisely, and make a fair assessment of value, the very worst lot on an estate is worth precisely the same as the very best lot. For instance, A pays 12*l.* a year for four acres of land—you'll observe I exclude house and capital,—and B pays 8*l.* a year; now, the purchaser who gives the larger amount for the better lot, forgets that he is paying 4*l.* a year, or four per cent. upon 100*l.*, over and above what he would have to pay if he had purchased B's lot: therefore, to my mind, as the land is the best savings bank in the world, and, as, to a certainty, B's lot in five years will be as good as A's lot, I would rather give the same amount of money for the worst lot, than for the best lot. However, that is a matter for the consideration of purchasers, but one upon which their eyes should be opened, whereas, with regard to the mode of assessing the value of allotments, there cannot be the shadow of a shade of a difference of opinion.

The next question to which I shall call your attention more particularly, is the LAND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT. Now, there was so much controversy upon this point previous to the meeting of Conference that I reserved explanation which would only lead to altercation in the several localities, until I had a clear representation of all sound opinions, from whom my plan, when explained as a whole, was sure of receiving calm deliberation, and through whom I could digest it for the several constituencies. To my mind, then, the greatest auxiliary to the Land Company is the Land Purchase Department, and for this reason, that it gives us more wholesale advantages than we could otherwise possess; for instance, we have 6,000*l.*, and want an estate that is to be sold, the value of which is 10,000*l.*; we have twenty purchasers in the purchase department, who have paid up all demands upon them in full, say 200*l.* each, or 4000*l.* Their money then aids us in the purchase of the estate; we are enabled to give the 10,000*l.*, and get for the members land for 6000*l.*, which, if bought in the lesser bulk, would have cost us 6500*l.*, because, relatively, you will get less land for 6000*l.* than you will for 12,000*l.*, that is, if you buy half the 12,000*l.* worth of land, you will probably have to pay 7000*l.* But, apart from that, each of those members in the land purchase department has paid 12*l.* 10s., or 250*l.* in the whole, towards the expenses of the Company, or to the capital of the Company, because each, upon entering, pays 10*l.* premium for four acres, that is 2*l.* 10s. per acre; a three acre member pays 7*l.* 10s. premium, and, a two acre member 5*l.* premium, and, in addition to this, each member, no matter to what class he belongs, pays 2*l.* 10s. towards making out the general title, conveying the land and surveying, so that every four acre member pays 12*l.* 10s.—every three acre member, 10*l.*—and every two acre member, 7*l.* 10s., and his compensation is, that he does not stand the ballot, but gets his location upon the next estate, purchased after he shall have paid up his money in full. He suits himself as to the description of house, he gets the materials at the same price as we do—wholesale; he gets the land in the retail market at the wholesale price, and, as I don't dread a four acre duke, a three acre lord, or a two acre squire, it is my impression that that class will be made up of the aristocracy of the trades, and will make room for their poorer brethren to take their place. But, apart from that, the old buildings and materials upon each estate are all sold to the occupants, as the materials should be otherwise bought, and the purchasers get none of those. If the amount paid by them should not cover the price given for the land upon which they are to be located, they pay the difference; if they have paid too much they receive the overplus back. To take another, and a more interested view of the case, I will put it thus:—I pledge my existence, that in less than twelvemonths from this time there will be 2000 paid-up members in that department, but I will estimate them at 500, and I will take the three-acre department as the average—then those 500 members will have given the Company 5000*l.*, at 10*l.* a man: now, there is a very convenient Loan Fund, a very convenient Expense Fund, a very convenient Sinking Fund, to be distributed amongst the several shareholders, a very solid additional security for the bank. So that, upon the whole, I never was more struck with the necessity of further knowledge upon this branch of the subject than on reading the several hostile resolutions denouncing it in different localities. Why I am the man, the only man, that should denounce it, and for this simple reason, that if I chose to devote my time to this department alone, I would undertake to realize an income of 30,000*l.* a year, and upwards; and in that there would be no enrolment, no registration, no bother about Feargus O'Connor dying, as all the chances would be confined to the time between purchase and distribution, while I could transact the whole business by half a clerk, as the sums would be sent in large amounts. Some have objected to the project, lest it should monopolise too much of MY time. Well, although I am against all monopoly, I at once and cheerfully concede the prescriptive right that the fustian jackets, the blistered hands, and unshorn chins have to my undivided time and attention, and God knows very little of it is spared to any other class, or to the management of my own affairs, which I am paying others to transact for me; but, in order to answer the objection, I beg to assure my lords and masters, the working men, that the addition of this department will not occupy one hour of my time throughout the year; it will take no more time to purchase an estate for purchasers and occupants, than to purchase one for occupants alone; it will take none of my time to have it surveyed, it will take none of my time to build their houses or cultivate their land, while from the pride that I have in the project, and in return for the confidence they repose in me, I shall certainly overlook and direct the erection of their houses and the cultivation of their land, and see that they are dealt justly by, and which will not monopolise an hour of my time. For all these reasons, then, I sincerely rejoice that the Conference has expressed an unanimous opinion upon this question.

The next question to which I shall draw your attention, is that of closing the company. It is quite true that I had mentioned my intention of confining the Company's operations, as far as I was concerned, to four sections. It is equally true that I never presumed that they would reach even two sections, but my reasons for resolving to close at four were numerous, they arose from a variety of circumstances, all creating no small amount of annoyance, and each tending to increase my responsibility, but I am happy to say, that most, if not all, have been dispelled by that protection and watchfulness with which the inquiring mind of the working classes is ever sure to protect those who exert themselves honestly and zealously in their cause. At the time I mentioned my intention of closing the Company at the fourth section, there was a general outcry throughout the country at the step, but since then a notion, and not a very unfounded one either, has sprung up, based upon the presumption that the fact of closing the Company would raise the price of paid-up shares, and I never did intend that this Plan should become the groundwork of speculation. Moreover, I am but one of five, and have but one voice in five, and my brother directors were one and all most violently opposed to the closing of the Company. Moreover, from the rapid manner in which members joined the fourth section, I saw that my house was not yet full, and that Labour's building should be sufficiently large to admit all who sought shelter or required shelter. Again, I have now two large packing cases of letters from individuals, assuring me that perseverance in my resolution would lead to heartburning and sorrow—that trade was so bad many were prevented from joining—that a thorough knowledge of the Plan was only now being entertained,—and for all these reasons, but more especially from the fact that a fifth section will aid the other sections, and that a fiftieth section would aid forty-nine sections, and from the fact of the vanity that I entertain that no other living man will possess the confidence or have the perseverance to carry out this plan; and from the fact that the avidity and anxiety to possess land would to a great extent lessen the requisite inquiry into the pretensions and skill of those who would undertake to carry out the same scheme; and, above all, from the fact that the good men of Nottingham have now placed me in a situation to give wings to the plan; and still further, from a conviction that all should be allowed a sufficient time to deliberate, I voted for keeping the Company open till the last day of the present year, which will be extensively announced, and within which period every man wishing to enter will have the power of paying three-pence, which will establish his right of membership, and leave him the future to establish his claim to the ballot. I have witnessed a strong desire that the Company should be closed from some parties who offer the most violent opposition to the step; and, upon the whole, my resolution was governed by a positive and a negative consideration; positive, that it was better for existing members that it should be kept open; negative for non-members, that it affords the best protection against the thousand-and-one schemes which would be instantly set on foot, and not one of which could or would offer the same guarantee, or the same advantages, that the present Company guarantees; and as for the opposition of those who may be disappointed in receiving a premium upon their paid-up shares, to them I offer no consolation beyond my reprobation for an attempt to speculate in the labour and sensitiveness of their poorer brethren. Upon the whole, I most sincerely thank Mr Grassby for his very wise and timely interposition, which caused unanimity and saved thousands from deception. The Company is now open till the 31st of December, and every man who shall have paid his three-pence, together with the prescribed expenses, up to that period, will be a member of the National Land Company, and by that time our name will be Legion, and in the following month I shall require a petition from every Land member and his family, praying for assistance, which in proper time I shall define and submit to the members.

The appointment of schoolmaster is a question upon which I need say little—the resolution of Conference is so thoroughly in accordance with the rules of harmony, propriety, and common sense. No other party than the directors could possibly discharge this duty—if it was left to the allottees, some children would be educated, and some would be kept in ignorance from the spleen of their parents—if the original intention was observed, that the directors should nominate and the allottees should select, the directors would have acted most wisely in nominating as few as possible, and even about those few there would have been a contested election. Under the present arrangement the directors cannot exercise any patronage; under the present arrangement the directors elect, and the occupants have the power of dismissing—that is the wise arrangement—the prudent arrangement—the only possible arrangement by which education could be secured.

There is only one other subject unconnected with the proceedings of Conference, but materially connected with the well-being of the occupants, to be mentioned, and it is this; that our arrangements have placed the occupants in a position of perfect independance for the first year, and I will now show you the facility with which they may pay their rents after the first year, and when they have been broken in to agricultural labour. In harvest time and hay time, say during five weeks, the labour of a man and his family will be worth 30s. a week, or £7 10s., and remember, that every man is a good man in harvest, and every woman is then a man. In the spring of the year, the labour of a man and his family may be lowly estimated at £1 a week for four weeks, and if you put those sums together, they will make £11. 10s. earned, which will be over the rent of a two-acre occupant, and will make a good hole in the rent of the largest, while it will leave each forty-three weeks' work in the year, and the whole produce of his allotment for consumption and clothing; but I am shrewdly of opinion that all will find out, that if their labour is worth 30s. to a farmer—it is worth something more for themselves.

I shall now state a few interesting facts that transpired at the Conference, more "beautiful incidents" than the beautiful incident, so enormously puffed by the press, of Her Most Gracious Majesty being graciously pleased to kiss the infant Marquis of Lorne, the heir apparent to His Grace of Argyle, while not a word is said of the "beautiful incident" of my playing with, and kissing all the little children located in Lowbands; but this is the "beautiful incident." Mr Hornby, who most zealously and ably represented his located brethren at O'Connorville, stated as follows:—That the occupants there, thirty-five in number, had amongst them from 150 to 200 pigs; and when the question of complaints, made by one occupant from Bradford, was discussed, Mr Smith, the delegate from Bradford, showed that that occupant had received in cash, since his location, over £40, over and above all the acts of husbandry performed for him, and without any deductions for seed, or anything else. Ay, replied Mr Hornby, but I beg to state that he bought two heifers with part of that money. This retort, as you may suppose, was received with roars of laughter. Now, another fact, connected with this location, is this, that a man, of the name of Renham, of whose success I entertain serious doubts, has resolved upon conquering—and, to my great delight, I found him this morning serving the plasterers, determined to earn what he could—in fact, apart from the little annoyances consequent upon the transition from a city to a country life, I am gratified beyond measure at seeing the devotion, the industry, and the resolution, of the occupants here. Some men will pay the fee-simple of their allotments in less than three years, and already, the place begins to show the value of labour.

My friends, builders and carpenters examined the work here; they have taken their opinions—not my opinions—back to their constituencies, and all that I assert, in the face of the world, is that such working men's cottages were never built—that so much work was never performed for a fifth more money—that better materials were never used—and that greater happiness was never within the reach of the several occupants located—and, with scarcely an exception, all confess it. Indeed, the rust of yesterday is rubbed off by the sunshine of the morrow, and it must be always borne in mind that men are not to jump, as if by magic, from the bastile or the cellar to a mansion; or from slavery to idleness; but by industry each will conquer every obstacle, and by perseverance all will be happy. Mr Woolff Moss, and his opposite neighbour, have got the only bit of lean upon the estate, but their allotments shall be made as good as their neighbours, and their rents will be in proportion to their value; but again I caution you against presuming that every man, of every vocation, and some of whom may never have trod a field before, is to succeed, as if by magic, or to be charmed into happiness; while they have the gratifying resource that they will receive over £100 for the £5. 6s. 4d. paid, if they are dissatisfied with their new calling. Such is their solace, and the Company's protection.

I had the pleasure of entertaining the delegates, and a number of friends, at supper on Friday night, in our own school room, for I am one of the occupants at Lowbands, and I will venture to assert that there was never such a sight in Worcestershire or England before. I left at half-past two, but my guests enjoyed themselves till four, making the building ring with mirth, eloquence, and song—Mr Shaw, of London, contributing no mean share to the hilarity of the night, for he is a most charming companion.

Now considering, that for a fortnight before the occupants were located, that I was up from five till twelve, and that I had no easy duty during the Conference week, and that after paying the allottees their respective amounts of capital, I started for the Newton-heath Camp Meeting, Lancashire, on Saturday night, was back again here at ten o'clock on Monday morning; and I assure you, so thoroughly exhausted, that I had fifteen hours sleep of it; and when you think that I had to send an account to the office of every fraction paid here, and at Newton, to me; and when I tell you that it is now seven o'clock, and that I haven't dined yet, and that I have to start for Oxfordshire at six o'clock to-morrow morning, and have yet to write another letter before I go to bed; you will say that I have performed my share of the duty, as I am determined that no failure shall be a consequence of my indifference, or want of perseverance. The October number of the *Labourer* will contain a critical treatise upon the whole Land Plan, and henceforth the first number of the *Northern Star* in each month will contain instructions for the allottees for that month, and shall be entitled "The Gardener's Calendar." Hoping that William Grocott will read this letter to our Manchester friends, and that it will be read in each locality, and that the *Star* will be preserved, as a Mirror of Conference,

I remain, my dear friends,
Your faithful Friend and Bailiff,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE LAND PLAN AND THE LATE ELECTION.

The following is from the *Tablet* (Catholic journal) of last week, Aug. 21:—

'Even the Chartists, sufficiently destructive though they be, have thoughts in them considerably above destruction. They are beginning to be constructive; they protest it is their wish 'to build up, and not to pull down;' by means of a 'Labour Fund' they are taking possession of the land; they are labouring to find a remedy for their social evils by combining to create employment and now callings for that 'surplus population,' of which we have heard so much. Of this new movement, Feargus O'Connor, be he quack or no quack, honest or dishonest, is the leader, and will be a powerful exponent in the new Parliament.'

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,

Your improved position renders any apology for my last month's devotion to the Land Plan unnecessary. In fact, you may now be left to your own guidance, without the slightest danger to the cause of democracy; and yet, I have longed to snatch an hour from the consideration of other questions interesting to you, to join in exultation over our recent triumphs. I have read the newspapers, and from them I learn that what we contended for, and were imprisoned for contending, the parties who imprisoned us are now contending for the same things; and surely you cannot expect, nor can our persecutors hope, that I will forget the wholesale injustice to which we were subjected, the ruthless manner in which we were oppressed, and the foul vengeance that was taken of our friends. If you can, I cannot; and it is hopeless for the representatives of faction to endeavour to intimidate me, by saying that I will find my level in the Senate House. I was there before, and I found my level; since I was there, thanks to your teaching, I have learned what my level will be when I go there again.

I fancy, whether presumptuously or not, that I understand more of the Labour Question, and more of the sentiments of the labourers, than the whole House put together, with the one exception of our leader and chief, who visited you and me in our PHIONS DUNGEON. You never will ask me, you never will expect me, to forget that DUNCOMBE visited us, cherished us, and encouraged us in our captivity; and if you did ask me, I would not comply with your request. We never can forget that if others joined us when we were strong and prosperous, that DUNCOMBE seized the moment of our weakness to become one amongst us. I very much fear that you are now indifferent to your position, and that you will not yet make the most of it. Let me picture to you what that position is. All the Monarchies of Europe are trembling, from the corruption that has been proved against those that support them. The league of kings is insufficient to destroy the league of people; and yet that mind, now matured and bent upon domestic reform, will, if not watchful, be diverted from the pursuit by foreign diplomacy.

The whole world is now turned topsy turvey, and out of universal chaos I look to the improved mind of England, as the means of producing order and rule. America has weakened herself by her desolating and treacherous war against the Mexicans, and a national debt, monarchy, and the ascendancy of capitalists, must be the result.

The foul conduct, the enormous treachery, and increasing brutality of the French aristocracy, are sowing the seeds of revolution in that country.

The concession of a Constitution wrung from the Autocrat of Prussia, the godfather of our future king, has laid the foundation of republicanism in his domiaions.

The domination, the treachery, of Metternich, makes Austrian resistance to liberalism indispensable; whilst the position assumed by the reforming Pope opens the mind of Italy, and prepares the founders of civilisation for the re-assumption of those rights of which modern governments have robbed them.

The republic of Switzerland stands in the scale between the Autocrat of Austria and the reforming Pope. The Autocrat of Russia looks to his wealth and his consequent influence upon modern states, backed by the ignorance of his serfs, as the guarantee of his power; while the aristocracy of England trembles under the weight of its own enormities: and yet, in these trying and embarrassing circumstances, I confidently look to your improved minds as the safeguard and protection against the usual appliances of monarchies, and ministries in distress.

Ireland, in the next session, as of old, will be the ministers' great difficulty; but the difficulty will consist, not in ruling the people aright, but in satisfying the expectations of Irish representatives. The press tells you that the principles of Repeal have derived a great accession from the recent elections—but I tell you that the professions of the new converts to that measure, are like the professions of the new converts to Chartism—many of whom have adopted the principle in the hope of strangling it. Repeal means Ireland for the Irish; a Conservative Repealer means patronage for the church, patronage for the landlord, patronage for the aristocracy, and exclusive privileges for the exclusive classes.

Ireland was not more thoroughly sold to the Whigs in 1837, than Ireland has been sold in the recent election, to the highest bidder—whether it be PEEL, BENTINCK, or RUSSELL. That, Englishmen, was my reason for insisting upon a discussion upon the Repeal Question every session of Parliament—in order that the virtue and consistency of the professors might be annually tested—and, believe me, as experience is yearly teaching you, you will learn, in the long run, that the misgovernment of Ireland is the greatest grievance you have to contend against, while the juggle, successfully practised by the Irish leaders, has been the only grievance against which my countrymen have had to contend; and yet, think—if you can think soberly and deliberately upon so great an iniquity, upon so blasphemous a sin, upon such an act of patricide, think—oh, think, of men, contending for nationality, refusing to pledge themselves to reject the golden bait of the oppressor.

What would you say to me if I asked for, or if I would accept of, place, pension, or emolument from a cabinet opposed to my principles? and what must you say to the servile, slavish crew, who profess to be the champions of a reviled religion, the advocates of a persecuted faith, the sticklers for nationality, actually ticketing themselves for sale, and making merchandise of their country's misery? What hope, I ask you, is there for Ireland, when her national cause is made barter, to secure the pre-eminence of ministerial beggars, to please the caprice of an hierarchy, or to satisfy the cravings of an impotent, incompetent faction? SMITH O'BRIEN's indomitable courage and integrity jeopardised his seat for Limerick, while the managers of Conciliation Hall allowed a Catholic counterfeit to walk, as far as they were concerned, over the course for Dungarvan. Yes, had not the proprietor of the *Cork Examiner* given

"The good men, the true men,"

of Dungarvan an opportunity of testing their devotion, their fealty to the good old cause, the Master of the Mint, backed by the hacks of Conciliation Hall, would have ridden roughshod over the still living spirit of the borough. When I remember how I fought for the independence of that borough in 1834, after our defeat in the House of Commons, and returned JACOB by my own exertion, backed by the independent electors, I mourn for the fate to which Conciliation Hall diplomacy has brought my country. But still, Englishmen, although I am your representative, you will not gag me; you will not shackle me; while I represent you honestly you will allow me to represent my own country proudly. If ever there was an election which has terminated disgracefully to a nation, it is the recent general election in Ireland; when a five-pound note, paid to the lick-spittles of Conciliation Hall, was the best test of fitness for an Irish representative. I have been banished from that country for now these 15 years, and yet the insolence of leaders, the malignity of the press, and the cold indifference of the people, have not made me forget that I am an Irishman; and when the time comes, I will prove to my countrymen that an exile, expatriated for his devotion, has been the cause of procuring more signatures for

(Continued to the Fifth Page.)

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and thus enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the piles will not repent giving the ointment a trial. *Multitudes of cases of its efficacy* might be produced if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered Pots, at 4s. 6d. or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by C. King, (Agent to the Proprietor,) No. 31, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six at a time.

⁂ Be sure to ask for "ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT. The Public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.

Is a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, No. 31, Napier-street, Hoxton New-Town, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. 2s. 9d. Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:—

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Churchyard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—Bains and Newsome: Mr Buckton, Times Office; Heaton Smeeton, Allen, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 55, Boar-lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey-Haigh, late Tarbottom Rolland and Kemplay, Land Mount, C. Hoy, 100, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds; Pratt, Blackburn, Newby, Cummington, Maud and Wilson, Rogerson, Stansfield, Bradford; Hartley, Denton, Waterhouse, Jepson, Wood, Dyer, Parker, Jennings, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Elland; Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Harrison, Barnsley; Knowels, Thorne, Brook, and Spivey, Huddersfield; Hudson, Keighley; Lofthouse, Reinhardt, Kirton, Alcock, Baines, Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Pickering, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Foster, Hardman, Stephenson, Weir, Ryder and Barker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brooks, Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cass, Coole; Millner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Barnshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg, Hurst; Robson, Armitage, Ingoldby, Longbottom, Leath; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith, Burlington; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Snaith; Champley, Broomhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pallen, Selby; Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck Marsh, Rotherham; Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton; Brown, Gainsborough; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestman, Fox, Pontefract; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Feggitt and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Peace, Darlington; Jennett, Stockton. And by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every Market Town in England.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Druggists, Mecklegate, York.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED EBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Just Published,

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

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

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

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

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

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

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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

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

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

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

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nuts are said to be unusually plentiful in Cumberland this year; and in some places the trees are literary covered with clusters, many containing from sixteen to thirty-two nuts each.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long Standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton, the 10th of Feb. 1847, confirmed by Mr Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness, and debility, by the use of your pills and ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief, at last I was recommended by Mr Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your pills and ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured; I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Cure of a Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

In the following remarkable case the Lady had been both deaf and blind from the virulence of the complaint.—Feb. 19th, 1847.

Mrs Gibbons, of Tivoli-place, Cheltenham, was for two years so dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas that she became (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind and deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during the whole of the time she was attended by several of the most eminent medical men in Cheltenham, without receiving any benefit whatever, and, as a last resource, she tried Holloway's pills and ointment, which in two months perfectly cured the dreadful complaint, and likewise restored her to health.

⁂ Mrs Stoyle, the very respectable landlady of the Newmarket Inn, Cheltenham, can bear witness to this cure. It can also be authenticated at the stationers No. 10, Arcade, *High-street, Cheltenham.*

IN ALL DISEASES of the skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stoney and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of piles; Holloway's pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the ointment alone. The ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes. Sand flies, Chiegofeet, Yaws, and Coco bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips, and bunions and soft corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the ointment.

Extraordinary Cure of a Gentleman eighty years of age, of a very Bad Leg.

Extract of a Letter, dated Saxmundham, 18th January, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I suffered with a bad leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting any relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that I should like to try your pills and ointment, and he said "Do so, for I do not see any chance of your getting better, without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge." By taking your pills and using your ointment, I got immediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which, I thank God; and to you, Sir, I return my sincere thanks. It is generally known about here, and is called surprising cure.

(Signed) RICHARD STOPHER.

⁂ The above Gentleman is now so hale and strong, even in his 80th year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Saxmundham.

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 19th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr Ryan, the well-known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of either one or two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a Gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means alone.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

GOUT! GOUT!! GOUT!!!

The New Specific Patented Medicine for Gout, Patronised by the Faculty, Nobility, and Gentry, &c.

THE Discoverer of this Invaluable Specific has, after great study and research, proved, by facts, that this Gout Mixture is the only efficient remedy yet discovered for that excruciating disorder—the expensive pills and mixtures, daily puffed off, having proved a complete failure. This medicine claims a two-fold superiority over every other yet produced for the public good; a certainty of cure, and a re-establishment of health, in a few days at a trifling expense. No particular restrictions are necessary, *the principal action of the medicine* being confined to the Nerves, Muscles, and Tendons, and promoting a free circulation of the blood; and it must be consolatory to those afflicted with Gout, to be assured that it possesses the medical powers of preventing the disease flying to the *stomach, brain, or any vital part*, and also prevents fits. It is thus recommended to the afflicted with a confidence arising from experience, as one of the most valuable results of the improved state of Medical Science, and the only certain and safe remedy yet discovered for this painful disorder.

Price—Half-pints, 1s 9d; and Pints only 2s 9d per Bottle, duty included—There is a saving of 3d in the large size.

Likewise, the now popular remedy for CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, TICDOLOREUX, PARTIAL PARALYSIS, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.—This medicine (which differs from the Gout Mixture) has a wonderful effect in giving relief from the most intolerable pains of Rheumatism in one or two hours, and one bottle will generally carry of an attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many months. The continued authenticated proofs of decided approbation sent to the Proprietor from all parts of the Kingdom, with a rapidly increasing Sale, has caused a demand for it unknown of those parties only who have received such benefits from its use, that has induced the Proprietor to make it more generally known.—Price, 1s 9d and 2s 9d per Bottle.

Also, his Invaluable SOOTHING POWDERS for Children Cutting their Teeth. Price, 1s 1½d per packet. A Guide, with useful instructions to Mothers, is given with each packet of the Soothing Powders.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by the Proprietor, Mr G. Y. Wilkes, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Mile-end, London. To prevent fraud, his name is written across the Government Stamp on each bottle. Wholesale Agents: Messrs Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London; Messrs Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside, London; Messrs Maude and Weaver, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; and Retail, in Liverpool, by Mr P. Roberts, Chemist, 20, Ranelagh-street, to whom apply immediately for Testimonials, which have been received, of the great efficacy of the above Invaluable Medicines.

The Medicine can now be obtained in every town in England, Scotland, and Wales. Any Medicine dealer will procure it on application. Respectable Agents wanted in the North.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

THE POPULAR MEDICINE.

The following important testimony to the efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS has just been received by the Proprietors.

TO MESSRS T. ROBERTS AND CO., LONDON.

Athlone, December 7th, 1846.

Sirs,—You will please to send me six dozen more Parr's Life Pills; I am just out. I can assure you they are doing an immensity of good; every one who has tried them in affections of the Liver and Stomach derive a great deal of benefit.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM GILCHRIST,

Apothecary and Surgeon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF THE ABOVE MEDICINE.

None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engraved on the Government 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 1½d., 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 retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s 1½d per box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels: Indigestion, producing a Torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganisation of every function of the frame, will in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effect. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach, Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose, according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, and by his appointment by

Heaton, Hay, Lard, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hartley, and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Harson, and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Laugdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Hick, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; *Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley*, Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley; Atkinson, Brighouse.

And all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

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

THE MESMERIST OUTWITTED.—At a recent mesmeric lecture, in Exeter, by Mr Hicks, one of the experiments most signally failed, to the chagrin of the lecturer. Having, as he fancied, mesmerised a table and a man's hand, and by some means held the two so effectually together that it all depended on his single will whether they should ever again be parted, he placed a shilling in tempting proximity to the hand 'in a fix,' and exclaimed, 'There now, my man, if you can take up that shilling you may have it.' 'Thank you,' said the honest fellow, as he very coolly dropped the coin into his waistcoat pocket.

UNTIMELY REPLY.—A rather ludicrous circumstance occurred in a parish church within the limits of this borough, on Sunday evening last. The officiating clergyman, in the course of his sermon, and when near the close, raised his voice to rather a higher pitch, and said, 'How is it that the Almighty delighteth in the forgiveness of sins?' The clerk, who was fast asleep below him, roused by the higher tone sufficiently to catch the question, to the astonishment of the congregation, instantly replied, loud enough to be heard all over the church, 'I don't know, indeed, sir.'—*Carnarvon Herald.*

WEST LONDON CENTRAL ANTI-ENCLOSURE ASSOCIATION.—At the last weekly meeting of this association, at the Princess Royal, Circus-street, New-road, Aug. 23rd, Mr Worledge in the chair; Earl Stanhope and Richard Oastler, Esq., were elected honorary members for their handsome donations of books to the library of this society. A vote of thanks was also accorded to Wm. Howitt, for the gift of the first volume of his Journal. In the course of the evening more books arrived, and the meeting was adjourned until Monday the 30th, at eight for half-past, for the purpose of making such arrangements as shall render this society one of the most useful in the metropolis.

In Chowbent, which contains about 5,000 inhabitants, there is not a lawyer, although three county magistrates reside in the town, and petty sessions are held every fortnight.

GREAT STRETCH OF THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS.—There is a man now living in one of the Midland counties who has read Lord George Bentinck's manifesto from beginning to end. Strange to say, he is in the full possession of his faculties.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Charles Thorne, Esq., merchant of Harbour Grace, had a bad leg, of a fearful nature and long duration, for which the medical aid of the island afforded no relief, whereupon he determined on proceeding to England, to try if it were possible to get it soundly healed; but, as a last resource, and before adopting such a course, he used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which speedily effected a perfect cure of his leg. The particulars of this surprising case were received by last packet from Mr Spry, proprietor of the *Mercury* newspaper, Carbonear, Newfoundland. These celebrated medicines will cure all other skin diseases, likewise wounds, sores, and ulcers.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH—for billious or sick head-ache, indigestion, and for the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated billious secretion, are pre-eminently successful. For costiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are admirable, and for elderly persons will prove the most agreeable medicine that can be taken. They are used with the greatest advantage by either sex, and will therefore prove an excellent family pill; for, in any case where an aperient medicine is required, they need only be tried to be universally adopted. Sold by all medicine venders. Price 1s 1½d per box. See the name of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' on the government stamp.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—No sooner is a medicine well established in public favour than a host of imitators spring up, who, for the sake of profit not only wrong the proprietor of the genuine medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the unwary purchaser of their base counterfeit trash. These remarks apply to the remedy which is so well known as 'Abernethy's Pile Ointment.' This excellent remedy for piles has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy. Purchasers may be able to detect these frauds by asking particularly for 'Abernethy's Pile Ointment' in covered pots, price 4s 6d (which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at owing to the great expense of the ingredients) and observe the name of 'C. King' is on the government stamp pasted round each pot. Sufferers from piles will not repent giving the ointment a trial.

THE RECENT INVESTIGATION AT SLEAFORD.

The friends of the deceased William Dodson, secretary to the Land Company at Sleaford, who, it will be remembered, was killed by the superintendent of police, Sharpe, being dissatisfied with the coroner's verdict of 'Excusable Homicide,' applied to the magistrates for his committal on the charge of manslaughter, and the bench having put off the case until Saturday last, the members of the Sleaford branch of the Land Company decided on sending to London for counsel, and prosecuting the investigation to the utmost.

Mr BENEST JONES appeared on behalf of the friends of the deceased and Mr STANILAND for the defence.

Mr JONES called the attention of the bench to the previous excellent character of the deceased, and stated, he could prove that deceased took no part in any disturbance on the day of his death, that the police were never molested by any one during that whole day, and that the conduct of Sharpe would warrant even a graver accusation than that of manslaughter. He would first call Mr Bacon, the master of the deceased.

Mr BACON deposed that on the 4th of August last deceased had attended the nomination of the county members till twelve, and had then worked at his shop from twelve to a quarter past four in the afternoon. Deceased always bore a most exemplary character.

THOMAS CHAPMAN—Was at Dodson's house at a quarter before five. Deceased came home at that time, drank tea, wrote a letter, and went to post it at a quarter past five. Saw deceased again in Westgate at six, when he stood opposite Mrs Robinson's house, listening to some music.

ROBERT OXMERSON, postmaster's assistant—Deceased posted a letter at 25 minutes before six. Deceased was perfectly sober, and on leaving the post-office went in the direction of Westgate.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON—Lives in Westgate. Saw Dodson at some minutes past six, on the evening in question, coming slowly up the street. He did not look flushed nor hot. Not like a man who had been in a crowd. A few observations were exchanged between them. Deceased crossed to opposite side, and then stood listening leisurely to a band of music. Had no stick in his hand. A person came up the street and said, 'If you want to see something there's a row down the street.' Deceased took no notice, but remained some time listening to the band, and then walked quietly down the street. Did not run. This was at a quarter past six. Did not see deceased afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr STANILAND—Was certain the women did not say where the row was. Merely 'down the street.' Was examined before the coroner on Saturday last. Said the same then as now. Her husband was no fellow-workman of deceased, and is no member of the National Land Company.

ELIZABETH BENSTEAD—Wife of Wm. Benstead, shoemaker. Remembers 4th of August last. Lives at Westgate. Saw Dodson at a little after six o'clock on that evening come and speak to Mrs Robinson and Mr Thurlby. Then crossed over street. Deceased had no stick in his hand, and was calm and quiet. Did not look hot or flushed, or as though he had been in a crowd. Stood listening to band. Some people came and said there was a row down the street. Don't know that they said at the Bristol Arms. She went in to fetch her bonnet and then walked down one side of the street, and Dodson down the other. They walked quietly, neither fast nor slow. Crossed over into market, Dodson with her. There had been a disturbance *before they arrived.* When they arrived the crowd had got as far as the Bedehouses, on the way from the Bristol Arms, (where the row had been) to the lock-up, where the police were taking some man. Dodson went on past Mr Heales's house. Saw no more of Dodson. This was at half-past six. The crowd were orderly. Saw no one standing at Carr's Place. Had Dodson stood there must have seen.

Cross-examined by Mr STANILAND—A few people remained in Market-place along the slabs. Couldn't say how many. There was no row in the Market-place among the people. Could see Carr's-place plainly.

The magistrate's clerk in taking this and the previous depositions, when called on by Mr E. Jones to read what he had written, was found to have made many gross blunders, invariably leaving out those depositions that made against Sharpe, and writing down whatever seemed in his favour. Mr Jones made him re-write the depositions correctly. This strange conduct was continued throughout the examination, but invariably frustrated in the same manner.

ELIZABETH SHELTON—Lives in Westgate, and corroborated the evidence of the last witness in every particular, notwithstanding a strict cross-examination.

JOSEPH THURLBY—Is a tailor, lives in Westgate. Saw Dodson in Westgate a little after six o'clock on the evening of the 4th of August last. Two women came and said there was a row at the Bristol Arms, witness ran to the Market-place. Went the shortest way. Got there before Dodson. Knows he got there first, because he met Dodson in Westgate walking in an opposite direction. When witness got to the Market-place, some policemen were taking a man, named Wiles, to the lock-up. There was no row. The row was over. There was no fighting, no attempt at a rescue, and no one attacked the police. Saw Dodson again directly after he had got the blow. It was a large wound, on the side of the head, longways, above the ear. Deceased held his right hand up to his head, and had neither stick nor stone. Sharpe had collared Dodson. Dodson cried: 'Mr. Sharpe, don't choke me!' Sharpe replied: 'Come along! I've been looking for you all day.'

Cross-examined by Mr STANILAND—The police were three quarters of an hour taking Wiles to the lock-up. Distance, about 300 yards. Wiles struggled much, which caused the delay. A good many people were about at the time. More than 100. Did not see Sharpe while they were taking Wiles to the lock-up. Did not see Sharpe try to take Cross. Saw two stones thrown at the time Dedson was struck. Did not know who the stones were intended for. Was examined before the coroner. There stated the stones went in the direction of the police and crowd. Saw Sharpe, Swinney, and Corlton.

Re-examined by Mr E. JONES—The stones were not larger than a man's thumb. They were trundled on the ground, and stopped before they reached the crowd. Could not be thrown by Dodson, because they flew towards him, merely fancies they were thrown at the police. Never saw the police attacked. No rescue attempted.

JAS. GOODACRE—Saw four policemen taking Wiles to the lock-up. Afterwards, saw Owen Cross running away. Saw John Greenwood (constable) running after him, Sharpe also. No one struck or molested Sharpe. Must have seen if any one had. Saw Sharpe turn round and knock some one on the ground with a constable's staff. Remonstrated with Sharpe for using his staff in such a way. Sharpe replied: 'I shall mark you on Monday!' Sharpe seemed very much excited. Dodson was running out of the way, from the centre to the side of the road.

Cross-examined by Mr STANILAND—Saw no reason for Dodson's striking Sharpe. The crowd were following Sharpe and Cross when the former turned round to strike. Stated the same before the coroner as now.

CHAS SOUTHWELL—Is a shoemaker, and lives in the Market-place, Sleaford. Remembers the 4th of August—the election day. Saw Dodson when the blow was struck, at ten minutes before seven. Dodson, when struck, was moving from the centre to the left of the road. Saw Owen Cross run away. Swinney and Sharpe caught hold of him at the corner of the Waggon and Horses. Cross got away and ran towards the Market place, Sharpe following. When against Mr Snow's house, Sharpe stopped and struck Dodson on the head. Dodson had neither stick nor stone. Must have seen if he had. Was three paces off. There was no disturbance on the part of the people—the police were in no wise endangered or attacked. No stones were thrown and no blows were struck. Saw Sharpe strike a countryman shortly before he struck Dodson. The countryman was standing still — perfectly quiet. Sharpe struck the countryman with his staff. Didn't hear Sharpe say anything after he struck Dodson, but before he came up to Owen Cross, heard Sharpe say, while holding his staff over his shoulder:—'I'll mark them!' or, 'I'll settle them!' This witness also deposed as to seeing Sharpe, who was on duty at Payne's Rooms, where the members dined, sit down with another to two decanters of wine.

PALMER STACEY—Is a market gardener at Sleaford. Saw Dodson on the evening in question at a quarter-past four against the Market-place rails. Said he was coming from work and was going to write a letter. Saw deceased again at a quarter before seven, down Eastgate, where the Bedehouses are. Deceased was standing still *in the midst of a crowd.* Cross had just escaped the hands of the police. Saw the police rush after Cross. Saw no fighting among the crowd. Dodson had no stick or stone in his hand. Must have seen if he had. When Owen Cross ran away, witness ran too, to get out of the way. Dodson ran by his (witness's) side. They ran from the crown of the road towards the pavement. Must have seen if Dodson had struck Sharpe or thrown a stone. Dodson was struck by Sharpe before they reached the pavement. The blow came direct for the head. Sharpe seemed very much excited.

Cross-exam

Poetry.

WERE I A LITTLE BIRD.

[Translated by W. ANDERSON, from the French of BERANGER.]

A rover, e'en at beauty's shrine
I'd pay a traveller's call, no more:
I would the little wings were mine
On which thou, pretty bird, dost soar!
Thou see'st full many a country bright;
Thy sports all nature's works invite;
The sky is pure, the air is free.
I'd fly quick, quick! ay, quick as light,
Were I a little bird like thee!

I'd learn of tuneful Philomel,
With gentle sounds to charm the glade;
Then hover near the pastourelle,
And join in song the rustic maid.
I'd cheer one hermit's dwelling low—
No relics selleth he, I know,
But the poor bless his charity.
I'd fly quick, quick! ay, there I'd go,
Were I a little bird like thee!

I'd hie me to the turrets dread,
Where sadly pine the captives lone;
With hidden wing and drooping head,
I'd chant a song of plaintive tone.
One at my sight would faintly smile;
Another muse—dreaming the while
Of fields he loved in youth to see.
I'd fly quick, quick! were't many a mile,
And I a little bird like thee!

To a king's court I'd next away—
Some pleasure-wearied, joyless elf—
Filling his halls with carols gay,
On olive-tree I'd perch myself.
Then to the hiding-place, where lie
Some poor proscribed family,
I'd bear a slip of that same tree!
I'd fly quick, quick! blow low, blow high,
Were I a little bird like thee!

But day and night, with might and main,
I'd flee from beauty's dangerous eyes,
Lest powerful Love should once again
My heart in captive bonds surprise!
If on fair bosom—likely case—
That hunter wise his net should place,
Too well I know how it would be;
I'd fly there, quick, with headlong pace,
Were I a little bird like thee!

LOWBANDS.

Say, have you been in Fairy-Land,
Where beauty with abundance vies,
Where lovely homes for freemen stand
That make of earth a paradise?
I saw these homes—each smiling cot,
And bless'd their happy, happy lot.

I saw the chief, whose noble mien
A patriot's heart, at once bespoke,
A heart that is, like freedom, green,
And cannot bear a servile yoke.
His homely, mild, majestic air,
Proclaim'd that something great was there.

Well, I exclaim'd, all must allow
This man was made for Liberty,
Sure Cincinnatus, at the plough,
Could never poorer, humbler be!
No, no, a pauper might afford
The dainties of his frugal board.

His simple, plain and neat attire
For freedom's sons alone was made,
His household is what men require
Who wish to live without parade.
In all, a modern sage we find,
To teach a lesson to mankind.

Such is the man whom all belied,
Who said his projects were but sand;
While he with dignity replied,
But by the wonders of his hand.
He struck the earth—and lo! we see
The greatest modern prodigy.

O'Connorville was his first-born,
Where all seems fanciful, yet true,
A city built by rosy morn,
To teach the earth what *He* can do.
Thus little worlds he can command,
See, Lowbands now is Fairy-Land.

The idle theorist defines
His speculations, overwrought;
O'Connor, great in his designs,
Alone has practis'd what he taught.
Go, witness facts, no wordy plan,
And then admire this mighty man.

At morn, you find him in the lawns,
In quest of health, so light and free,
With children, following like fawns,
To sit, enthroned, upon each knee.
Ah! well the little truants know
The heart that feels for others' woe.

At even, he sees the setting sun
Hide it's red face behind the hill,
Then homeward hies, when all is done,
To teach the world, and labour still.
Who would not envy such a fate?
Is such a man not truly great?

We need not seek in foreign climes
The patriot's sterling worth to find,
We have in men of modern times,
All Greeks and Romans left behind.
Of these some thousands left a name,
But who can tell O'Connor's fame.

Yes, he shall have a patriot's part,
When cold beneath the coffin lid,
His temples, unlike those of art,
Shall long outlive the pyramid.
His name, one day, inscribed shall be
Upon a nation's memory.

O'Connorville and Fairy-Land,
Are monuments that cannot die;
They immortality command,
And may alike all time defy.
The people there, from age to age,
Shall be his living, deathless page.

What need he care when knaves revile,
When friends betray, or foes reprove;
He may at all their follies smile,
Content to share the people's love.
His vile traducers can't be less—
A worthless fry of nothingness.

Live, worthy friend, thou hast been sent
To trace a glorious, bright career,
To raise up freedom's monument,
Without a crime, without a tear.
What greater mission can there be?
Fill up, fill up, thy destiny.

HENRY GRACCHUS, Gentleman.
London, August 23rd, 1847.

Reviews.

REVELATIONS POLITIQUES. LES TROIS VICTIMES. PAR LE COMTE DE WILLBROD. [*Political Revelations. The Three Victims.* By the Count de Willbrod.] London: Armand, Rathbone-place.

(*Continued from the Star of August 21st.*)

And now we come to the last hours of the Empire, disastrous to France, unfortunate for Didier, who had, within a short period, seen all his projects fail—and with them, all his hopes of prosperity, founded on their presumed success. He became a desperate man. After having, in turn tried Revolution and Monarchy—Buonaparte and Bourbon—political life, and private occupation—ruined in fortune, bankrupt in character, yet active and energetic as ever, Didier now turned his eyes on a new personage in the political world:—

From 1789, the eldest son of Philippe Egalité—(Equality Philip, as the late Duke of Orleans was termed) had taken a post which pledged him deeply to the leaders of the Revolution. On the other hand, after having offered his services to the Vendeans, he had thrown himself on the clemency of Louis XVIII. entreating him to forget the follies into which youth and impetuosity had led him. The Vendeans had rejected the offers of the son of *Egalité*, but Louis could pardon the Duke of Orleans. Henceforth his position was one which few honest men would envy. Bound to the revolutionary party by education, prejudice, hereditary instinct—pledged to the monarchical by the favour he received from his cousin, and by the marriage he then contracted. Louis Philippe held in fact a sort of midway position between Jacobinism and monarchy—between the old religion and the new philosophy—and thus was the very chief for a faction whose opinions rested on the debateable land between the old and the new monarchy, and who wished to effect a compromise between the revolution and legitimacy. Besides, during his wandering life he had made friends and partisans in almost every country of Europe, and had formed a party who gave, even in the height of revolutionary ardour, some disquietude to the Directory. Dumouriez indeed, seriously proposed in 1795, to give Louis the crown of France, but General Charette, to whom the proposition was first made, replied, more pithily than politely.

'My dear Dumouriez,
'Tell the son of Citizen Egalite to go and be hanged.
(Signed) 'THE CHEVALIER CHABETTE.'

During the brilliant reign of Napoleon, the Duke of Orleans appeared to remain quiet, but he was really employed in gaining over friends to his party, and when Buonaparte's power began to decrease, we find the name of Orleans at the head of the intrigues then set on foot.

It was on the Duke of Orleans, then, that Didier turned his eyes. The prince was residing at Palermo, and Didier spoke in his family of going thither in such positive terms, that his youngest son, Simon, surprised that he should think of leaving France, sought in Guthrie's Geography for some account of Palermo: a circumstance which caused the child to remember the fact. Madame Didier did not then confide to her children the object of his contemplated journey, but in after years she often expressed the most lively regret that the return of Louis XVIII. of France should have prevented her husband from going to Sicily, when his domestic difficulties would have been arranged by the Duke of Orleans, whom she never ceased to praise.

But whilst Didier was contemplating this journey, the disastrous campaign in Russia, the abdication and the return of the Bourbons, changed the face of affairs in France, and he hastened, almost before Louis XVIII. could land at Calais to offer him the homage which had been at the disposal of every government since the time of Louis XVI. But recently he had dedicated to Napoleon his '*Return to Religion*.' Now that the storm of adversity had overwhelmed that great man, whose fame had filled the universe, Didier, like other asses, could not refrain *from giving a kick to the conquered lion.* His duplicity was rewarded. He was created Master of Requests, and decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. Greater advancement was promised him, yet he was among the first to throw himself at the feet of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and again offer him his devotion and his services.

Napoleon was indeed surrounded at this juncture by traitors and renegades, but the sudden change in the advocate Didier was too great, too violent, not to be suspicious. His name was erased from the imperial list of functionaries. Without office, employment, or private fortune, harassed with debts, Didier felt a mortal hatred for Napoleon, whom he had looked on as his destroyer. Compromised with the elder branch of the Bourbons, and with Napoleon, but one port offered his shattered vessel a safe harbour.

The Orleans intrigues had recommenced with the fall of the empire. Various plots were formed for placing the crown on the head of the Duke of Orleans, who, notwithstanding his protestations and solemn oaths to the contrary, was no way unwilling to receive the gift. Thus was the Duke of Orleans, then reinstated, by an act of special favour, in his rank and property, the only hope of the desperate intriguer, Didier. Moreover, the Duke, as an old acquaintance, and as uniting, or being supposed to unite, something of the liberal feeling of the Revolution, with the time-honoured claims of hereditary monarchy, had peculiar attractions for our conspirator, who seems to have been for some time after the return of 1814 a trusted confidant of the mongrel Duke. Nor is it astonishing that he should find Didier, during the *Hundred Days*, publicly avowing his belief that France would never be prosperous or happy, until, rejecting the rule of *effete* elder branch of the Bourbons, she should place her sceptre in the hands of the Duke of Orleans. This was the day dream of Didier—the favorite theme on which he based his political theories—his many projects of social organisation. He was seen awakened from his brief dream of prosperity. The turmoil and agitation of the Hundred Days had not subsided when Louis XVIII. once more ascended the throne of France, and Didier found himself poor, disregarded, and despairing. But the feeble monarchy was far from being established—the Chamber of Representatives, especially, sought but a pretext to overthrow a throne of which they detested the occupier.

The 20th of March had shown how powerful and energetic was still the revolutionary spirit of France; 40,000 men, intrenched behind the Loire, the last remnant of the all-conquering battalions of Napoleon, waited but a word, a signal from the Emperor, to march, not as formerly, to invade the extremities of the earth, but to conquer the crown of France. Tyranny, licentiousness, disorder, reigned through the land; the fears of the people were craftily exaggerated by those who profited by the terror they excited—the Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Wellington had not yet condescended to decide the fate of France, and all the marks of the times promised success to any scheme that a daring and desperate man could concoct. The fall of Talleyrand, his best protector, hastened the events we are about to relate.

Talleyrand loved power, for power's sake—not for the good he could do with it. He knew himself deservedly suspected by the king. He felt himself unmasked by Napoleon. He sought only to make himself necessary, by some means or other, to the new government. This drew him into closer intimacy with Fouché, who, though also dismissed from the Ministry, was better treated than Talleyrand, being sent as Ambassador to Dresden: an act almost inexplicable on the part of Louis XVIII., who could scarcely be blind to the character of the man he trusted; perhaps, he thought by these means to gain Fouché to his interests, or to deprive him of the possibility of injuring him—if so, he was mistaken.

(*To be continued.*)

The Family Herald. Part 50 and 51. GEORGE BIGGS, Strand.

From the first publication of this excellent periodical, it has held a high place in our regard, and we have watched its onward and upward progress with feelings of deep satisfaction. The variety and excellence of the matter it presents defy all competition, and the judicious selection of the contents, not less than the deep thought and racy language of the leaders, show that, unlike the Fox's Mask in the fable, it is not only fine to look at, but there are brains within.

The tales in the present numbers deserve approbation, not merely as pretty and gracefully written, but as working out a purpose. We may instance particularly the novelletta called 'The lives of Grace and Isabel; or, to be and to seem,' as containing many lessons of deep import to the young and the fair on their entrance into life. Several others deserve particular notice, did our space permit it, but of the whole we may safely say they are very pleasing, and perfectly unexceptionable, as the contents of all *Family* periodicals ought to be. But that section of the work which pleases us the best is, the weekly leader. The papers are indeed admirable; full of profound, though perhaps somewhat eccentric, thought, affording the reader ample food for meditation. Perhaps the most practically useful leader in the present numbers is one on GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The relationship is one which, confined within due bounds, might be made eminently useful in many social circles, but it is notorious that the utmost indifference prevails on the subject. That Godfathers are chosen from the merest strangers, and that very few indeed regard the duties they owe, and the obligations they incur, in any more solemn light than as a mark of courtesy to the parents. The cause of this universal neglect is thus commented on in the 'Family Herald.'

Perhaps one main cause of the abuse and neglect of the relationship we speak of is the language of the obligation incurred. This is a modern appendage to the institution itself. The language is, perhaps, too strong. The tax is too burdensome to be borne. It is a tax like that of the law of Moses, which neither we nor our fathers could bear. We are compelled, in standing godparent to a child, to become its surety 'that it will renounce the Devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word, and obediently keep his commandments.' This is more than we ourselves can do; and how can we undertake that other people should do it? Yet it must be undertaken, or the child is not baptised; and it is undertaken, just as the cabman undertook it, without consideration. The intention is good; but the exaction is so severe, that we might as well undertake to keep the whole law of Moses as to incur the responsibility of godparentage imposed upon us by the language of the service. It requires perfection, and perfection we cannot give; but we undertake to give it. We undertake to do what we know to be impossible.

Over-exaction is over-reaching. It defeats its own ends. The State has found this to be the case in taxation. Over-taxation brings in a small revenue; and, moreover, it encourages smuggling, which is tantamount in the State to apostasy and profanity in the Church. One of the principal peculiarities of modern political reform is the reduction of taxation for the purpose of increasing the revenue!—a singular idea, not at all intelligible to a barbarian, nor in a barbarous age. But experience has proved the idea to be correct; and it is quite as correct in spirituals as in temporals; and the two worlds are in strict analogy with one another, and go arm in arm with each other down the stream of time, either legitimately or illegitimately. At present our children are smuggled into the Church. The exaction is so severe, that we evade it; and the clergyman assists us in the evasion. He permits parents to supply the place of godparents, and he permits godparents to stand sponsors, without inquiry whether they even know the parents of the children or not—whether they know where they live, or ever expect to see them or the child again. This is spiritual smuggling; and it is done every Sunday, without self-reproach, just as men smuggle whiskey or tobacco without remorse, because they regard the tax as exorbitant, or a burden too great to be borne. The more reasonable an engagement is, the more likely it is to be kept. The common-place fashionable professions of friendship, esteem, and respect are received in society with a very large discount, because experience has taught us that, like depreciated paper money, the nominal does not fairly represent the real value. 'My purse is at your service,' 'Make my house your own,' 'Yours faithfully,' 'Yours truly,' are so many formalities, which want the spirit that they nominally represent. We take them at what they are worth, and laugh good-naturedly at the elegant and deceitful polish with which they flatter the ear and soothe the feelings. But 'I promise to pay ten pounds,' with a signature attached to it, is a very different thing, and is not very easily obtained even from a man who says, 'My purse is at your service.' An impossible or extravagant promise is easily made. We are all ready to die for one another—to spend a thousand lives for her Majesty—to give the world for a draught of soda-water, where we know we cannot procure it; and to give the planet Jupiter to any man in exchange for a glass of cider; yet we would grumble at a charge of one shilling for the cider or the soda-water; and, perhaps, be the first to turn heel (the coward's most invulnerable part), were her Majesty's person or crown in danger from a foreign invasion. Extravagances are not measurable quantities, and therefore have no definite value. A godfather who merely promised to teach his godchild to read, or to pay its schooling, and to catechise it once a week on religious subjects, would undertake something practicable; and would most probably, fulfil his promise, if circumstances permitted; but he who promises to make it renounce the Devil and all his works, believe God's holy word, and keep his commandments, whilst he himself renounces all the vanities of the world, all carnal and covetous desires, only smiles in his sleeve at the extravagance of the undertaking, and says he will do it no doubt, as other people do it—that is, not at all.

We have observed so often the unconcern with which people undertake the responsibilities of godparents, and indeed their utter ignorance of the promises to pay that they are signing on such occasions, that we do not wonder at the disrespectful manner in which the ceremony is spoken of by the enemies of the church. The church of course is not to blame for people's infidelity to solemn engagements; the people themselves must answer for the manner in which they fulfil their promises. But it is a serious thing to think that our most sacred institutions, instead of lessening, increase the amount of our guilt by multiplying and magnifying our unredeemed pledges; a curious illustration of the saying of St Paul, that 'the law entered that sin might abound,' for such solemn engagements seem to have been made perfect and impracticable on purpose to increase our guilt by contrasting so strikingly our duties with our performances. In this latter sense they may be made useful to those who thus look at them, and no doubt they are useful and have their mission for good. But the best good they could do, we suspect, would be the conviction of our own evil compared to the good that we ought to have done.

Public Amusements.

THE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES 1st, BY VELASQUEZ.—Exhibiting at 21, Old Bond-street. This is an extremely beautiful painting, executed when Charles was Prince of Wales, and during his romantic visit to the Infanta of Spain. The picture represents him as a much handsomer man, than do any of the other likenesses we have seen; the gloomy and morose expression which is usually given to his face, is, in this picture, softened into the most touching pensiveness; there is a bloom upon the cheek, and a rotundity about the whole countenance which strongly contrasts with the angular and longish featured face of after years. But it must be remembered that this picture was painted when Charles was in the first bloom of manhood, and before he had suffered from the small-pox, which shortly afterwards attacked him. The painting now exhibiting has great historical interest besides posessing uncommon merit as a work of art.

THE BOSJESMANS; OR, LITTLE BUSH-PEOPLE.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. These extraordinary little animals, (God forbid we should call them *Men!*) form a curious and interesting exhibition rather than a very pleasing one. They are very diminutive but not ill-proportioned; their countenances sharp and peculiarly 'knowing,' but scarcely intellectual; and their clothing (if by courtesy we can designate that which is certainly not a covering,) evinces a total absence of natural taste and refinement. Their heads present an interesting study to the phrenologist, and a comparison drawn between them and the skulls of the North American Indians, exhibited at the Egytian Hall a few years since, places the latter race in a much higher position in the scale of being than these funny little creatures were ever destined to fill. The Bush people are truly curiosities, and we cannot but look upon them as one of the links in that mysterious chain which seems to unite the different varieties of existence throughout creation.

MR ETTY'S PICTURES OF JOAN OF ARC.—These important historical pictures, which formed the great attraction at the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and were purchased by Messrs Colls and Mass, from the artist, for the large sum of 2,500 guineas, have just been completed by Mr Etty; who has been actively engaged painting upon them since their removal from Trafalgar-square. We observed several great improvements as the results of his labours, especially in the clump of trees introduced behind the head of the monk in the last picture of the series, and also in the general tone of colour and finish in the largest picture. They form an intellectual treat, now that they can be viewed alone and away from the distraction and glare of the Academy walls. In colour they are rich and powerful in the extreme, the subject sublime and elevating; they are noble works, of the highest order of art, and worthy of the mind of the greatest painter of the age and country. None but a great master like Etty could have embraced so large a subject, or treated it with such grandeur and success. The pictures are about to be exhibited at Liverpool, and other large towns, and also at Paris and on the continent, and will afterwards be engraved: we are glad to find that they have fallen into the hands of enterprising men, and that the public will have an opportunity of seeing them, for they are works of art of which the age and country may be proud.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Among the numerous works of science and art deposited in this most noble institution, there has been added an engraving of his grace, the Duke of Wellington. It is not too much to say, in the most emphatic language it is possible to use, that this likeness will take precedence of all others which have been published. The character of his Grace's countenance is admirably preserved, and the light smile which plays upon his features recalls vividly his ordinary aspect; not a trace of the original man has been lost, for the image of the illustrious Duke has been seized and retained with a literalness and individuality about which there can be no dispute. This portrait of the great captain has been engraved from a smaller one originally taken from a daguerreotype. It is the same size as that splendid engraving of Napoleon, by De La Roche, of Paris, and for which it is intended for a companion We may add that Mr Ryal has executed the engraving with exquisite skill and effect; the lights are delicately diffused and given a softness of tone not to be surpassed.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Some interesting additions have recently been made to the valuable and extensive collection of sculpture at this establishment. They include Scoalar's exquisite group of 'The Deluge;' Mr Thrapp's 'Arethusa;' 'The Fall of Satan,' by Brown; 'The Boy and Lizard,' by Sharp; Mr Crowley's 'Drowned Boy;' and some other works of high merit equally well known, besides several busts and figures of prominent public characters. As an exhibition of Modern Art the Sculpture Gallery at the Colosseum is now, we believe, one of the best in this country.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Monday evening a more than usual number of persons were attracted to Cremorne-gardens to witness the ascent of two balloons, viz., the Victoria and Coronation ballons—the one directed by the veteran Mr Charles Green, and the other by his brother, Mr H. Green. The wind was blowing very fresh from the north-east at the time of the ascent, seven o'clock, and the machines were carried through the air in the direction of Wimbledon-common, with extraordinary speed, the Victoria taking the lead. The whole of the very numerous company seemed to thoroughly enjoy the various entertainments provided for their amusement.

ANCIENT RELICS—The discovery of human bones by the workmen engaged in preparing the ground for the railway terminus at St Leonard's, in Perth, has been followed by other and more extensive remains. Several stone coffins of Saxon workmanship have been come to, containing burnt clay urns, with ashes in several cases; showing that this had been a public burying place long ere the Catholic days. A very singular discovery has also been made of a Roman road, many feet below the present surface, and immediately below a deep bed of clay. Perth, or Victoria, is well known to have been one of the principal Roman stations north of the Forth; and the remains of the roads communicating with the camp at Ardoch in the west, and at Delvin on the Tay, are still to be seen.

ANTIQUITY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A correspondent of the *Spectator* points out that although the electric telegraph is considered by many to be the most wonderful of modern inventions, yet the following extract will show that the idea of such a medium of communication was started long ago. It is from a paper by Addison, in the *Spectator*, No. 141, entitled 'Letter on the Absence of Lovers: Remedies Proposed,' and runs as follows:—'Strada, in one of his Prolusions (Lib. ii. prol. 6), gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us, that the two friends being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could move round without impediment, so as to touch any of the four and-twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend in the meanwhile saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.'

A CHARTIST BANK.—The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the Labour Bank,' with a capital of £50,000

Public Instructor.

LETTERS ON GRAMMAR.

No. I.

[We have much pleasure in introducing to our readers the following interesting and highly important communication from the pen of a very talented and popular authoress, whose GENIUS and NOBLENESS OF HEART are both unquestionable. We anticipate the best results from the promised series of letters. May the sons of toil, whose friends have hitherto been but too scanty, rightly appreciate and take advantage of the generous services of our and their benevolent friend.—Ed. N.S.]

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My dear Friends,—The results of the late general election have been, on the whole, so beneficial to the cause of the people, the contests at Nottingham and elsewhere have shown to you and all the *world*, in such glowing colours, the inevitable consequence of *heart*-union and *head* union amongst yourselves, that every man in England must look forward with hope to the period, not very distant, when that class from whom flows the wealth of our island—the class of *labouring men*—shall have a due voice in the making of the laws by which they are to be governed; when their accents of just remonstrance shall prevent the passing of many an iniquitous Act, and *their common* practical good sense shall be heard, and its suggestions carried out, in defiance of the crafty subtlety—the theoretical lip-knowledge now misnamed *Policy*.

But I am too truly and sincerely your friend and well-wisher, to conceal from you the fact, that the most important steps towards this grand consummation must be taken by YOURSELVES. Your destinies are in your own hands—but you must labour to make them bend to your will. In intellect, in feeling, in sense, you are inferior to no people on the face of the globe; but as the richest soil requires cultivation before you can make it bear grain, so do your minds require training before you can have the full benefit of that rich *crop of thought* and energy which such culture will produce.

Now LANGUAGE, the power of uttering our thoughts, is one of the distinctive marks of rational beings; it is that organ by which we convince, persuade, or terrify our fellow-creatures—by which we may melt the heart with joy, or petrify it with fear—by which we may publish our wrongs, or spread through the world the story of our triumphs. Is this *grand, this ennobling power, to be despised?* Should we leave this fertile land uncultivated? Surely not. *Language* may become all that I have said, but which of you has not known many individuals whose power of utterance scarce sufficed to make their friends comprehend their most ordinary thoughts—and who could not write a letter that could be understood? All this arises from want of cultivation. Language is like steam—it will, if *properly applied*, send a ship across the Atlantic in *defiance of the loudest gales of Heaven in its face*—but it *may* also serve only to lift the lid of a tea-kettle!

Now the science of GRAMMAR will, if properly understood, enable you to use Language at will: it will teach you—not indeed to *think*, but to express your thoughts, in the clearest and most forcible manner. It will teach you to arrange your thoughts in order, so as to bring conviction to your readers and hearers; it will raise you in your own estimation and in that of others; for a sensible speech, or a well-written letter, is, like a pleasing countenance, a perpetual letter of recommendation.

To aid you in this pursuit of useful and necessary knowledge, the Editor of the NORTHERN STAR has kindly promised to devote a column weekly to my letters on Grammar—the principles of which science I trust you will shortly comprehend, as I intend to avoid using any words which disguise the meaning of that which I wish you to learn and understand.

In studying Grammar we study the art of speaking and of writing well. Most people in the higher ranks of society consider themselves as good grammarians—but I mean, when I have gone through the rudiments of the science, to show you how very little our authors, divines, or statesmen, know about the matter. If you do not, in six months, know more of the English Language than they do, I shall indeed regret having wasted my time in writing to you.

There are four parts in Grammar—ORTHOGRAPHY, PROSODY, ETYMOLOGY, and SYNTAX. *Orthography is the art of Spelling; Prosody, the art of Pronouncing; Etymology teaches the power and changes of words;* and *Syntax shows us how to make our words agree together, to construct sentences which shall express our meaning.*

The first part of Grammar is *Orthography*, or *the art of Spelling*. On this subject I have very little to say to you, except to point out how important a knowledge of Orthography is, and how you may acquire it in the easiest manner.

All words are made up of letters. There are twenty-six letters; namely—A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. These letters make words; but as, in our language, many words are *sounded* in the same manner, which are spelt quite differently, and mean different things, it is necessary to know what *letters make any word* we wish to write, lest we should write something we do not mean. I have used the word *write* often, and you understand me, but there are three other words which are sounded exactly the same:—

Wright ... a surname, also a maker of, or workman in,—as wheelwright, a maker of wheels.
Rite ... a ceremony
Right ... correct

As well as
Write ... to put words down on paper.

You may bring all these words into one sentence—'Mr Wright, will you write the marriage-rite for the wheelwright right.' Now if you were to spell one of these words incorrectly what nonsense it would make! And there are many other words in the language which require as much care. The best way to learn to spell is first to copy, word by word, a sentence from any book, then to read it carefully, then to read the sentence aloud, two or three words at a time, and write them down without looking at the book; having finished the sentence, compare what you have written with the words in the book, correct any mistakes, and do the same until you find you write *that sentence* correctly. If two or three join together for this purpose, and one reads each night in turn while the remainder write, the labour will not be so great, and the improvement will be more rapid, for in this, as in every thing else, UNION is Strength. I should advise you to use slates and pencils in preference to paper, as cheaper and more convenient; and if you carefully follow the plans I propose, I am certain in less than a year, you will know how to write, not *as well as*, but much better than, some lords of my acquaintance.

I am, your very sincere Friend,
M. M. P.

THE PROTECTIONISTS.—Scarcely any of the county members will consent to stand by Protection, or propose its restoration; and it appears Lord George Bentinck's views on Catholic Endowment have given great offence to his No-Popery adherents. The *Morning Herald*, the leading organ of his party, has given the signal for mutiny, and in civil but unmistakeable terms, has told the statesman of the stable mind that his leadership is at an end.

CHINESE CHEATING.—Captain Superintendent Sir Thomas Bourchier, of Chatham Dockyard, has been holding a court of inquiry on board the Poictiers, at Chatham, to examine the captain and officers of the Iris, recently arrived with a part of the money paid by the Chinese for breaking some of our countrymen's heads. Upon opening one of the chests, supposed to be filled with silver, to the amount of £1,000, it was discovered to be filled with *lead*. The chest was strongly clapsed down, so as to resemble the other chests. No doubt exists as to the knavery of the Chinese, and that the one was substituted by them for the other. Captain Munday, who commanded the Iris, received the chests from the Vixen.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN.—An inquest was held on Monday evening by Mr Bedford at the Sabloniere Hotel, Leicester-square, on the body of Signor Vincenzo Visconti, aged 48, who died whilst entering the above hotel on Friday evening last. The deceased gentleman, it appeared, left Milan on the 3rd instant for this country, on a tour. Whilst at Turin he complained to a fellow-countryman travelling with him of a burning sensation at his chest, which continued until they reached Cologne, when the pain left him. On Wednesday he arrived in England, appearing in excellent health. On Friday evening the deceased dined with a party of friends, and on his return was about entering the hotel when he fell into the arms of one of his companions, a corpse. Mr Lenton, the surgeon, said that, on a *post mortem* examination, he found the deceased's heart to be twice its natural size, and much ossified. The jury returned a verdict of 'Natural death from disease of the heart, producing apoplexy.'

AGRICULTURAL QUERY.—A farmer would be thankful for information as to the fittest time and best manner of breaking up and converting into tillage a few acres of land, which have been in grass about ten years; also the most suitable course of manuring and cropping; the soil is chalky.

ABUSES OF ETHER.—On Monday, July 26, a young person called upon a dentist of the Palais Royal to have a tooth extracted. She was rendered unconscious by ether, and some hours after it was ascertained, by a medical examination, that her person had been violated. The dentist has been placed under arrest.—*Medical Times.*

CASE OF DISTRESS.—A severe loss has been sustained by a mechanic in the employ of Mr Snare, named Major, residing at No. 4, Whitley-street, Reading, from the destruction by fire of nearly the whole of his linen, bed-clothes, and articles of apparel: it appears, that on Wednesday last, the linen of the family, after being washed, was hung on a screen in the bed-room, and other portions placed on the bed, where, as it is supposed, one of the children, of which there are four, set fire to the screen, and caused the destruction of the whole, as well as the bed clothes: the wife has been quite disabled for seven years with rheumatism, and the loss altogether is very heavy upon this industrious individual. *Reading Mercury.* [Surely some benevolent individuals are to be found in Reading, or elsewhere, who will think it a Christian duty to so far aid this poor man as to enable him to replace the necessaries so unfortunately destroyed. ED. N. S.]

Correspondence.

THE WHIGS AND JERSEY.

'Awake, arise! or be for ever fallen.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Allow me, an old correspondent, to draw your attention to the tricks of Whiggery, likely to be practised sooner or later upon the people of the island of Jersey, who have, from time immemorial, possessed chartered rights and liberties, granted to them when they were being turned over, neck and crop by France, to the tender mercies of England. The treaty then entered into at that time by France, England, and Jersey, is in every *way likely to be violated by the immaculate Whigs.* The commission lately appointed by them to make certain inquiries into the state of the laws of that island, have made their report, and in that report, the commissioners recommend several material and important changes, which, if carried out, will at once strike a deadly blow at their liberties, and place in the hands of the most despicable government that ever held sway over these dominions, the power of taxing that island to what amount it may think proper. And if the government succeed, then tobacco is to be the *first article* taxed to the tune of fourpence in the pound, to assist some of the rotten branches of the aristocracy to misrule that island. The changes recommended are thus:—a paid police; the separation of the judicial from the legislative powers; and a re-organization of the former. There are to be some alterations in the powers of the Crown officers (mark, the Crown officers), *and there is a project for changing the language of the courts of justice!* The alterations that will most affect the Jerseyans may be enumerated as follows:—1. The abolition of the present court, and instead, the instituting of three courts, each presided over by a qualified summary judge, (mark!) to be PAID by the CROWN. 2. Throwing open the bar. 3. The adoption of the English language in all cases were parties may require it, or otherwise, (which means *in plain terms*, that they are to be IRESANDISED or POLANDISED into it). 4. Trial by Jury, (packed juries; Jerseyans look out). 5. The abolition of the honorary, and the institution of a paid police, (which will partly consist of those belonging to the Popay school). 6. The establishment of a police court, or sitting magistrate, for the summary disposal of petty offences. 7. Assimilation of the criminal law to that of England. This is a *change which will entail* upon that island an expense which it is not able to bear. And to meet it, the commissioners recommend that Her Majesty's government should impose a duty of fourpence per pound on the tobacco consumed in the island, which, it is estimated, would produce an annual revenue of £4,000; quite sufficient for the purpose. In looking through the report, I find the commissioners do not recommend Her Majesty not to tax the island any further, so that part of their *report regarding taxing the tobacco* used in the island being so indefinite, will be made use of by the Whigs for still further putting on the screw. Already is the *Jersey News* in ecstacies at the report, no doubt expecting to become the paid organ of the government party in return for the base part it has taken. If ever there was a time for the people of Jersey to be up and stirring, it is now. Let the people of England, who suffer so much from taxation, assist their Jersey brethren to foil this Whig onslaught. *Once allow the brutalising Whigs to trample* upon the liberties of that island, you bid adieu to the liberties of Guernsey, Alderney, and all other places hitherto comparatively free from taxation. I ask the people of England, through your Journal, will they allow the rights of their brethren to be sacrificed? I know, from their former conduct, their answer will be—emphatically—a thousand times—no.

I am, respected Sir,
Yours obediently,
Westminster, August 22nd, 1847. T. R. R.

THE YOUNG IRELANDERS OF LONDON.

TO MR T. D. O'MAHONEY.

SIR,—You will, I trust, excuse me attempting to advise one, whose experience in Irish agitation for the last seven years has been of such a nature as to embolden you, after having met with such an unjust reward for your services by the Old Ireland, otherwise Domination Hall, party, to attempt to rally your countrymen in this metropolis around the standard of Young Ireland. And I trust that your exertions will meet with that just reward they are entitled to. We have worked together for the last seven or eight years for Irish nationality, and I have dedicated this letter to you on account of the straightforward and manly manner I have ever observed in you. You are about forming Young Ireland clubs in London, the first of them being now held at the 'Green Man,' Berwick-street, Oxford-street, on Sunday evenings, and I trust they are held upon quite a different footing from the old ones. Nothing, I trust, exclusive in them. For many were the persons who left our former meetings in disgust upon that account.

Excuse me when I say that the assistance of no person should be refused, let his politics be what they may. The *Chartists are looked upon, now that they have a voice in* parliament, in quite a different light. There is now every inclination to listen to them. These men must not be excluded from your clubs, or, according to law, *auxiliary* clubs; they are men who feel as deeply for liberty as ourselves. I think you will agree with me that the working classes of the metropolis ought to be acquainted with the real position of Ireland. Throw, then, your meetings open to them, and they will come; and I have no doubt that their leader, Feargus O'Connor, will also visit our meetings. How many an Irish heart in this metropolis would pant with joy to listen to him addressing a Young Ireland meeting. I know what their feelings were upon learning that he was returned M.P. for Nottingham (the Clare of England). I am fully aware of the joy exhibited by yourself and your brother Confederates at learning the joyful news of his return, as likewise that of the O'Gorman Mahon; the latter was silenced for a time by our late leader, but the other never was. I know, and so do you, that a doubt, to a very great extent, exists in the bosoms of the thinking portion of Irishmen, whether the conduct of our late leader was justifiable or not, and there remains not a doubt as regards their verdict, when we look back to the conduct of the Irishmen in London and at home, when they rallied around Mr Wm. S. O'Brien, when the extinguisher was attempted to be applied to him. We must not refuse aid from the English working man, nor from their leader. There is no man who will enter the Commons' House of Parliament who has a better right to be called a gentleman, by birth and education, than Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist. I trust that you will see the great good that will arise from the co-operation of Englishmen and Irishmen in this metropolis. It will be upon those terms, and no other, will that I join the Confederates. It was the doctrine I always advocated, and I can never desert it. Now is the time for us to be up and doing, and let us trust that should we be in the agitation this time seven years hence, that we shall find we have reaped a better harvest for our services than we had in the last seven years; and that we will not allow any leader or leaders to put an extinguisher upon our body in this metropolis by calling us 'things,' or as an O'Connell say, *after remitting to the association nearly* £2,000 per year, 'I dissolve that thing called Wardemote.' My dear sir, those words, which I have just quoted, are not forgotten in London.

Go on and prosper—persevere, persevere, persevere—and your exertions in the end will be crowned with success. And no one thing will give me greater delight than to see the toil-worn sons of labour shoulder to shoulder with us, hurling over the brink of oblivion the hydra-headed monster—despotism.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
AN EX-LONDON REPEAL WARDEN.
Bridge-street, Parliament-street, August 23rd, 1847.

P.S.—I had almost forgotten to mention that I have selected the NORTHERN STAR for this address, as it has always been the sincere advocate of the rights of the working man, and a staunch advocate for Repeal.

THE LAND PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I wish to ask you a question or two respecting those people that are spending so much of their valuable (?) time, in attempting to depreciate the noblest of plans—the National Land Plan. How is it, sir, that certain persons who pretend to be the friends of

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How to get rid of an Inconvenient Father.—The *Kurachee Advertiser* says: on the borders of our territory, within the bounds of the Hydrabad collectorate, there lived, not long since, an old man who was subject to occasional fits of madness. His son, who had arrived at man's estate, kept him within tolerable bounds, but, as he lived by his labour, he could not pay undivided attention to him. One fine day the old gentleman got particularly unruly, and committed a violent and unprovoked assault on a neighbour. The villagers assembled, and determined that such freaks should be put an end to in some way; and they hinted to the son that, as he could not restrain the old man, they would, in self-defence, be under the necessity of taking the law into their own hands. Under such circumstances he sought the advice of his uncle, who addressed him somewhat to the following effect:—'This has now become a serious affair. You cannot keep the old man in order, and the villagers will not subject themselves or their children to the constant risk of being assaulted by him. Some one of them will shoot him, and this will lead to a bloody feud; besides, you will have to answer for any crime he may commit to the government. My advice, therefore, is, that you, being nearest of kin, shall kill him at once, and put an end to our trouble. No one can find fault with you, he being your father; were he not, I would do it myself.' The son was convinced, and the father's life was taken the following morning in the most humane manner, by being shot dead on the spot, and the matter was supposed to be concluded to the satisfaction of all parties. Not so, however; the facts coming to the ears of the nearest magistrate, he had the parricide arrested and placed in durance vile, where he now remains to puzzle the authorities, and to give a lesson to the country that a son may be called to account for killing his father even though he be nearest of kin.

Australian Cotton.—A society is about to be formed in Glasgow for the purpose of promoting the culture of cotton in Australia by free European labour, and every facility is to be afforded for the emigration of labourers from Scotland to this new field of industry. The movement has originated with the Rev. Dr Lang, the historian of New South Wales.

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THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

THE MARTYRS.

"What, though your cause be baffled, freemen cast
In dungeons, dragg'd to death, or forced to flee!
Hope is not withered in Affliction's blast;
The patriot's blood is the seed of Freedom's tree."

We gave in our last an account of a deeply interesting event, the exhumation of the bodies of the martyrs Baird and Hardy, and their subsequent consignment to *holy* and *consecrated* ground—rendered *holy* by being made the last resting place of martyrs' relics; and *consecrated*, not by the mummeries of any drivelling priest, but by the tears, the prayers, and solemn hopes of thousands and tens of thousands who, in body, or in spirit, have trodden or will tread that ground, to utter the benediction of Peace over the remains, of despotism's *murdered* victims, and to swear before high Heaven, that their deaths shall be avenged by that best vengeance, the triumph of the principles for which those martyrs lived, and for which they died.

This year has witnessed some remarkable events, sufficiently indicative of the onward march of Democracy. Fifty years ago, the "Scottish Martyrs," Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot, were, after a sort of drum-head Court-martial, it would be blasphemy against justice to call it a "trial"—doomed to banishment and death. We say, *and death*, for not one of these gifted and noble men ever returned to their fatherland. Their "crime" was CHARTISM. They had, like the founder of Christianity, gone about teaching—"As you would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them." They were condemned by venal juries, and sentenced by judges who, even before coming into court, and before their victims had been arraigned, had made up their minds as to the punishment they would inflict. That punishment was ruthlessly carried out, and, so far as the extinction of the lives of the above-named patriots was concerned, was eminently successful, with this advantage to their assassins—

"They died so slowly none dared call it *murder!*"

Well, the "Church and King" men shouted for very joy. They had put down "French principles." Vain mockers of the future! This year has witnessed the erection of the monument at Edinburgh in honour of these very men consigned to death, and—as their enemies vainly intended—infamy; but behold how eternal justice always, in the end, asserts her own. The "criminals" are now regarded as Martyrs, whilst "the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn," mildew the memories of those infamous wretches, who once desecrated the judgment seat, and, with all the arrogance of would-be gods, dealt out the decisions of devils.

Twenty-seven years ago, Baird and Hardy were consigned to the executioner's red-reeking hand, because they, too, had struggled for JUSTICE TO ALL. The headman's axe hewed their fair flesh, and made of "God's own image," bloody and disfigured wrecks of humanity. Again the hell-hounds of "Church and King" lapped blood, and "bay'd the moon" with their exulting howlings. All in vain! "Radical principles" assume another name, and a more defined form, and in 1847, Scottish Chartists build up the monument of the Radical martyrs, and even the government of the aristocracy makes tacit acknowledgement of the injustice of the past deeds of their class, by permitting the exhumation of the bodies of those they now call, not "traitors," but "unfortunate men!" Glory to the men of Glasgow! Glory to the men of Scotland, and to all who in any shape have contributed to this act of popular homage to the memories of the "unfortunate," but noble patriots of 1819-20. One word to our Scottish friends: We would fain see a similar act of justice done to the memory of poor old Wilson, whose grey hairs were dabbled in his own gore. Such an act would reflect much more honour upon Scotland than all the absurdities which "loyal" knaves and slaves are at present in the act of committing to the gross outrage of common sense, and in illustration of their own hypocrisy or idiotcy.

"It is a good cause," said Muir, on hearing his sentence, "*It is a good cause, it shall yet prevail, it shall finally triumph.*" And behold the beginning of the end, the commencement of the consummation of the martyr's prediction. O'Connor, the Champion of Chartism, is triumphantly elected to represent in the House of Commons, the very principles for which Muir and Margarot were exiled, and Baird and Hardy murdered. Nor is this all; who can doubt, who will dare question, that at the recent election, the foundation of future triumphs was laid, which insures the return, at the next election, of a host of patriots to battle by the side of O'Connor for the triumph of Democracy. If the victims of Pitt and Castlereagh could know of the progress of their principles, "conquering and to conquer," they would regard that progress as the noblest of all the monuments that are, or could be designed to homage their virtues and perpetuate the memory of their martyrdom. Speed the day when that homage shall be rendered perfect, by the completion of Liberty's temple, in which all shall enjoy Freedom's blessings, and sing songs of triumph to the glory of those who suffered and perished that their children might be free.

We now ask the attention of our readers to the following heart-thrilling narrative

Extract from the *Nuremberg Gazette* of August the 9th, 1847.—(Translation.)

Lemberg, August 7th.—By a decree of the Supreme Criminal Court, confirmed on July the 1st by the Emperor of Austria, two Poles, Theophilus Wiszniewski and Joseph Kapuscinski, were publicly hanged this day at 7 o'clock, A.M. On the 28th of July the decree of death had been read to the condemned, in presence of a numerous audience, crowded on the ground facing the criminal tribunal. By a proclamation issued after the execution, it was made known that Theophilus Wiszniewski had been condemned for high treason, and Joseph Kapuscinski for the same, and for 'murder,' committed upon the person of Merkel, the Burgomaster of the borough of Pilzuo. The scene occasioned by the promulgation of the decree on the 28th of July, and the display of public sympathy exhibited by the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, by flowers thrown on the delinquents, and even by universal shouts and greetings, was but a feeble and inadequate prologue to the grand drama which opened to day at 6 o'clock in the morning, and of which we feel obliged to give a detailed account; not only for the proof it affords of the high degree of excitement which the human heart can be wrought up to, but because it shows also how inadequate capital punishments are to produce the effects intended by those who apply them; and especially because it gives an insight of the spirit pervading, at the present moment, the population of Lemberg, the very heart of Galicia.

At the stroke of 6 o'clock, guarded by a strong military escort, and between two rows of infantry, the car, containing the two culprits left the criminal prison, and moved towards the place of execution. Since the previous day, not a single flower could have been procured, even for the highest price. All the windows and balconies of the streets through which the procession was to pass, were thronged with spectatators of both sexes, all in the deepest mourning; but no sooner did the government authorities perceive such a display of public sympathy towards the convicts, than they directed the procession to be conducted another road, over the ramparts, through by-streets, and near the Post Office. Thus far they succeeded in depriving this popular manifestation of its most imposing feature; but when the car reached the place of execution, there was found a compact and innumerable mass of people. Not one inhabitant of the town but had pressed himself into the crowd to contemplate once more the faces of the victims; not one who did not consider them to be, not convicts, but martyrs, to the cause of Poland. Nothing could frighten the masses away, neither the danger of offending the government, nor the uplifted swords, or the lowered bayonets of the soldiery, nor even the threats and sticks of the police. Every one had with him or her, wreaths or bouquets of flowers, bedewed with tears, which were thrown at the condemned. The strongest marks of sympathy were shown to Theophilus Wiszniewski, he being an agent of the emigrants. This man, of a handsome and noble physiognomy, preserved a calm and intrepid appearance at the reading of the sentence on the 28th, as well as on the scaffold, and thereby captivated, to the utmost degree, the hearts of the public. Although of a less imposing countenance, Kapuscinski displayed equal energy. Both met death with the greatest courage and resignation. Kapuscinski shouted—'GOD BLESS POLAND!' and Wiszniewski said to the people—'LET NOT OUR FATE APPAL YOU; BUT LET IT SERVE YOU AS AN EXAMPLE HOW TO DIE FOR OUR FATHERLAND!' And when the ropes were passed round their necks, both shouted still—'LONG LIFE TO POLAND!' The noise of drums drowned the remainder of the speeches, they addressed to the very last to the people, who, in spite of soldiers and government officers, did not for a moment pause in their loud cries of 'LONG LIFE TO POLAND!'

We learn from the decree of the High Court of Justice, that Theophilus Wiszniewski was 40 years of age; was born at Tazlowiets, in Gallicia; had been educated at the School of Buczacz, and in 1829 had entered the University of Lemberg. In 1831 he joined the Polish insurgents of 'the kingdom,' and during the following years worked incessantly with the secret societies; which, since then, have been organised over the whole of the ancient provinces of Poland. Accused in 1835 of high treason, he was imprisoned, but was in 1836 released for want of proofs. In 1838 an order was issued for his arrest for the same crime, but having received a timely warning, he fled from the country, and in the beginning of 1839 reached Strasbourg, where he entered the Polish Democratic Society. A year later, he was elected a member of its Central Committee, where he remained as its secretary till 1844, and laboured unceasingly, with his colleagues, at kindling in Poland revolutionary plots against her lawful sovereigns. In 1844 he returned under various assumed names to Poland, in order to sow there, as an emissary of the Democratic Society, the seeds of rebellion. During the last armed insurrection, he headed a band of rebels who fell upon a detachment of the regiment of hussars, known under 'the name of the King of Wirtemberg's Own.' He was married, and the father of four children. His wife has become insane in consequence of her husband's misfortunes.

Kapuscinski was 29 years old. He also was since 1835 actively employed in propagating democratic principles, and held a continual intercourse with revolutionary emissaries. During the insurrection, he was the first in the circle of Tarnow to rise against the legitimate authorities. He killed the Burgomaster at Pilzou. He was arrested at Lysa Gura, together with the other rebels.

Wislocki, a Catholic priest, was also a member of the Democratic Society. He was the man who, during the revolt of Cracow, collected in the circle of Santerch about 2,000 mountaineers, in order to assist the rebels of the Cracovian territory. He attacked a detachment of soldiers whom the government had sent against him, and killed the Commissary of the Circle of Bochnia. Arrested some time afterwards, he was delivered over to justice.

We suppose no apology is necessary for reprinting the above lengthy extract in this part of our paper. Such a story of heroic martyrdom demands the most prominent place our columns can afford. We believe that the brave, the noble, the god-like priest, Wislocki, has not yet been executed. If his life is altogether spared he will be more worthy of the pity of mankind than his martyred brethren, for who—that might choose—would hesitate between the Austrian gallows and the Austrian dungeon? "Delinquents," "convicts," and "rebels," are the epithets applied by the soulless slave of the *Nuremberg Gazette* to Wiszniewski and Kapuscinski, "whose names shall be" with Konarski and Poland's ten thousand other martyrs

"A watchword, till the future shall be free."

Ten Thousand martyrs have we said? Why the whole nation is a martyr-nation. The Poles are *the Greeks* of modern days. Alas! that we should have to add, that heroism, not inferior to that which made the field of Marathon immortal, the shores of Salamis eternal, and Thermopylæ

"A name of fear,
Which tyranny still quakes to hear,"

should hitherto have borne only the "gloomy verdure and the bitter fruit" of failure, agony, and death. The heroism of the Greeks challenges our admiration, and so does that of the Poles, but we are compelled to conjoin therewith sorrow and wonder. Sorrow, that such deeds of daring as Poland's sons emulate each other in the performance of, should hitherto have been in vain; and wonder, that in defiance of misfortune, suffering, and death, still onward press the sacred band of survivors, eager as their fallen predecessors to "do or die"—to plant the banner of the White Eagle once more in Poland, or perishing in the attempt, give their life's-blood a sacrifice on the altar of their country.

"Though foul are the drops that oft distil
On the field of slaughter, blood *like this*
For liberty shed so holy is,
It would not stain the purest rill
That sparkles in the bowers of bliss.
Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere
A sight, an offering heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause!"

The account of the extraordinary demonstration at Lemberg, on the occasion of the execution of Wiszniewski and Kapuscinski, will be read with amazement by those—if there were any such—who believed for a moment the lies of Metternich and his infamous creatures. On the occasion of the massacre in Galicia, it was shamelessly asserted by the accursed Austrian, that that massacre was the spontaneous work of the Polish peasantry, who, loving the Austrian Government, destroyed the Polish revolutionary nobles, that they might continue to enjoy the blessings of the blessed Ferdinand's paternal rule. At the moment of the promulgation of these calumnies we hastened to undeceive the people of this country, and showed, by incontrovertible facts and arguments, the falsehood of Metternich's statements. We showed that the Galician massacre was the work of Austrian troops disguised as peasants; felons taken out of the gaols, whose leader, the notorious Szela, had been a house-burner, a child-violator, and a murderer; and lastly, by wretches whom oppression had brutalised—a class existing in all countries—who, with the other two sections of this army of assassins, undertook to murder the friends of freedom for a certain quantity of brandy, and a stipulated price for each head! In a list of victims printed in this journal, we gave the particulars of the tortures to which several of the victims were subjected; we repeat a few:—

Ruetcki.—Had his arms and legs broken, and afterwards his head cut off, because, said the murderers, 'a reward of 10 florins is promised for this, as well as for other heads, by the captain of the district.'

Slotwinski (Constantine).—Bearing a beard, he was attached by it to the tail of a horse, and dragged about until death followed.

Sokulski.—Thrown into a trough, minced therein, and given as food to pigs.

Stasiewicz.—Burnt alive.

Stetzyzewski.—Burnt alive.

Bronieski (John).—Both Bronieskis were butchered in the most atrocious way in their own houses. Theodor had the ribs, the arms, and the legs broken, and was afterwards killed with flails. Of John they cut off the ears and the nose, and skinned his head. His wife was forced to light the assassins when tearing out her husband's eyes.

Dombski (Dominicus).—Cut in four pieces.

Horodynski (Antony).—Chopped into small pieces.

Ihas (Mrs).—This unfortunate lady, anxious to save her husband, hid him in a large chest, when the murderers were at work pillaging her house. When the brigands approached the chest, she entreated them not to kill her husband, but to conceal him in a safe place. They promised to do so, but after having turned him out of the chest, and pretending that they intended to conceal him, they carried him into a stable, put him on a cart, yoked to it three oxen and brought the cart before the house, vociferating: 'As thou wished to save him, pull him now!' They yoked her together with the three oxen and forced her to pull the cart. They then beat the husband and the wife until they died under the blows.

Kierwinski.—Minced, and his palpitating limbs given as food to pigs.

Kotarski (Charles).—Assailed on the road, he implored the murderers to allow him to prepare himself for death; they carried him into a church, and afterwards massacred him, his jaw-bones were removed when alive. The journals have very often mentioned this honest man as the benefactor of his country-people.

Kempinska (Mrs).—Born Countess Dembicka. Was pregnant with twins, and killed with a dung-fork. The twins were torn out of the corpse. They did this to get the 'Austrian price' for more than one head.

Ther Englishmen! read the bloody record again, and yet again, until you feel something of manhood's fire glowing in your veins, and exciting your hatred, not more against the murderous despotism of Austria, than against the treacherous Government of your own country, which not only basely allowed these horrors to be perpetrated without one sign of condemnation, but continued, and still continues, to embrace this infernal Austrian tyranny, as *the ally of England!* When, at the Tiverton election, Julian Harney demanded to know why that alliance was not dissolved, and the English Ambassador ordered home from Vienna, Lord Palmerston sneeringly asked, what good that would have done? What good! Is there no good in honest men washing their hands of all connection or participation with tyrants, faith-breakers, and blood-reeking assassins? In the name of the people of England, we denounce the continuance, even for one hour longer, of the alliance of this country's *Government* with the House of Hapsburg; a house sentenced to fast-coming perdition for its manifold crimes.

In the very heart of that Galicia, in which we were told that popular opinion was universally opposed to the Polish revolutionists—in Lemberg we see the entire population, in defiance of threats and blows, lowered bayonets, and uplifted sabres, going forth as to a triumph, with flowers and garlands, to pay their homage to their glorious countrymen on the brink of the grave, and within the shade of the shadows of death. "GOD BLESS POLAND!" "LONG LIFE TO POLAND!" are the last words of the expiring martyrs; and above the roll of drums and the threats of tyranny's myrmidons, rise the people's choking sighs, heart-breaking prayers, and tocsin-sounding shouts of

"LONG LIFE TO POLAND!"

The cause of Poland can never be despaired of whilst that country continues to bring forth such sons and daughters as Lemberg boasts of. Byron said

"When Grecian mothers shall give birth to men,"

then would Greece be free. Who then can doubt of Poland, when her daughters are endued with more than Spartan virtue, and their sons are worthy of such mothers? It were treason to humanity to doubt the glorious issue of the struggle.

If the signs of the times do not greatly mislead us, Europe is on the eve of that "war of principles," in which the death struggle will take place between Democracy and Despotism. Revolution looms over France; and in Italy, Switzerland and Spain, the dogs of war are held in leash but for a moment, and then ——! To these subjects we have not space to do justice this week, but we cannot conclude without a parting *benediction* on Metternich. That incarnation of wickedness is drawing near to his end, but we do not despair that he will yet suffer the torture of seeing all his schemes frustrated, and the horrible system he has erected utterly swept away. We confess we shall be somewhat disappointed if he does not ultimately imitate

"Carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh,"

of whom it may be truly, said that "nothing in his life became him so much as his manner of leaving it." Be that as it may, if there be justice in Heaven, or truth in Revelation, the hottest hole in Tartarus will be (only too good for) his final reward.

THE LAW IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

We have already alluded to the unfortunate circumstances connected with the death of Dodson, the Secretary of the Sleaford branch of the Land Company. In another part of our paper will be found a full and accurate report of the trial—of the extraordinary conduct of the Magistrates and their Clerk—and the termination of the proceedings by the protest of the most respected member of the Magisterial Bench, and one of its seniors as well, against the illegal decision of the others. The law, which ought to have guided that decision, will be found clearly laid down by the counsel employed; therefore, we need not expatiate on the subject. The only excuse the Magistrates can offer, is an utter ignorance of the laws of their country, which ought, of course, to incapacitate them from holding the important office, the privileges of which they enjoy.

Our business in the present instance is, however, to prevent the dastardly falsehoods uttered by a hireling of the Press, from prejudicing the minds of the "good folks" of Lincolnshire. The *Boston, Stamford, and Lincolnshire Herald*, has presented a column of mingled romance and invective to its subscribers, since the hireling tool of an expiring faction dared not write against its own "circulation." However, this paltry limb of the press thought proper to make a harvest out of death, and to placard the district with bills, stating that it would contain a detailed account of the proceedings, and urging on the public when and where the "copies" must be ordered.

The *Herald* sets out with telling us that it entertains a due regard for the life of "even the humblest man." How generous of the *Herald*—! Even of the "humblest"—as though the life of the poorest man were not of equal value with that of the richest; and as though humility should be concomitant with *honest poverty*. But, in order to evince its leaning towards the "humble," it has recourse to falsehood, and misrepresents their case. It actually states that the deceased was "in the act of stooping, to pick up a stone, when struck," a circumstance never hinted at in the remotest degree, by the counsel for Sharpe, or any one of the witnesses he called! It further adds, that "not one of the witnesses, either before the coroner or the magistrates, ventures to express his belief that the blow was given with a malicious intention"—whereas almost every witness who saw the blow, deposed that it was *aimed* at the head; one of the medical gentlemen examined, swore to it, that it *must* have been aimed at the head, and the other that it was a blow direct for the head! Besides which, eleven witnesses swore they heard Sharpe make use of vindictive and triumphant expressions. The editor further expatiates on the verdict of the coroner's jury—which it calls the "noblest institution for the protection of the poor as of the rich"—an institution, however, which was not intended to embrace men of 75. Yet, thinks the sapient writer, the matter ought to have been allowed to rest after this! Surely not—if conducted as before the magistrates—where their clerks wrote down wrong depositions, themselves objected to the insertion o important evidence, and exhibited an amoun of levity and party-feeling, alike unbecoming the magisterial character, and the painful nature of the case under consideration.

Feeling the weakness of his position, so much that he is obliged to pervert truth, and invent evidence, the writer of this article next proceeds to attack men of whom he evidently knows nothing—as "a pack of Chartist bloodhounds, whose boast it is to resist all authority, and to embrace all opportunities to inflame the popular mind, and excite popular indignation. We entertain not the slightest doubt that the Chartists would hail as their Utopia, a total suppression of all law, the annihilation of all Magisterial authority the suspension of all police intervention." Unfortunately for the Editor, however, he has given a full report of Ernest Jones' speech to the public meeting called within two hours after the Magistrates gave their decision—at the conclusion of which speech, as given in that very paper, we find the following paragraph:—

"Mr Jones then proceeded to advise his hearers that, as it was their desire and object to let liberty and peace go hand in hand, they should leave riot and turbulence to the factious, bloodshed to their oppressors, and blows to the minions of the police; while they maintained peace and order, bearing no ill-will to any man, however much he might have injured them." And, quoting from the same paper, we find this "Chartist bloodhound" saying on the same occasion:—

"He was a great enemy and opponent of any breach of the peace; he would uphold the law; he would support justice and not anarchy; but he insisted it was impossible justice could ever be maintained, unless the rights of the people were properly guarded."

Very like a "bloodhound," indeed! But we do not wonder at the hostility of the editor;—the editor is, doubtlessly, a "gentleman"—and he accuses Mr Jones of walking down the streets, "arm in arm" with a working man! This seems to excite his astonishment and indignation in "a barrister and a gentleman." He has not yet learned that the honest labourer is a more noble man than the paid libeller, or the penny-a-liner, who sells truth and reputation for a mess of pottage,—or the Magistrate who perverts the law he has sworn faithfully to administer,—or any rich and titled idler, who lives upon the unrequited labour of his fellow-man.

But the Editor, poor fellow! was evidently disappointed. He expected a row, and says: "Much disappointment was evidently felt by the popular party that no riot took place." We suspect this disappointment was felt by the un-popular party, "Mr Editor, Magistrates & Co.,"—We should like to know how the disappointment was manifested? A larger assembly congregated than the county members were able to obtain—no police were present—and not one word or action occurred even remotely calculated to lead to a breach of the peace—whereas on the previous occasion, when circumstances of painful excitement, like the slaughter of a deserving and excellent young man, had *not* taken place, the police *did* not interfere—and violence and bloodshed were the result. In whose hands does the peace of the country seem most safe?

This sapient Editor, again, lets the wish be father to the thought. He says, nothing resulted from this display—he says the threat of carrying the case to the assizes, is a mere idle threat. Not so, Mr Editor; a light has been kindled amid your fens, you and your mates can never quench.—Not only many working men became members of the Land Company and the Charter after the meeting, but two of the wealthiest gentlemen in the neighbourhood have signified the same as their intention. The members of the Land Company will not tamely submit to the murder of one of their officers. The Chartists of the country will not let the little band at Sleaford struggle alone. This sympathy will be extended—not in an unholy conspiracy against law and justice, but on the Christian principle of 'Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you.'

We are happy to learn that the Chartists and Land-members of Sleaford have entered into a subscription for the young widow of the deceased, to present her with a paid-up share in the Land Company, and to render other pecuniary assistance. Sadly wrong, indeed, must be the laws of the country, or their administration, if a family can thus suddenly be plunged into mourning, suffer the irreparable loss of a kind, industrious, and irreproachable husband and relative, by the wilful outrage of a privileged slayer, and those laws, or those magistrates, sanction the crime, and by such sanction participate in its guilt. We can tell them, the further prosecution of this case is no idle threat, and we should, indeed, blush for our brethren in the cause, were they not to do that which they will do, prosecute the investigation to the utmost!

Press of matter compels us to omit a report of the public meeting that took place one hour and a half after the decision was known, but should space admit, we will give it next week, as reported in the *Boston, Stamford, and Lincolnshire Herald.*

THE RECENT INVESTIGATION OF SLEAFORD.

(From the Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury.)

The investigation into the circumstances of the death of Dodson, by the hand of policeman Sharpe, was resumed by the Magistrates at Sleaford on Saturday last. The inquiry occupied the whole of that day, the whole of Tuesday, and until four o'clock on Wednesday. The result of the proceedings was a refusal on the part of the magistrates to entertain the case against Sharpe, thus confirming the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which declared the homicide excusable. Charles Allix, Esq., one of the oldest magistrates on the bench, protested officially, and in the strongest terms, against their decision. Time will not allow us to state the case at length; but, were all the circumstances known, it would be unnecessary for us to add, that the decision of the bench created a feeling of dissatisfaction; a feeling which was most unequivocally expressed at a meeting held in the Market-place, the same evening. For a meeting confined to the inhabitants of Sleaford, the one held on this occasion was the largest we have ever known, being attended by upwards of 15,000 people.

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ The matter connected with the proceedings of the late Conference, and other subjects of immediate interest, compel us to omit several leading articles which had been prepared for insertion in the present number.

'The Land of the Free.'—These lines have the fault elsewhere, charged on other pieces, and, consequently, are inadmissable.

J. R. Robson, Newcastle.—Will be inserted when circumstances permit.

E. Robertson must know that it is not to us he should address his inquiries respecting the Fifth Section. We have nothing to do with the business of the Land Company; moreover, a reference to the report of the Conference proceedings was all that was necessary to solve Mr R's. doubts.

G. Jefferson.—We have not room; in addition to which, 'that thing' is not worth further notice.

J. B. Jones, Bristol.—The stanzas shall appear, but must wait our convenience.

A. Fennell.—We are sorry we must exclude the stanzas, they not being sufficiently near the mark. In allusion to the recent 'murder' of the two Polish patriots at Lemberg, A. F. says:—

'Metternich seems determined to die as he has lived; a bitter foe to freedom—his days can be now but short: and when he dies, Austria has not another like him to put an extinguisher on liberal opinions, so that she must either progress or become annihilated by the onward speed of freedom. I have been thinking, that as we all want our principles represented in Parliament, there should be a permanent Registration and Election Fund established, to be raised by subscriptions, unlimited as to time or amount. The monies to be invested in a bank, so that, in the event of a vacancy, we may not loose a seat for want of funds. Although Mr O'Connor is in Parliament, he is but one man, and it is not fair to impose all the work on him and Mr Duncombe; as, although their will is good, their constitutions are not those of steam engines, and through over-exertion in our cause, they may ruin themselves in point of health; therefore, I consider that others should be sent in to back them. I hope yet to see all those who were returned by the show of hands, returned at the head of the poll.'

Yorkshire.—The secretaries of the following branches of the Land Company are requested to send their addresses to Mr Geo. Stephens, secretary of the Hull branch, 61, Stainforth-place, Hessle-road, Hull. Gainsborough, Scarborough, Boston, and Stoke Rochford.

Erratum.—I see in the *Northern Star*, August 7th, that D. Vales was acknowledged for 2s 6d for the Election Fund, which, I suppose, was meant for Edwd. Veals.

Nottingham Election Fund.—J Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipts of the following sums, viz.:—Mr Jno. Eyre, Buckby, 1s; Mrs Bond, Leeds, 2s 6d; Mr Alex. Lawrence, 1s; per Mr S. Cork, Ipswich, 13s 2d; per Mr J. Hedley, Hexham, 10s; N. L., 1s; L. R. H., 1s; per Mr Dobbin, Elderslie, 11s; Mr Allen, 1s; Mr S. Vickers, 6d; Mr T. Leavers, 6d.

J. Pindard.—It is impossible for us to trouble ourselves about money sent to the Land office for a portrait of Mr O'Connor.

James Reid wishes to know the address of Mr H. Hammond, who has obtained a patent for Diamond cutting.

Charles Uttley.—The lines are too imperfect for publication.

Upton-on-Severn.—Thomas Wood, Old-street, will be happy to supply the *

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

	Shares.	£	s.	d.
Ipswich	3	0	8	
Bilston	4	0	0	
Bacup	6	10	0	
New Radford	0	8	6	
Nottingham, Sweet	0	12	0	
Halifax	0	2	6	
Busby	0	4	0	
Salford	1	0	0	
Sowerby Helm	1	17	0	
Leicester, Astill	3	0	0	
Brighton, Artichoke	0	7	0	
Radcliffe Bridge	3	5	0	
Armley	0	8	0	
Newcastle-under-Lyne	0	5	0	
Carlisle	0	6	0	
Crieff	0	2	0	
Preston Liddell	0	13	6	
Colne (No 1)	0	3	0	
Bradford, York	1	0	0	
Wakefield	0	3	7	
Wigton	1	0	0	
Dewsbury	0	10	0	
Todmorden	1	0	0	
Ashton-under-Lyne	0	1	0	
Ashton-under-Lyne	0	2	2	
Westminster	0	11	0	
Worcester	0	1	9	
Prescott	0	1	6	
Birmingham (Ship)	0	2	0	
New Radford	0	17	3	
Newport, Monmouth	0	6	6	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0	9	0	
Glasgow	0	4	0	
D. Welsh, Crieff	0	2	0	
Rochdale	0	0	6	
Chelsea	0	4	0	
Oldham	0	15	0	
Holmfirth	0	5	0	
Loughborough	0	2	0	
Leicester, Astill	4	0	0	
Lambeth	0	14	8	
Oxford	0	3	6	
Jas. Morris	2	1	6	
	£41	2	4	

SECTION No. 2.

	Shares.	£	s.	d.
Shiney Row	1	4	1	
Rossendale	0	4	0	
Bury	0	13	0	
Ipswich	1	2	6	
Bacup	0	10	0	
Ledbury	0	5	9	
Darlington	1	3	0	
Nottingham, Sweet	5	0	6	
Kidderminster	5	0	0	
Halifax	0	16	0	
Rochdale	1	1	7	
Norwich, Bagshaw	6	16	4	
Busby	0	2	6	
Leicester, Astill	2	0	0	
Leicester, Freeman	0	10	0	
Brighton, Artichoke	0	1	0	
Falkirk	0	17	0	
Armley	0	16	6	
Newcastle-under-Lyne	0	0	6	
Duckinfield	0	2	6	
Barnstaple	0	15	6	
Carlisle	0	1	0	
Lynn, Bunton	0	13	6	
Worcester	0	2	6	
Birmingham (Ship)	0	2	0	
Darvell	0	3	0	
New Radford	0	2	0	
Shrewsbury, Powell	0	4	0	
Bury	0	2	0	
Hull	0	7	0	
Colne (No. 1.)	3	11	0	
Bradford	1	0	0	
Shoreditch	0	5	3	
Peterborough	0	15	0	
Dewsbury	1	0	6	
Nottingham, Wall	1	4	9	
Atherstone	0	7	0	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	9	0	
Glasgow	0	16	0	
Rochdale	0	5	6	
Old Shildon	0	3	6	
Chelsea	1	6	6	
W. Williamson	0	8	10	
T. Hodges	0	1	6	
G. Bishop	0	1	0	
J. Mackay	1	0	0	
R. L. Wake	0	2	0	
Foleshill	0	10	0	
Thrapstone	1	0	6	
Aberdeen	0	6	0	
Blackburn	1	5	0	
Edinburgh	0	8	6	
Aberdeen	2	4	0	
Edinburgh	0	14	2	
Oldham	1	0	0	
Arbroath	0	10	6	
Birmingham (Pare)	0	11	9	
Crieff	0	12	0	
Bath	0	10	0	
Kensington	0	9	0	
Ledbury	0	1	0	
Camberwell	0	2	6	
Lancaster	0	12	0	
Burnley, Lawson	0	3	0	
Bridgewater (No 1.)	2	7	0	
Shiney Row	0	1	6	
Birmingham, Goodwin	1	10	6	
Nottingham, Sweet	1	14	0	
Torquay	1	4	0	
Lynn, Scott	1	0	0	
Hawick	0	12	6	
Norwich, Bagshaw	2	0	0	
Loughborough	0	5	6	
Clackmannan	4	7	6	
Stalybridge	4	0	0	
Lambeth	0	7	4	
	£76	6	1	

SECTION No. 3.

	Shares.	£	s.	d.
Elland	2	17	6	
South Shields	3	12	6	
Haswell	0	4	0	
Rosendale	4	8	0	
Bury	0	8	0	
Ipswich	2	7	0	
Bilston	4	0	0	
Bacup	1	0	0	
Oswaldwhistle	3	19	0	
North Shields	0	8	0	
Chorley	0	14	0	
Hamilton	2	0	0	
New Radford	0	4	6	
Clifford	0	15	0	
Hexham	0	18	0	
Ledbury	3	19	0	
Darlington	0	18	6	
Preston, Brown	1	0	0	
Ragland	0	7	6	
Nottingham, Sweet	0	7	6	
Halifax	6	11	6	
Birmingham, Goodwin	0	3	6	
Rochdale	0	11	6	
Oldham	0	5	0	
Arbroath	2	2	0	
Birmingham (Pare)	4	8	6	
Kensington	0	10	0	
Ledbury	0	4	3	
Monmouth	2	15	0	
Thornley	1	2	0	
Alexander	0	3	10	
Windy Nook	0	6	0	
Middlesborough	0	6	0	
Stockport	2	0	0	
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	18	0	
Westminster	0	17	0	
Camberwell	0	1	0	
Derby	0	1	0	
Burnley, Lawson	3	6	6	
Bridgewater (No. 1.)	0	8	0	
Shiney Row	0	15	0	
Birmingham, Goodwin	1	7	0	
Nottingham, Sweet	6	8	3	
Easington Lane	0	2	0	
Torquay	0	19	6	
A. Harper	0	5	0	
W. Hayle	0	1	0	
W. Parkinson	0	2	0	
T. Holmes	0	5	0	
C. Scriven	0	15	0	
J. White	0	2	6	
W. Searl	1	0	0	
J. W.	0	6	0	
J. Lowe	0	5	0	
Preston, Liddle	0	1	0	
Colne (No. 1.)	3	5	6	
Bradford, York	3	0	0	
Stockport	2	0	0	
Wakefield	1	6	10	
Wigton	2	8	4	
Shoreditch	1	6	6	
Peterborough	0	17	0	
Dewsbury	2	8	6	
Burslem	1	7	6	
Cheltenham	1	4	9	
Todmorden	2	0	0	
Atherstone	0	18	8	
Red Marley	1	16	0	
Winchcombe	4	16	0	
New Radford	5	3	9	
Hexham	0	2	0	
Newport Monmouth	2	3	6	
Bury	6	9	0	
Hull	8	19	4	
Heywood	9	2	0	
Radcliff Bridge	7	6	10	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	19	13	8	
Glasgow	19	1	9	
Rochdale	1	7	0	
Old Shildon	6	8	0	
Gateshead, Findley	17	15	2	
Hammersmith	0	1	4	
Chelsea	16	8	0	
Bermondsey	3	17	2	
Jane Mansfield	1	0	0	
Peter Dimond	0	4	6	
H. Margarette	0	10	0	
W. Broad	0	0	6	
A. Broad	0	0	6	
J. Rowe	0	10	0	
T. C. Cook (Leith)	0	16	4	
Aberdeen	3	1	4	
Edinburgh	5	0	5	
Oldham	3	10	0	
Arbroath	4	13	0	
Crieff	6	11	0	
Bath	2	6	0	
Kensington	0	16	6	
Ledbury	0	5	2	
Long Buckby	1	0	0	
Monmouth	2	2	0	
Alexandria	11	7	2	
Windy Nook	4	18	6	
Middlesboro'	1	7	0	
Stockport	30	0	0	
Ashton under-Lyne	10	12	6	
Lynn	0	4	0	
Coxhoe	1	7	8	
Staleybridge	1	0	0	
Barhead	1	10	0	
Robert Pattison	0	2	0	
Norwich, Clark	8	2	2	
New Radford	6	14	10	
Clifford	0	7	0	
Hexham	0	1	0	
Ledbury	11	17	3	
Darlington	8	10	10	
Preston Brown	13	10	0	
Skegsby	2	0	0	
Ragland	0	5	0	
Nottingham, Sweet	7	7	6	
Kidderminster	15	0	0	
Halifax	15	2	6	
Crewe, McLean	0	7	8	
Knaresborough	1	15	9	
Birmingham, Goodwin	2	12	0	
Cupar (Fife)	0	1	0	
Barnsley, No. 1	15	0	0	
Rochdale	2	18	6	
Preston Liddell	4	8	6	
Colne No 1	2	4	6	
Mottram	11	18	0	
Mansfield Walker	1	1	5	
Bradford York	5	10	0	
Bramhope	9	10	0	
Stockport	13	0	0	
Wakefield	8	3	6	
Birmingham, Pare	5	0	0	
Wigton	2	19	0	
Shoreditch	5	11	6	
Peterborough	4	16	11	
Dewsbury	17	15	11	
Chester	0	14	6	
Burslem	3	12	10	
Cheltenham	8	8	0	
Todmorden	7	0	0	
Nottingham Wall	5	5	6	
Atherstone	15	10	4	
Lynn, Scott	3	0	0	
Hawick	0	9	0	
Halstead	0	13	0	
Worksop	5	16	0	
Salford	7	10	0	
Northwich	1	0	0	
Mansfield Boole	0	14	0	
Leeds	8	0	0	
Boston Scarfe	5	15	6	
Brampton	0	19	6	
Stafford	0	3	6	
Rossendale	4	18	0	
Blandford	7	3	4	
Ashton-under-Lyne	8	9	0	
Oldham	1	0	0	
Coventry	2	0	0	
Northampton Munday	9	2	0	
Holmfirth	4	8	6	
Loughborough	2	13	5	
Leicester Astill	12	0	0	
Staleybridge	3	11	6	
Kidderminster	5	0	0	
Peterborough	9	10	0	
Todmorden	7	0	0	
Nottingham Wall	5	5	6	
Atherstone	15	10	4	
Lynn, Scott	3	0	0	
Hawick	0	9	0	
Halstead	0	13	0	
Worksop	5	16	0	
Salford	7	10	0	
Northwich	1	0	0	
Mansfield Boole	0	14	0	
Leeds	8	0	0	
Boston Scarfe	5	15	6	
Brampton	0	19	6	
Stafford	0	3	6	
Rossendale	4	18	0	
Blandford	7	3	4	
Ashton-under-Lyne	8	9	0	
Oldham	1	0	0	
Coventry	2	0	0	
Northampton Munday	9	2	0	
Holmfirth	4	8	6	
Loughborough	2	13	5	
Leicester Astill	12	0	0	
Staleybridge Kidderminster	8	11	6	
	5	0	0	
Lambeth Gathard	2	13	0	
Stoney Stratford	6	11	0	
Oxford	1	9	6	
Middlesborough	1	10	0	
T. Mulvey	0	2	0	
Sowerby, Helm	2	14	0	
Leicester, Astill	18	0	0	
Geo. Kinniard	0	16	0	
G. Simmonds	0	2	0	
G. Darling	0	1	4	
W. Palmer	0	1	4	
W. T. Potter	0	2	0	
W. Broad	0	0	6	
E. Broad	0	0	6	
J. Baker	0	1	0	
T. Maisfield	0	10	0	
J. T. Naylor	0	5	0	
J. Peters	0	1	1	
A. Wright	0	10	0	
S. Parfitt	0	8	0	
P. Vallance	1	0	0	
A. Hullett	0	5	0	
R. Brown	0	3	0	
G. Patterson	0	5	0	
B. Riggett	0	10	0	
A. Lee	0	2	6	
	£1,092	12	10	

SECTION No. 5.

	Shares.	£	s.	d.
Mansfield, Walker	0	4	0	
Market Rason Fisher	0	5	0	
Southampton	5	4	0	
New Radford	1	3	0	
Preston, Brown	0	10	0	
Knaresborough	0	4	3	
Cupar Fife	0	18	0	
Chester	0	17	0	
Northwich	1	1	6	
Monmouth	5	7	8	
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Bacon	0	12	0	
Newcastle-under-Lyne	0	1	4	
Witney, Smart	1	4	0	
Carlisle	0	5	0	
Aberdeen	0	16	10	
Wigan (No. 2.)	0	4	0	
Wandsworth	0	2	4	
Markhinch	0	12	0	
Westminster	2	17	0	
Lancaster	0	5	6	
Derby	0	13	6	
Burnley, Lawson	0	12	2	
Wm. Baker	0	1	4	
J. Bennett	5	4	4	
M. A. Crabb	0	1	6	
W. Callanan	0	5	0	
J. Greenwood	0	10	0	
S. Shaw	0	5	0	
A. Shaw	0	5	0	
J. Tucker	0	5	0	
A. Tucker	0	5	0	
H. Collott	0	1	4	
J. Stourgeon	0	1	4	
J. Ashton	0	1	6	
J. Lee	0	1	4	
R. Fletcher	0	10	0	
W. Clarridge	0	2	6	
J. Marsall	5	4	4	
J. Fryer	2	12	4	
Preston, Liddle	0	7	8	
Colne (No. 1.)	0	12	0	
Mansfield, Walker	0	12	0	
Peterborough	10	11	0	
Chester	0	6	2	
Horninghold	0	19	8	
Hawick	0	10	8	
Belper, Wheatley	0	5	4	
Southampton	5	4	0	
Salford	0	10	0	
Leeds	0	10	0	
P. Rieley	0	6	4	
F. Stone	0	5	0	
G. Keyworth	0	5	0	
J. Heylock	0	2	0	
J. Adams	0	10	0	
H. Denning	0	1	4	
J. Webb	0	5	0	
Wm. Clarridge	0	2	6	
W. Knight	0	1	0	
J. Tunks	0	1	4	
T. Goddard	5	4	4	
J. Gentleman	0	3	6	
W. Heywood	0	7	6	
Bermondsey	0	12	0	
Rochdale	0	4	10	
C. Jones	0	6	4	
Braintree Cole	0	5	4	
Birmingham, Goodwin	0	17	3	
Prescott	0	6	4	
Birmingham (Ship)	0	6		
Red Marley	0	7	9½	
New Radford	5	5	5	
Newport, Monmouth	0	4	0	
Bury	1	8	10	
Hull	2	17	3	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	6	13	4	
Hammersmith	0	3	10	
Chelsea	0	2	0	
J. Griffiths	0	2	6	
J. Young	0	2	0	
H. Gulliford	0	5	0	
W. Pierce	0	10	0	
J. Butler	0	7	6	
William Russell	0	1	6	
Eliza Fox	0	1	6	
S. Russell	0	2	0	
J. Clancy	0	1	4	
J. Claridge	0	3	4	
J. Harrison	0	1	0	
R. P. M.	1	16	4	
Boston, Scarfe	1	6	0	
Oldham	0	5	0	
Northampton, Munday	0	18	0	
Loughborough	1	10	1	
Leicester, Astill	1	19	0	
Stoney Stratford	0	16	0	
G. Toomer	1	10	0	
Thos. Faulks	5	4	4	
James Pearce	0	10	0	
John Haymes	0	1	0	
Eliza Owen	0	1	4	
	£155	5	6½	

EXPENSE FUND.

	Shares.	£	s.	d.
Darlington	0	8	6	
Ragland	0	8	0	
Kidderminster	3	0	0	
Halifax	2	11	6	
Rochdale	0	3	0	
Salford	3	0	0	
Newent	0	2	0	
Radcliffe Bridge	0	10	6	
Witney Margretts	0	8	0	
Newcastle-under-Lyne	0	1	3	
Duckinfield	1	12	0	
Edinburgh	0	2	0	
Oldham	0	2	0	
Crieff	1	3	4	
Long Buckby	0	1	0	
Monmouth	0	2	0	
Alexandria	0	2	0	
Middlesborough	0	7	0	
Coxhoe	0	8	6	
Stanlybridge	0	2	6	
Sundridge	0	4	0	
Darvel	0	3	1	
W. A.	0	1	4	
J. Greggs	0	2	0	
E. Greggs	0	2	0	
J. Bennett	0	2	0	
J. Marsell	0	2	0	
J. Friar	0	1	0	
Colne, (No. 1.)	0	4	0	
Mottram	0	2	0	
Mansfield, Walker	0	3	6	
Shoreditch	0	2	1½	
Dewsbury	0	9	9	
Nottingham, Wall	0	2	0	
Atherstone	0	2	0	
T. Goddard	0	2	0	
B. L. C.	0	2	0	
Bradford, York	5	0	0	
Westminster	0	2	0	
Camberwell	0	10	0	
Boston	0	4	0	
Lancaster	0	7	0	
Derby	0	1	6	
Birmingham, Goodwin	0	2	0	
Nottingham, Sweet	0	11	6	
Easington Lane	0	1	0	
Torquay	0	6	7	
High Wycombe	0	8	9	
Worcester	5	17	0	
Prescott	0	0	8	
Stockton	1	1	6	
Winchcombe	0	3	6	
New Radford	0	2	0	
Hexham	0	1	6	
Hull	0	5	10½	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0	6	0	
Glasgow	0	5	6	
Rochdale	0	1	0	
Gateshead Findley	0	9	4	
Southampton	0	2	0	
Monmouth	0	2	0	
Salford	1	0	0	
Rossendale	0	2	0	
Blandford	1	7	0	
Leicester, Astill	2	0	0	
Stalybridge	5	2	6	
Lambeth, Gathard	0	1	0	
Middlesborough	0	4	6	
Southampton	0	2	0	
T. Faulks	0	2	0	
	£48	0	11	

TOTAL LAND FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1	41	2	4
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 2	76	6	1
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 3	204	11	6
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 4	1092	12	10
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 5	105	5	6½
Expense Fund	48	0	11
Rules	5	5	2
Bank	1121	9	5
	£2694	13	9½
Land Purchase Department	400	0	0
	£3,094	13	9½

Christopher Doyle,
Thos. Clare,
Philip M'Grath, Secretary.

Errata.—The Rochdale, Doncaster, and Radcliffe Bridge Branches will find former omisions supplied in the present Star.

C. Doyle, Secretary.

Stockport.—On Sunday evening, Mr Thomas Webb attended a very numerous meeting, in the Hall of Science, Wellington-road, for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of Conference, which he did to the general satisfaction of all present. In the course of his address, he strongly recommended to Trades' Unionists, Friendly Societies, and other Co-operative Bodies, the propriety of investing their savings in the National Land and Labour Bank, proving to the satisfaction of all present, the superiority both for security and interest, of that institution to any of the present banking establishments. During Mr Webb's address, he was frequently applauded, and, at the conclusion, a vote of thanks was awarded him, and the other delegates representing this district.

Barnsley.—The members and friends of the Land Company, met together on Monday evening, to hear the report of their respected delegate to the Conference, Mr Frank Mirfield. Mr Michael Segrave, was called to the chair. Mr Mirfield gave an elaborate account of every subject discussed by that assembly. The old brigade were delighted with his able and lengthy report.

Mr John Vallance moved, and Mr Peter Hoey seconded:—

That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to Mr Frank Mirfield, for his very able and explicit report of the proceedings of Conference.

Voted with shouts.

The health and long life of the father and founder of the Land Company, and its great auxiliary, the Labour Bank.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

(Continued from the first page.)

their darling measure—of Repeal of the Union—than all the pampered, the cherished, the well-paid advocates, who refuse to strengthen nationality by a denial of patronage, or the rejection of blood-money.

It is now late at night, and I cannot further trust my self with this subject—further than to warn the place-hunters and persecutors of Ireland that at my hands they shall receive no mercy. They have attempted to dishonour everything that the nation should be proud of, and to exalt everything that the nation should shudder at. The very graves of the martyred heroes, who have bled and suffered for Ireland, have been scoffed at, made bywords of reproach—while the sycophants, who trafficked in the blood, and made merchandise of the credulity of their slaves, have been distinguished as paragons of excellence. But enough; though the world is my republic, Ireland is my country—and I will heap coals of fire upon my countrymen's heads, by returning good for their evil.

While the Press is daily boasting that the new spirits of Democracy will find their level in the House of Commons, my consolation is, that the old servile hacks will be brought to their level; because with the little band that we have now, we command the balance of power. In their market note they have set me down as a Liberal, which means a supporter of Russell, and they have set Duncombe down in the same catalogue, and about 80 others, thus giving the ministers a crushing assistance, an assistance which will compel them to exclaim—"Save us from our friends."

The Whigs are doomed, and even the patronage hunting Conservative Repealers cannot save them, and why I write, is to ask you to look upon the recent elections as an old almanack and to tell you to prepare in time for the more independent expression of public opinion which is sure to follow. The Reform Bill merely caused a transfer of political power from the hands of one faction to those of another, but free-trade was a measure which in its results must disturb the stability of the church, the privileges and manorial rights of the aristocracy; the speculations of the capitalist, and the policy of governments. They have struck the key-stone, and the arch must tumble; they have grubbed the root, and the branches must perish; they have undermined the foundation, and the edifice must fall. Russell's genius was too childish and puerile to comprehend the effect that the admission of the produce of the world must have upon the vested interests that were supported upon the exclusion of that produce, and while he was making the chains suitable to speculators and the constituent body, he was not capable of understanding that he was simultaneously sapping the interests of the poor, which were mainly based upon the prescriptive privilege of the rich. He thought to feed the large family from that store which law would confine in the hands of the few. He hoped to enrich classes without considering the effect upon the nation. I predicted for you that the rich market being opened, all speculators in the world would traffic in it. I showed you the proportion which the growers of food bore to the producers of artificial fabrics, and I proved to you that the agricultural labourers should either starve or become paupers, or be competitors in the artificial market, and now mark the approximation to my prediction; wheat, which I told you would sell for 30s. a quarter, was last Saturday bought in Gloucester market for 52s. a quarter, whereas nine weeks ago it was 112s. in the same market; and when the large supply grown upon speculation all over the world comes into the English market, two-thirds of the English agricultural labourers will be driven into the competitive artificial market, or must be supported by the farmers, and then, as I predicted, the pillars of the state, the yeomen of the state, the brawlers for church and king, will be transformed into the rebels of the state; and Chartism's next greatest difficulty will be to suppress an agricultural revolution. Then the landlords will rebel against the crown, and against the church, and the church will rebel against the constitution; for, as I have often told you take away tithes and privileges, and the church and the landlords become the greatest rebels. With their loss of power their loyalty evaporates, and as a protection against those rebels, ministers must rebel against national faith; and to save the country from a revolution that would transfer power to the conquerors, all must rely then upon the soundness, the judgment, the virtue, and the valour of Chartism, in explanation of which, and to conclude my letter, I will give you the following striking instance. I published the fact recently, that a friend of mine had kindly presented my Non-Electors' Committee at Nottingham with £5 a man, for their services, and here follows the proud, the virtuous reply of framework knitters and stockingers, not one of whom had a week's provision, or knew where to get it. It is too grand, too sublime, to offer a comment upon, it shall speak for itself:—

Nottingham, August 11th, 1847.

Dear Sir;—At a meeting of the general Committee of the Non-Electors of Nottingham, held at the sign of the King of the French, on Tuesday, August 10th, 1847, it was unanimously resolved:—'That we do most respectfully decline to accept the present of money to the Committee of the Non-Electors of Nottingham, made by your friend, and mentioned by yourself in the last week's Northern Star. We consider we are amply repaid in the never-to-be-forgotten, yet astounding fact, that we have conquered.'

I remain, yours, &c.
On behalf of the Committee,
D. C. Gregory.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

Read that, ye five pound hucksters of Conciliation Hall; read that, ye drivelling Repeal candidates, who qualify yourselves as representatives by the payment of five pounds to traffickers in their country's liberty. Gentlemen, who have written and signed that letter, my thanks are but a poor tribute to offer to your patriotism; your noble self-denial adds immeasurably to the virtue of Chartism; your virtuous devotion must cause sycophants to blush.

Ever your faithful friend and uncompromising advocate,
Feargus O'Connor.

THE NEWTON MEETING.

Perhaps such a gathering as that assembled on the Race Ground at Newton in Lancashire, upon Sunday last, a day when those living in the smoke for the week, are naturally anxious to betake themselves to recreation and amusement, is unparalleled in the history of agitation. Thousands and tens of thousands of orderly and enthusiastic disciples of a persecuted cause, then assembled on a wild heath, desolate and unpeopled, save when the sports of the aristocracy lead to the congregation of the idle. It is in truth a theme to dwell upon, a subject to reflect upon, when mighty masses come 20, 30, and 40 miles, to prove their devotion to a cause which it was once treason to love, and death to defend. Sunday, however, was a great day for England and Chartism. As special trains from Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham added their tributary streams to the mountain gathering, every road was blocked with every description of conveyance, while for miles the footways were thronged with pedestrians—men and women—wending their way to the Chartist standard The heath was alive, and the only solitary thing in view was the stand-house, only open for gamblers, but closed against those who might have witnessed the cheering race of progression, wherein the several competitors were impelled by the whip of persecution, and the spur of oppression. It was a glorious sight—in the cabinet there was wisdom, in the field there was enthusiasm, As early as nine o'clock, thirt delegates representing all the districts of South Lancashire, had assembled to arrange the preliminaries. At 11, Mr O'Connor arrived from Lowbands, and was welcomed with a deafening cheer. At one, Mr Roberts, the chairman, arrived, and was greeted with a similar salute. At half-past the proceedings commenced, when the Chairman opened the business with an admirable and soul-stirring address. Daniel Donovan followed, proposing "The Charter and no Surrender," as the first resolution, with a recommendation to hold a Chartist Convention, and be prepared with a Chartist petition to meet the next parliament, and made a powerful and impressive speech. Mr Candelet ably seconded it, and Mr O'Connor supported it. Mr Jones of Liverpool followed with a resolution for the application of the Land to national purposes, as one of the best means of remedying the grievances of the country; and his namesake from the same place followed in an eloquent strain; then Richard Pilling, the FATHER OF THE MOVEMENT, moved a resolution pledging the meeting to persevere in a demand for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, all of which were carried unanimously, and amid thunders of applause; and at five o'clock the several streams returned to their several homes, to bear the country's resolution back to their several towns. We cannot be expected to furnish a more extensive report, while we cheerfully refer our readers to the *Manchester Times*, whose reporter, during the whole time of the meeting, was actively engaged in taking notes; all, herefore, who are anxious to see a copious report, will purchase that paper, and as a return of favours, and as a sure means of enlisting the press in our behalf, we would recommend those that are able, to purchase an extra number of the *Manchester Times*, and send it to a friend. As far as we are concerned, we are quite satisfied to divide our circulation, now becoming extensive, with our brethren of the press who have the manliness and the courage to be foremost in that cause, which the whole press of the country must ere long compete in, as it is folly to deny the fact that Chartism is becoming the fashionable, the all absorbing *ism* of the day, thanks to the indomitable martyrs of 1839, '40, and '42, whose courage was wetted by persecution.

Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall;
The People's Charter and No Surrender!

We give the following account from the *Daily News*:—

Chartist Sunday Camp Meeting.—The Chartists of South Lancashire had a large camp-meeting on Sunday, on the common at Newton-in-Makerfield, sometimes called Newton-in-the-Willows, half-way between Manchester and Liverpool, being about sixteen miles from each of those towns, and also nearly equi-distant from the smaller towns of Wigan and Warrington; the former being about se

Home News.

England.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE PROPOSED DINNER TO SIR R. PEEL.—A special, but not private, meeting of the members of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, to consider the propriety of evincing their sense of the state services rendered to his country by Sir R. Peel, by an opportunity for such an expression of feeling being likely to arise in consequence of the right hon. baronet's visit to Wynyard, next week, to be present at the marriage of the Earl of Portarlington and Ladyady Alexandrina Vane.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND SHIP BUILDING TRADE.—By a parliamentary paper, we find that the number of ships built in the port of Sunderland, and the amount of their tonnage was in 1843, 84 ships, 20,355 tons; in 1844 844. 116 ships, 29 542 tons; in 1845, 139 ships, 38,038,017 tons; in 1846, 151 ships, 43,937 tons. It will till thus be seen that both as to number and tonnage, 1846 nearly doubles 1843.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Sunday morning, as the the train from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was was starting from the Scotswood station, two men imprudently jumped upon the steps of one of the carriages, and after riding over the bridge, one of them jumped off, and fell on the opposite line. Before, however, he could recover himself another train, from Blayton, came up, and the iron plough in front of the wheels swept him off the line, by which his life was so fortunately preserved. The man immediately got up, and walked deliberately away.

LANCASHIRE.

RE-REPRESENTATION OF WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Hon. G. P. P. VILLIERS, who has had a double return—being rejected for South-Lancashire and Wolverhampton—has addressed the constituency of the latter place, expressing his intention to abide by the decision of the Wolverhampton electors. They have accordingly met, but have come to no definite determination; leaving the question to be decided by a general meeting of the electors, which will shortly be held. Mr Roebuck visited the town last week, and there seems every reason to believe that, should the electors decide on resigning Mr Villiers to South-Lancashire, Mr Roebuck will be the future member for Wolverhampton.

YORKSHIRE.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—A few days ago, Joseph Robson, a lunatic, confined in the Holbeck Workhouse, committed a murderous assault upon two aged paupers named Samuel Gibson and Thomas Cooper, inmates of the same place. It appears that Robson was not considered a dangerous lunatic, and although his conduct upon one or two occasions, when excited, had been rather violent, yet it was not thought necessary to remove him to an asylum. On the same day, he was placed in the 'spinning room,' and the two aged paupers, Gibson and Cooper, were appointed to watch over him, in order to prevent his setting fire to anything. Robson appeared quiet, and after the old men had been with him some time, and apprehending no danger, they fell asleep in their chairs. Soon after the lunatic seized a fire shovel in the room, and commenced a most murderous assault upon the sleeping men, inflicting a number of wounds of a frightful nature upon their heads and faces. Cooper, in protecting his head, received a blow from the shovel upon his right hand, the second finger of which was broken in so serious a manner that it had to be amputated at the lowest joint, and some of the bones of the hand removed. Before Robson could be secured, he cut his throat—inflicting a frightful gash, and stabbed himself in several places in the breast and arms, with a knife that he had borrowed, before the attack, from Gibson. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and the three men were removed to the Leeds Infirmary, and although the injuries they have received are of a very serious nature, it is not expected that any of them will prove fatal.—*Leeds Mercury.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

ROBBERY.—A daring and atrocious robbery was committed last week at Birmingham, on the premises of Mr St Losky, a cigar merchant. Mr St Losky slept in the room immediately behind the shop. He retired to rest about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday night, and fell asleep. About one in the morning he was disturbed by a noise in the shop, and on calling out was immediately seized by the throat by a man, whose figure he could discern by the feeble light which proceeded from the back window. Mr St Losky grappled with his antagonist, and both fell to the floor. Both parties cried aloud for assistance, when a companion of the burglar rendered aid. Mr St Losky, by strangulation and heavy blows inflicted on the head, was unable to offer any further resistance to the violence of his assailants. The miscreants, as it is supposed, conceiving murder was committed, and that the cries of Mr St Losky had aroused some of the neighbours, made their escape through the back door. After some time Mr St Losky was enabled to make his way to the front door, and the police, when all was over, having arrived, the premises were searched. It was then ascertained that the burglars had packed up two carpet bags of cigars, ready for carrying off; and that they had succeeded in possessing themselves of about £30 in cash, with which for a time they had escaped. Mr St Losky's person presented a frightful object. His head was dreadfully cut, and his nightshirt saturated with blood. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital. It appears clear that the burglars were parties above the usual run of such characters. They left behind their cloth boots, of genteel make, French hats, one of which was dressed with mourning crape, and two jackets, all of which were in excellent condition. Mr St Losky imagines he has several times seen the men in his shop, but the police have not yet obtained sufficient clue for their apprehension.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF MONEY.—Upon the arrival of the 7 45 p.m. train from London at the Rugby station, on Tuesday night, the inspecting officer found a small carpet bag in one of the compartments of a carriage; noticing that there appeared to be no owner for it, the officer took charge of the bag, and made inquiries at the several carriages forming the train whether it belonged to any of the passengers, but no claimant appeared, and the bag was consequently opened in the presence of Mr Grew, the station-master, when, greatly to the astonishment of the officials, a packet of sovereigns was found amongst the contents, amounting to £270 in value. Mr Grew immediately had the bag tied up, sealed, and deposited in the desk, where it remained till the arrival of the 8 45 p.m. train, when a claimant appeared for the property, which was delivered into his hands upon his giving a description of the bag and its contents. It appeared that the person to whom the property belonged had taken a ticket at the Euston Station, and had his bag placed in the seat in the carriage where it was so fortunately found, but missing the train by some oversight he followed in the next, and was agreeably surprised at finding that the railway officials had taken better care of his bag than he had himself. His gratitude, however, was not particularly overpowering, the only observation he made being 'It's all right, thank you; had I lost it I should have been ruined;' after which he made his exit.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Railway Inn, Rugby, before Mr G. C. Greenway, on the body of G. Cousins, lately in the employ of the Midland Railway Company. On Friday the deceased was standing on the footplate of an engine which was moved along the rails between 30 and 40 yards, previous to shutting on to a side line. No one saw the deceased fall, but after the engine had been stopped, his body was found entangled among the machinery, his head being between the connecting rod and the wheels, and his right arm and both legs between the spokes. There was a fracture on the head, his neck was dislocated, his arm crushed, and both legs broken in two or three places. It was impossible to extricate him without putting the engine in motion, when the deceased fell from between the wheels. He was quite dead, and was removed to Mr Dudley's, the Railway Inn. Some other evidence having been heard, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM. — STATE OF TRADE. — Misfortune presses very heavily upon Nottingham. The long-continued depression of trade is producing its effects. We are grieved to state that one of the first magnates in the town, and several others who have been looked upon as men of wealth and substance, are labouring under difficulties and embarrassments, the issue of which, it is feared, will involve many more in the whirlpool of insolvency. The events of the last few days have spread surprise in many circles, and will be most disastrous in their effects.—*Nottingham Review.*

BERKSHIRE.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Last week Mr Henry Lenauer, a travelling jeweller, was killed on this line under the following circumstances. He arrived at the Challow Marsh Bridge Crossing, at the time when the afternoon down express train from Paddington was coming at a rate of 60 miles an hour. Some persons who were standing near called out to the deceased to stop until the train had passed, but he took no notice, and attempted to cross the rails. In an instant the engine caught him, and his body was hurled to a distance, and falling on the rails the whole train passed over him. He was literally cut to pieces, and the fragments were scattered in all directions. On the train reaching the Farringdon-road station the engine-driver gave information to Mr Steven, the superintendent of that station, who immediately proceeded with a pilot engine to the spot, and, collecting the remains, conveyed them back to the station. The deceased carried a box on his back, which contained upwards of £300 worth of jewellery. At the inquest, it was proved by a respectable farmer, who had bought a watch of the deceased only an hour before his death, that he was perfectly sober; and the engine-driver stated he saw the deceased some distance from the crossing, when he opened the alarm whistle, and did all he could to prevent the accident, but it was impossible to stop the train in time. The jury returned the following verdict:—'We say that the deceased met with his death by being struck by the engine of an express train, while crossing the railway, and that no blame whatever attaches to the driver of the engine. We are, however, of opinion that the Great Western Railway Company ought to station a policeman at the gate where the accident happened, there being a public road across the line for both carriages and horses.'

KENT.

A THIEVES' TRICK.—A market gardener, named Amos, living at Gravesend, was last week robbed of between £40 and £50 under the following circumstances:—Two well-dressed men had called at his shop under various pretences, and, on the day of the robbery, they looked in during his absence, and begged to be allowed to write a letter. Mrs Amos showed them into a parlour adjoining the sitting-room, where they stayed a short time. Just as they were leaving, the servant told her mistress the drawer in the bedroom was open. Mrs Amos, knowing that to be the depositary of the cash, ran to the room and found a bunch of skeleton keys, with which the visitors had unlocked the drawer, and of course, the cash had vanished. The thieves, who are supposed to be the same parties who stole a large sum of money from a public-house in the neighbourhood, got clear off, although the police were instantly on the spot.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—A grain of wheat, taken from an Egyptian mummy, having been sown this year in the garden of Mr Cutbush, of the *Gazette* Office, Maidstone, has produced no less than sixty-six ears.

SUSSEX.

MORE SUFFOCATION BY FOUL AIR.—Last week the neighbourhood of Russell-street, Brighton, was alarmed by the report that two men were suffocated whilst removing some night soil. The report proved to be too true, and the two unfortunate persons, whose names were Good and Smart, were taken out of the soil quite dead. A third person was dragged out in a state of unconsciousness, and a moment more would have been fatal to him, but he has recovered. The deceased have each left a wife and family, who were entirely dependent upon them for support.

WERT LIKE A WHALE.—As a man, named Jeffries, was poaching fish in Sidlesham mill-pond, he attempted to pull a sole through the meshes of the net with his teeth, when the fish darted into his mouth and throat, and before assistance could be rendered he was a corpse. Verdict 'Accident death.'

SIGNS OF THE TIMES, JENNY LIND AT BRIGHTON.—The 'Swedish' nightingale sang on Monday at a concert given by Mr Wright at the Town-hall. One-third of the large room was appropriated for reserved seats at two guineas each, one-third at a guinea and a half, and the remainder at one guinea. The room was completely filled, and the concert must have realised about 1,000 guineas. An adjoining room, from which scarcely a sight of the orchestra could be obtained, was nearly filled by 300 persons, at a reduced price. Persons from London, Chichester, Hythe, Portsmouth, Sandgate, Ryde, Cowes, Erith, Bedford, and even from Dieppe, were present at the concert.

HAMPSHIRE.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLE.—As the Earl of Wilton and a party of his lordship's friends were coming up the Solent, on their way to Cowes from a short cruise, owing to some cause not yet well understood, his splendid yacht, the Xarifa, ran on a ledge of rocks near Sconce Point. Fortunately it is calm weather, or her chances of recovery would be small. Returning home to Cowes by land, mishaps still pursued the noble earl, as his carriage was overturned, and himself and friends thrown out. No serious injury was sustained by any individual of the party, which included the Countess of Wilton, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Lady Chesterford, the Marquis of Aylesbury, and Lord Stanhope.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

STOPPING A RAILWAY TRAIN.—As the down train leaving Bath at 2 50 p.m., was proceeding towards Bristol last week, two men standing on a bank on the side of the line, a short distance from the Twerton tunnel, hailed the engine driver by waving a red handkerchief on the top of a stick. The red colour being used as a dangerous signal on the railway, the driver immediately reversed the engine, thinking he was likely to meet with some obstacle by proceeding further; and, having stopped the train, gave information to the guard of the circumstance. The guard accordingly asked the parties what they meant by the interruption; when one of them said they had no money, and wanted a lift to Bristol. Being now awake to the hoax, the guard humoured their object by giving them a seat in his own box, at the same time mentally regarding them as having, by their conduct, forfeited 'the liberty of the subject,' and become his prisoner passengers, while they, in happy ignorance, congratulated themselves on their cheap trip. On the arrival of the train at the Bristol station, they were handed over to the care of Burton, police superintendent of the line, and brought before the magistrates on a charge of infringing a clause in the company's act of parliament, whereby they had rendered themselves liable to a penalty. One of them is an Irishman, named Quasick, and the other is named Thomas. Evidence to the above effect having been given, they were each fined 40s. and costs, and in default of payment committed for one month each.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH.

The National Association for Excise Reform having been charged with meditating 'the repeal of the duties which are at present levied on articles of home produce,' have issued a declaration denying that this is their object, and asserting that their efforts, as originally announced, are to be directed to 'the attaining of complete freedom for all excise traders (with a due regard to the collection of the revenue,) so that those whose trades and occupations are at present fettered by the excise laws, may carry on their business as free from government interference as their brother traders who are not subject to excise restrictions at all.'

Monster railway trips are at present the order of the day. Another cheap excursion to London is to be made in a few weeks, and for the gratification of the Londoners, arrangements are said to have commenced for a Scotch tour, which is to include the original Highland route of the Queen.

Some complaints have been made as to the large balance in hand of the Edinburgh section of the Highland Relief Committee. Lately it was £85,000, but that included some sums not remitted; by last return the balance in bank was £45,000.

POTATO CROP IN SCOTLAND.—Although the present appearance of this crop is healthy, and promises an abundant return, there is still so much uncertainty as to the ultimate soundness of the root, that hitherto few sales have been effected, or, indeed, have been offered to the public. At a roup of growing crop near Methven, last week, a trial was made of one field, and the result showed that confidence predominates over apprehension, for the whole was sold off, and brought from £25 to £27 per acre. This fully exceeds the price of 1845, which was the highest ever known here. There are, unfortunately, but few who will benefit by it; as, on most farms, the breadth planted does not exceed five acres. In several cases the farmer has divided the risk with the speculator; the one supplying the manure and the labour, and the other the seed; and halving the net proceeds. There are two exceptions to this characteristic caution on the part of the agriculturists in this quarter—one in Strathmore, who has forty acres under potato crop at his own risk, and another in the Carse, with nearly fifty.—*Perthshire Courier.*

Ireland.

DUBLIN.

ELOPEMENT.—Within the last week considerable excitement was caused in fashionable circles in the city, in consequence of the elopement of a young married lady with an officer belonging to an infantry regiment stationed in Dublin. The names of the parties, to prevent further pain on such a subject, are for the present withheld. The injured husband is the son of a lady whose poetic talents have given her name a high place in English literature. It is said that up to a recent period the parties lived on the most affectionate terms; but that as the lady seemed to have a particular liking for the 'red coat,' several billets were exchanged, interviews took place, and the lady (so report goes), in the absence of her husband, spent a good deal of her time in the officer's company. A few days since she eloped with him—the affair soon became known, and it is said the injured husband, by the advice of his friends, has not as yet decided on taking any step in the matter. The whereabouts of the fugitives is not at present spoken of. The lady, who resided in a fashionable street at the north side of the city, is described as 'young and very handsome.' It was whispered yesterday that next term may reveal something regarding this unpleasant affair.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday. Mr J. A. O'Neill (the unsuccessful candidate for Kildare) presided. The chairman, in an address of considerable length, vindicated his character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it during the recent election, and attributed his defeat to the alliance of the Whigs with the Tories of the county, combined with intimidation, which had been extensively practised. Mr J. P. Somers, M.P., Rev. G. Doyle, P.P., and others having addressed the meeting, Mr John Reynolds, M.P., addressed the meeting at some length, and handled rather strongly Mr Gregory's want of punctuality in paying the Sheriff his share of the expenses, whilst he insisted (through his agent) in that functionary not putting him (Mr Reynolds) in nomination till he lodged his share of the contingent. Mr John O'Connell having addressed the meeting at some length, the rent for the week was announced to be £59.

THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.

A letter from Mr Smith O'Brien has been received in Limerick, announcing his determination to accept the honour which had been conferred on him in his absence, and take his seat in the House of Commons on the opening of the new Parliament.

PIRACY.—A party of men contrived to board a trading vessel off Achill-head, and were in the act of plundering her, when surprised by her Majesty's steamer the Dasher. The plunderers were, of course, ordered to desist, when, instead of complying, a piece of iron was flung by one of them, which knocked off the cap of a pistol in the hands of an officer belonging to the Dasher. The marines then fired, and we understand that one man was shot dead, one wounded, and five made prisoners.—*Tyrawley Herald.*

Central Criminal Court.

SENDING A THREATENING LETTER.—Henry Joseph Killerby, 18, compositor, was indicted for feloniously sending a letter, threatening to murder Elizabeth Spriggs. The prisoner was tried in this court about eighteen months ago upon a charge of feloniously attempting to administer poison to a person named Clouter, by sending a quantity of oxalic acid in a letter to her, and upon that occasion it appeared that a great deal of alarm and excitement had been excited in Southwark, in consequence of a number of letters, all containing poison, having been sent to other persons. Upon that occasion the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and it appeared that very soon after he obtained his liberty he sent a letter to the mother of the prosecutor, in which he made a distinct declaration that he would murder her daughter, and that she should be in her grave before two months expired. When the prisoner was apprehended, he admitted having written the letter, but said he did not mean any harm. The defence set up for the prisoner was the same as on the former occasion, that his mind had been perverted by reading romances and extravagant tales published in some of the cheap periodicals, and that he was merely desirous of being considered a hero, or at all events a very extraordinary person, and that he was not actuated by any real intention to injure the prosecutrix. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. The Recorder said that he considered this a very proper case to carry into effect the provisions of the act of parliament passed in the last session, which gave the court the power to inflict a punishment of a particular kind, which had been found very effectual in repressing another offence that had caused great public excitement, for offences of this description. It was all very well for the prisoner to say that he did not really intend to hurt the prosecutrix, but there could be no doubt that the receipt of such a letter was calculated to occasion great terror and alarm, particularly when it was recollected that the prisoner had not scrupled to make use of a deadly poison upon another occasion, and it was very necessary that such proceedings should be put a stop to. He then sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for twelve months, and during that period to be once publicly whipped. Though he might have fancied he had acted like a hero, he would find all his heroism end in a whipping at the cart's tail.

ROBBERY AT MOSES AND SONS'.—James Barrymore, 28, once in the police force, and Mary Ann Barrymore, his sister, were jointly indicted, the former for stealing, and the other for receiving as stolen, 50 waistcoats, 50 silk handkerchiefs, and other goods, the property of Messrs Moses, tailors, to whom the male prisoner was servant. The male prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation; the female was acquitted.

ROBBERY AT LORD HARRINGTON'S.—Matthew Roach and Wm. Wiltshire, were indicted for stealing a gold watch, five candlesticks, and a quantity of plate, value nearly £100, the property of the Earl of Harrington, in his dwelling house. The commission of the robbery on the 12th ult. was proved, and it was shown that on the same day the prisoners were employed as sweeps in the house in Whitehall-gardens. The defence was rested upon the question of identity, which the jury decided against the prisoners. The court passed upon each a sentence of seven years' transportation. Wiltshire most solemnly protested his innocence. He utterly denied all knowledge of the transaction. He refused to be removed from the dock, and so great was the resistance he offered, that it required four turnkeys to carry him away; his cries were heard from one end of Newgate to the other.

THREATENING LETTERS WITH INTENT TO EXTORT MONEY.—John King, 44, was indicted for feloniously delivering to Eliza Lynn a letter, demanding money with menaces. The prosecutrix was a young lady of high respectability, and in the course of literary pursuits, she was a visitor at the reading room of the British Museum, where the prisoner was engaged in a subordinate situation, and on the 11th of August, as she was entering the reading room, the prisoner handed her a letter, which contained insinuations of a most offensive and disgraceful character, and demanded £5 as the price of his refraining from making the circumstances alluded to known to her friends. The prosecutrix indignantly treated the proposition, and immediately communicated the circumstance to the authorities of the museum and to her friends.—Mr Ballantine, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, admitted the utter groundlessness of the insinuations suggested against the character of Miss Lynn, and said he had no doubt that she was a young lady of high character, and deserved and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew her; but he submitted to the jury that the specific charges, or rather insinuations, contained in the letter did not amount to the offence contemplated by the statute.—The Recorder summed up the case, and the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.—The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the enormity of the prisoner's conduct in attacking a respectable young lady in such a base and unmanly manner, and said the prosecutrix deserved great credit for her firmness in taking the necessary steps to have the matter investigated. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. — Charles Rollins, 22, was indicted for assaulting Myers Levi, with intent to rob him. On the 4th August the prisoner went into the shop of Mr Jacobson, a jeweller, in Oxford-street, and wished the prosecutor, who was the shopman, to bring some gold watches to the Boar and Castle Inn to show to his father. The prosecutor, accordingly accompanied him, and the prisoner asked him to go to the room where he said his father was, and, as they were going through the door, the prisoner struck him three violent blows on the head with a life-preserver, and at the same instant endeavoured to snatch the watches from him. The prosecutor, however, prevented him from doing so, and called out 'Murder,' and seized hold of the prisoner, who was eventually secured. It appeared that on the same morning the prisoner had gone to the Boar and Castle, and engaged two rooms, one for himself, and another for a friend, and he then went out and returned with the prosecutor, the whole proceeding being evidently a deliberate plan of robbery and violence: The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he was nearly frantic at the time from distress and disappointment, and he did not know what he did. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Glisson was indicted for a robbery on Sarah Barnes, and taking from her person on the public highway a purse containing a £5 note, a cheque for £9 and some gold and silver coins. The robbery took place in the Walworth-road, about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 13th of July. Three men were concerned, but they all got away. Next morning, as soon as the doors were open, the prisoner presented the cheque at Messrs Weston and Young's Bank, in the Borough; and Mrs Barnes being there recognised him as one of the robbers, and he was given into custody. Before the magistrate, the prisoner adduced evidence to establish an alibi, and the magistrate dismissed the charge. The prosecutrix thereupon preferred a bill before the grand jury at the Old Bailey, and on its being found, the prisoner was arrested.—Mr Parry very ably addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and said that his client had actually received the cheque in payment of a debt, and he (prisoner) had given the balance in cash. He contended that Mrs Barnes might be mistaken as to the person of the prisoner. The evidence to prove the alibi was then given. Several persons swore that from 10 o'clock till 12 on the night in question the prisoner was at a beer-shop, some distance from the spot where Mrs Barnes was robbed. Several persons (one of whom came from Bath on purpose) gave the prisoner a very good character. He was the keeper of a coffee-shop in Tower-street, Borough.—The Common Serjeant put it to the jury whether they could believe the prisoner's witnesses in preference to the positive manner in which Mrs Barnes swore to the prisoner's person. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence, seven years' transportation.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr William Baker, at the Union Flag public-house, Whitechapel, respecting the death of William Currey, aged sixty-one years, a tailor, who died on Saturday, from injuries received in an affray with a man unknown. From the evidence of Thomas Peer, a bookbinder, it appeared that on the 7th instant deceased was walking down Osborn-street, Whitechapel, when a man dressed like a cowkeeper, contrived to fasten a quarrel upon him, and while so engaged, several more came up, and attempted to rob him. Deceased resisted, and in the scuffle was struck and thrown heavily to the ground. He died on the following Saturday, and the medical witness stated that death was caused by extravasation of blood on the brain, produced by external injuries. The inquiry was adjourned for the purpose of affording the police an opportunity of discovering the ruffians.

The King of Sweden has convoked the diet of that kingdom for the 15th of November, and a bill for the reform of the national representation will be the first measure submitted to it.

There has been this year an exhibition of paintings at Hobart Town.

MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN BY HER HUSBAND.

The details of this domestic tragedy, and the innumerable rumours to which it has given birth, fill the columns of all the Paris journals. Wednesday was devoted to the examination of the premises, and of the state of the corpse; to the seizure of articles likely to lead to the discovery of the criminal; to investigations in the hotel, and particularly in the apartments of the Duke de Praslin; and to the examination by medical men of his person. Thursday the examination was resumed, whilst the embalmment of the body took place, under the direction of M. Grannal. Two of the clergy of the church of Madeleine had prayed by the corpse all night. From the very first moment at which the officers of justice arrived in the hotel, a very grave fact was noticed. The apartments occupied by the duke and duchess are situated on the ground floor; by an antechamber opening on the flight of steps, there is a communication at the left with the boudoir, then with the duchess's bedroom; at the right a little room precedes the bedroom of the duke, which touches the walls of the Elysee Bourbon. In examining the floor it was discovered that a bloody trace marked the passage from the bedroom of the duchess to that of the duke. At the same time there was received the testimony of a domestic, who, attracted by the cries of the *femme-de chambre*, had, after useless efforts to open the door of the duchess's bedroom, gone round the hotel in order to attempt to arrive in time to render assistance to his unfortunate mistress, by entering at one of the windows opening on the garden. The domestic declared that at the moment at which he arrived in the garden, he perceived a man of the height and appearance of the duke, who, hearing the noise of his footsteps, withdrew suddenly into the interior of the bedroom, abruptly quitting one of the windows which he had just opened, in order, without doubt, to make it be believed that it was by that issue that the murderer had obtained entrance. Among the objects found in the chamber, in which everything, as we have said, was in disorder, was a pistol loaded with balls, and bearing a percussion cap. This pistol, which has been recognised as belonging to the Duke de Praslin, was not only stained with the blood into which it had fallen, but it bore on the butt-end fragments of flesh, and on the face and skull of the victim there was found the trace of blows which retained the marks of the arabesques and hollow chiselings which had been executed by the workmen. In presence of such indications, orders were obliged to be given that the Duke de Praslin should be kept in view, and the magistrates, after receiving from him his declaration as information, addressed questions to him of which the form and gravity were of a nature to make him understand that it was henceforth not merely as a witness that he was called on for explanations. At the same time a perquisition was made in a private lodging, where papers calculated to establish grave charges were seized, and where it was at the same time discovered that papers and objects of which the nature could not be recognised had been quite recently destroyed by fire. On the clothes which the duke wore there were numerous stains of blood, which, however, he said he had received in his contact with the body of the unhappy duchess, which he had pressed in his arms on arriving in her apartment at the moment of the discovery of the crime. It was also established that the hair found between the fingers of the duchess, and in the pool of blood in which her body lay, was precisely of the same colour and the same length as that of her husband. The attitude of the duke during these painful investigations of justice presented, it is stated, a singular contrast with what it ordinarily was. Small in stature, nervous, energetic, proud, and of extreme irascibility, he could not till then support a contradiction, and would have considered a question an offence; but now he was cast down, depressed, and unable to find a word to protest against the horrible suspicion which seemed to rest upon him. The material facts once ascertained, it remained to seek what cause could have drawn into crime the man who seemed to be designated as the author of it by so many horrible circumstances: It was ascertained that relations of culpable intimacy existed between him and a young lady, Mdlle. de Luzy, who, after having occupied during six years the situation of governess of the young children of the Duchess de Praslin, had about a month ago, been dismissed by the duchess after some rather violent scenes, which, however, did not prevent the duchess from giving her a pension for life. A summons to appear was issued against this lady, who is aged 29, and who since leaving the Hotel Sebastiani had placed herself in a young ladies' school. It was ascertained from the declarations of the Duke de Praslin himself, that on arriving from his country seat, with the duchess, who came in the same carriage with him, he had gone to pay a visit to Mdlle de Luzy, before entering his hotel. It was consequently important to examine her without delay, but the commissary of police, to whom the summons was entrusted, did not find her at her residence, and it was only a little later that he succeeded in finding her at the residence of one of her friends in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. When brought before the magistrates she underwent a long interrogatory, at the end of which she was conveyed to the Conciergerie, and placed in secret confinement. As to the Duke de Praslin, he has been, since the moment at which the crime was discovered, kept confined in his bed-chamber, and, according to the orders of the prefect of police, the chief of the secret police has not left him for an instant. The Duke de Praslin has fallen into such a state of prostration, that such serious fears were felt respecting his health as to cause his medical attendant, M. Louis, to be sent for, who, among other things, prescribed him a bath. In the investigation it was ascertained that the duke must have placed himself in bed, although he was completely dressed at the moment at which he arrived after the door of the duchess's bed-chamber had been broken open by the domestics. His bed, in fact, was in disorder. In spite of all the search that has been made, it has been impossible, up to this moment, to discover the sharp instrument with which the wounds of the duchess were inflicted. In the drawer of a bureau, in a cabinet adjoining the bedroom of the duke, was found the handle of a poniard, stained with blood, the blade of which appeared to have been broken off in the struggle.

On being interrogated as to his being in possession of this fragment of a weapon of which he had evidently made use, the Duke declared that he could not give any explanation of the circumstance.

The Duke de Praslin was removed from the Hotel Sebastiani to the prison of the Luxembourg very early on Saturday morning. He was in a private carriage, accompanied by the chief of the police de surete, followed by two hackney coaches, in which were the examining magistrates and the commissaries of police. It is stated that the duke, before his removal, confessed his guilt to a relation of the family. A couteau de chasse, with which the murder is supposed to have been committed, and several napkins, have been found in a cesspool.

After his removal to prison, he attempted to commit suicide, but failed. The vials were found in his bedroom, one containing nitric acid, another a white powder which has not yet been analysed, and the third had contained the laudanum swallowed by the duke in the hope of putting an end to his existence. Every means are now taken to prevent a recurrence of these attempts. The agents of the police never leave the room where the duke is confined. He is still in a very dangerous state in consequence of the laudanum.

The *Presse* says:—

'By the side of the duke was a pistol loaded with ball; but no one knows for what object it was charged, or if he intended using it against his wife. In this last hypothesis, he did not dare to do so, on account of the noise of the report. He certainly struck his wife with the but-end, to finish her, as has been proved. When interrogated on the point, he replied that he desired to defend his wife against a murderer; but on its being represented to him that there was no trace left of the flight of this mysterious murderer, he remained silent, and hid his head in his hands. The duke is embarrassed to explain away the scratches which are perceptible on his right hand, as well as the contusion on the leg. It is generally believed that, as the duchess was able to ring, she was first struck in bed, during her sleep, but that it was after she had quitted the bed that the decisive blows were given. The hairs left in the hands of the victim, or fallen in the struggle, were brought together by M Orfila. At first it was supposed that the hair in the duchess's hand, and those on the ground, fixed to the floor by the dried blood, were of a different colour, but when M. Orfila had washed them, it was evident that they belonged to the same person and the idea of different persons being engaged in the matter was laid aside. This hair, besides, is altogether similar to that of the husband. Some water tinged with blood was found in a basin. The interrogatory of the duke has as yet furnished no information respecting the crime. He declares that he knows nothing of the guilty party. The governess is of Italian origin, and belongs to a noble family. Her name is De Luzzi (Laure), and not De Luzy. She is still kept apart at the Conciergerie. She allows that she was much moved and annoyed at being obliged to quit the duke's family, and separated from the young ladies whose education she had superintended. She explains in this way the language of a letter written by her to the Duke de Praslin, and seized amongst his papers. What is certain is, that the duchess took offence at the intercourse subsisting between the governess and him, and without a high intervention would have demanded a regular separation. The duke, yielding to prudent advice, consented to the governess being sent away; and the duchess, in acknowledgement of this concession, settled on her a pension for life. It is said that some of the royal family interfered recently to reconcile the duke and duchess. The King, the Queen, and particularly Madame Adelaide, had a great affection for the duchess. The duke, who had been an intimate friend of the Duke of Orleans, was intimate also with the Duke de Nemours, who invited him to all his hunting excursions. They thought the duke and duchess reconciled since Mdlle de Luzzi's departure. Marshal Sebastiani, it is said, intended to set out for Corsica only when assured that his daughter was reconciled to her husband. The rumour prevails that letters have been seized at Luzzi's which prove her influence over the duke and their illicit intercourse. It is difficult to suppose that she is not compromised in the dreadful charge hanging over the duke. It is also said that a warrant was issued against another mistress of the duke's, residing in the Rue de Varennes, but who was not found at her residence.'

La Patrie gives the following as the probable facts of the case:—

During the morning of the 18th, the sagacity of the police having once determined upon whom their suspicions were to fall, they in a measure evoked the tragical scene that had taken place between four and five o'clock; and, the apartment having been examined, it is supposed, from the traces of blood, the state of the furniture, and the direction and shape of the wounds, that the tragical event was perpetrated as follows:—The Duchess's bed-chamber was lit by a faint night-lamp. The murderer entered quietly, and, armed with a knife, he reached the bed where the Duchess was lying half asleep. The first blow was thus directed to the neck of the victim, who instantly put her hands to her neck. The murderer then repeated the stroke, and the instrument inflicted a wound on the little finger of Madame de Praslin's right hand. He continued; Madame de Praslin sprang from her bed, half fainting, and attempted to seize the bell rope, which she could not at first reach, and two marks of a bloody hand are impressed on the hangings of the wall near the bell-rope. At last she managed to ring the bell. The monster then, seeing that his blows had failed to produce immediate death, repeated them with savage ferocity; a struggle, hand to hand, took place between him and his unfortunate wife, who was strong, and whose strength must have been considerably increased by despair, and the last thoughts of her father, her children, and of the life that she would not readily part with. She threw down furniture to make a noise, she opposed to the blows, when the ruffian struck at hazard, several objects which bear traces of the weapon; and finally, overcome by such violent efforts, she slipped and fell in her blood under the last blows of her murderer, whose weapon had broken in the struggle, and who despatched his victim by striking her with the stock of a pistol. At this moment, probably, a knock was heard at the door, and Madame de Praslin uttered the groan which preceded the rattles of death. When the servants entered, the Duchess was no longer able to speak or make any signs; but her eyes were still open, staring, and wild. She was conveyed to her bed; but life was rapidly sinking, and the consciousness of what was taking place about her appeared to have completely vanished.

The Duke de Choiseul-Praslin, whose name at this moment excites so sad a sensation, is the chief of the third branch of the ducal house of Choiseul, and the only member of it remaining—the last Duke de Choiseul of the second branch, who died when governor of the Louvre, having left no male issue. The Duke de Praslin was born in 1804, and is consequently in his 43rd year. In 1825, he married Fanny, daughter of Horace Sebastiani, now marshal of France, and of Antoinette Frangoise Jeanne de Coigny, who died young, and who was the cousin of the *jeune captive* immortalised by the poet Andre Chenier. By this marriage there are nine children—viz., six daughters and three sons. He is the owner of the chateau and grounds of Vaux, near Melun, where he is said to have expended two millions of francs in repairs and embellishments, restoring it to its magnificence in the time of its former owner, Fouquet. The late duchess was cherished by the poor of the environs of Vaux, for her active and extensive benevolence. She was born at Constantinople during the residence of her father in that city as ambassador from the Court of France.

She 'did the honours' when her father, Marshal Sebastiani, was ambassador to the Court of London.

Madame de Praslin was his only child, and the consolation of his old age. She was the pride of her father; by the qualities which so eminently distinguished her, and by the virtues which made her so highly respected in the highest circles, whilst her charity caused her to be blessed by the wretched.

By the laws of France, peers can only be tried by their peers. The ordinance convoking the Chamber for that purpose, has been issued by the king, and all the preliminaries to a trial are in progress.

The subjoined details of the attempt of the duke to commit suicide, the circumstances connected with his removal to prison, &c., will be read with interest. They are from the *Gazettes des Tribunaux*:—

It is not known at what moment and in what manner he was able to make the attempt, but it appears that by the side of a phial, which contained nitric acid, there was found one which contained the laudanum. As soon as the first symptoms appeared, the most active measures were resorted to, and the strongest antidotes administered, and the most dangerous effects of the laudanum were thus paralysed, without being completely neutralised. Frequent vomitings took place, and M. de Praslin remained under the influence of a kind of stupor to which perhaps may be attributed the silent and dejected attitude which he preserved when under examination by the magistrates. The remedies applied by the medical men having somewhat restored the strength of the Duke de Praslin, it was thought that he might be removed from his hotel. The royal ordonnance for convoking the Court of Peers, having moreover reached Paris, Chancellor Pasquier, in order to put an end to a state of things which, although conformable to former precedents of the court, was not the less equivocal, of a peer, not under arrest, but yet *garde a vue*, determined to issue a warrant for the removal of the duke. On Saturday morning at four o'clock, one of the ushers of the Chamber of Peers repaired to the Hotel Sebastiani with his warrant; he was accompanied by Dr Andral, physician to the Chamber, who had several times during the last three days visited the duke, at the request of the Chancellor, to ascertain his state of health. The usher having been introduced into the room where the Duke de Praslin was in bed, Dr Andral, finding that the vomitings had ceased, and, although the patient was still in a state of great prostration, he might be removed without danger, informed him of the warrant that had been issued, and of the Court of Peers having been convoked. The duke received the communication without uttering a word, but made an effort to sit up in his bed, as if to indicate that he was ready to obey the injunctions of justice. His valet having dressed him, he was supported down stairs by two persons to the carriage of the Duke Decazes, which was in waiting, and assisted into it. M. Elouin, chief of the municipal police, Dr Andral, and the valet went in the carriage with the duke. M. Allard, chief of the police de surete, MM. Bruzelin and Fruy, commissaries of police, the usher of the Cham

Colonial and Foreign.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the ordinary semi-monthly despatch from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail, we have received intelligence from Calcutta to the 2nd, and Bombay to the 8th ult.

Great excitement was felt respecting the fate of the Cleopatra steamer, which left Bombay on the 7th April, bound for Singapore. She encountered a fearful hurricane of the 17th, 18th, and 19th, of March, and had not since been heard of.

We take the following summary of news from the 'Chandrel Hurkaru' of July 2nd:—

'There has been a revolution in Nepaul; but things have been too common in that country to admit of a mere quiet and bloodless change of rulers being looked on even as a nine days' wonder. The history of this event is briefly as follows:—The Maharajah, as our readers may remember, came some time ago to Benares, as much, perhaps, because it was inconvenient for him to stay at Katmandoo, where his wife was supreme, as for the purpose of performing his devotions in the sacred river. While staying at Benares some time, he left that place ostensibly for the purpose of returning to his capital. But it appears he never got further than to a place called Segowlee, in the British territories, near the frontier of Nepaul. Thence it seems he sent messengers to Katmandoo, calling on the army and the principal men of the country to imprison or slay the Minister Jung Bahadoor and all his family. At this the chiefs assembled, and after consultation came to the conclusion that his Majesty was not of sound mind. They accordingly determined to depose him and to place the heir-apparent on the throne. This resolution was immediately carried into effect, and a letter was sent to the old King signed by all the principal men, informing him of what had been done, recounting his misdeeds, censuring him for his withdrawal from his people and country, and reprobating his order for the destruction of a worthy man and an ancient family. The substitution of one King for another, thus quietly effected, will in no way affect the relations between the British Indian Government and that of Nepaul.

'From the Punjab we hear that the Governor-General, seeing that the people of Hazareh are not likely ever to submit quietly to the rule of Gholab Singh,

'From Cabul the latest news received is to about the middle of May. Dost Mahomed had returned from his campaign among the insurgent Ghilzies. His Highness seems to have incurred the displeasure of many of his chiefs, including his son, Wuzeer Akbar Khan, by his supposed leaning towards an alliance with the British. It appears that an affray had taken place between the Kussilbashes and the people of the towns-people, in which seventy or eighty men were killed and wounded. The result has not yet transpired.'

The *Calcutta Star* gives the following account of the depredations of the noted robber Beangur Singh:

'Beangur Singh, the freebooter of Ajmeer, has broken out again. It was thought that he had been driven out of the country, but the report that the Shekawattee cavalry were to be disbanded, the boys that chased him out of his usual bounty, drew him out of his fastnesses. He plundered two Kafilas, forsooth, the one 50,000 rupees, and the other $400 according to report. And since that, an act far more daring than anything, except his own escape from the Agra gaol, has startled the whole country. On the 18th of June an attack was made upon the Pay office at Nussearabad by a party of some 300 men, about midnight. The place was guarded by a havildar and seventeen men, and was in the immediate neighbourhood of a large military station. The dacoits came up from the rear of the cantonments, were challenged by a sentry, said they were going to the Ajmere fair, passed on, rushed upon and cut down both sentries, got into the guard, and disabled them before they could get on their arms. Six men were killed outright. The treasury was then broken open, and after being plundered of its contents, was burnt to the ground, with all the books, papers, &c. To conceal their numbers an incessant fire was kept up at all points. Our troops turned immediately out of cantonments, with loaded guns, and doubled up to the scene of action, but on their arrival they found the villains had absconded, the treasury in a blaze, and the guard lying disabled, weltering in their blood, the heads of some nearly severed from their bodies, and their bodies hideously mangled. Five companies were instantly despatched in pursuit, but as no cavalry were available, and the robbers were well mounted, the chace was soon given over. One party found a few bags of money dropped, believed to be about 2 600 reals, and also some firearms.

'Bombay has been the scene of a fire, which for a moment threatened to reduce the fort, but it was happily got under.

CHINA.

A *Colombo Times*, extra, of the 15th July (Isle of Ceylon), contains a very alarming rumour with regard to the relations of this country with China, and one which derives considerable probability from the recent rash conduct of Sir John Davis, the governor of Hong Kong. The report is, that the attack on the Bogue Forts had roused a desperate spirit of hostility against all foreigners, but especially the English, and had led to a general rising of the people of Canton against them. The report further states that the consuls had been compelled to leave Canton and that the Europeans were preparing to follow them.

The above news is said to have been brought to Colombo by the Haddington steamer, which received it from the captain of a vessel who had been despatched to Calcutta for troops to reinforce the garrison of Hong Kong.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The news from this colony is to the 13th of April. Peremptory orders had been received to reduce the military force there to a single regiment. In future two regiments are to be stationed in Van Diemen's Land, and two in New Zealand. The 58th foot was to proceed to New Zealand early in May. Orders had been received to revoke the patent for forming the new colony of North Australia; £20,000 had already been expended on it. The tide of emigration continued to set in strong from Van Diemen's Land to Sydney and Port Philip.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The governor had issued a circular to the magistracy, with a view to ascertain their views respecting the continuance of transportation to the colony.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received favourable reports of progress both in mining and agricultural operations from this colony.

FRANCE.

The murder of the Duchess of Praslin, full particulars of which will be found in another column, has been the principal topic of Parisian news for many days past.

The *National* declares that the crime of the Duke of Praslin is but part and parcel of the wide-spread corruption and immorality which pervade all the higher classes in France, and of which we have had so many striking examples within the last few months in the trials before the Court of Peers and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies.

Most of the opposition journals have commented on this horrible act in a similar manner, and in consequence, four of their number namely, the 'Réforme,' the 'Gazette de France,' the 'Union Monarchique,' and the 'Charivari,' were all seized at their offices, and at the post-office. These seizures have excited immense sensation.

The *National*, in reply to the *Journal des Débats*, denies that the party which it represents had charged the Ministers with having, by their policy, furnished the assassin with arms, or with having said that the Ministers were guilty of having produced the revolting depravity of morals revealed by the crime of the Duke of Praslin. 'What we said, and what we repeat,' adds the *National*,

'Is that the society you have composed round you betrays its morals and its ideas by its acts, and that those acts are hideous. Have you Ministers no share in that? Look at the examples given by you and the doctrines you have inculcated. As Ministers, you have regarded truth as a mockery. As governors, you have been influenced by a factious spirit. You, being corrupt, could maintain yourselves solely by corruption. You could not exist but by denying your faith in great actions. You have denied it. Your system required that you should degrade the manner of France. You have laid it under the feet of Prince Metternich. It was for your advantage, in order to arrest all attempt at action, to waste the finances, and you have squandered them. You have imported those practices by maxims the most exciting to cupidity. And you are astonished that this abominable system should have engendered vice and crime amongst those who received its first contact! No! that society, fortunately confined within a circle, from which the population shrinks with disgust—that society is yours. You have cultivated, cherished, and excited it. It belongs and is united to you by the most tender bonds. It is the offspring of your ideas. And the press is not permitted to denounce the infamy nor demonstrate the relationship, nor evoke public execration upon you! Since what period has a government been established which is to escape all responsibility? Since when have we been obliged to treat with delicacy the ears which affects a Ministerial atmosphere? Well, let the government prosecute the papers! It is not the *Messager*, but the Ministers who will be brought before the Court of Assize. We ask pardon of our cotemporaries if we congratulate them on being at length enabled to drag before the justice of the country those who ought long since to have received the chastisement of their crimes. M. Hebert has not thought proper to incriminate us in his anger, and whilst we express our opinion with all the candour which the laws permit, we will not recklessly challenge the law officers by any vain bravado. We shall, however, always wait their attacks with a firm and tranquil conscience. And if, by chance, the Ministers suppose that others are more deeply impressed than we are with the profound disgust with which we are inspired by this *regime*, it would be a calumny upon the *National*—a calumny against which, as our readers know, we have no need to protest.

'Marshal Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, left Paris on Saturday evening for Madrid. The *Debats* says that it has reason to believe that the duke left hurriedly, in consequence of an order received from the Queen of Spain. This sudden departure on the part of Marshal Narvaez explains the sudden expedition of a courier on horseback by the Duke of Glucksberg, of which mention was made by our Madrid correspondent a few days ago. It is the representative of France in Madrid that summons Marshal Narvaez to return to Spain. But whoever the summons may come from, there is no reason to doubt that the object of the duke's journey is to take office as head of a new ministry.

We learn from the Paris papers of Tuesday that two other journals, the *Démocratic Pacifique* and the *Estafette*, have been seized, for offences similar to those charged against the journals previously named.

SPAIN.

The Queen has returned to Madrid from La Granja, but the expected reconciliation between herself and husband appears as remote as ever. Hitherto there has been no meeting of the royal couple. The King remains at El Pardo, and the Queen at the palace in Madrid. The Moderado and Afrancesado papers are filled with insinuations against the Queen, and with praise of Don Francisco's moderation. They are merely laying the foundation for further proceedings against the unhappy Isabella.

The surprise of Fraga, in Lower Aragon, by the *facciosos*, has been followed by an equally grave event in Catalonia. On the 11th forty *douaniers* stationed at Figueras, went over to the Carlists. They took with them their best clothing and arms and ammunition. This defection had evidently been prepared beforehand, and there are good reasons for supposing that several Montemolinist agents, who were suspected of being in Gerona and Figueras a few days ago, have been successfully tampering with the troops; so we shall probably hear of further revolts.

A last attempt made to reconcile the Queen and King-consort has failed. The conditions demanded by the King were, the removal from Madrid of General Serrano, of Ventura de la Vega, the Queen's private secretary, and of General Ros de Olane, both of whom are known to be the confidential friends of the first-named; and that when this was done, a space of four months should elapse before he returned to the society of the Queen. I was disposed to refrain from alluding more particularly to the motives said to have been alleged for insisting on this last condition, because I thought it scarcely possible that the King could have stated them (though it is positively asserted he did), and because they were of a character the most insulting to her Majesty. His return to his consort after that lapse of time was not even assured—it was made (so the rumour ran) to depend on a certain contingency.

The effect produced by the publication of this report in the semi-official organ has been great indeed. While sympathy is awakened in every manly bosom in favour of a helpless, unprotected woman, indignation is roused against the unscrupulous and heartless man, who, not content with what he has already done, now destroys the reputation of his own niece preparatory to pilfering her crown. His agents have well done their work. On second consideration I feel that it would be false delicacy to conceal or pass over the opinion of the public on the infamous transaction just recorded. It is now five months since the dismissal of the Sotomayor Ministry, and the temporary concealment of General Serrano, who was restored to liberty by their successors. It was then that the rumours of his extreme intimacy with the Palace were first circulated. It was then that he was first made an object of idolatry by the Duke of Glueksberg. Five months and four, which his French advisers have suggested as a delay to the King, make nine. What they expect will take place at the end of nine months all understand. The plot was infernal! The infamous, the detestable Egalite never half so well deserved the guillotine as the man who could have thus coldly and deliberately planned the ruin of a child who, whatever she now may be, was then at least confiding and innocent.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

PORTUGAL.

We have news from Lisbon to the 10th. In reply to the collective note of the intervening powers, demanding the dismissal of the ministers, the latter sent an appeal to the governments of England and France. It was thought that such a step would be looked upon by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs as an evasive answer, and that the immediate withdrawal of the British squadron would be the consequence.

The 'Government' says the *Times* correspondent 'is anxious to fortify its position, which is threatened by the desertion of the allies on the one hand, and by a fresh revolt of the democrats or the Cabralists on the other, has resolved to increase the number of its army immediately by 10,000 men. But it will find immense difficulty in carrying this *recrutamento into effect, and the moneyed difficulty will, I think,* be insuperable. The present *tactique* of the Democratic Opposition is to endeavour, by all means in its power, to obtain the victory in the coming elections, and, if defeated there, to have again recourse to arms. No period for holding these elections, which were to take place, under the third condition of the protocol 'without delay,' has yet been fixed.

A serious schism has taken place between the Cabralists and Chartists of Lisbon, which will be in favour of the Democrats at the elections.

SWITZERLAND.

An important debate took place on the 16th in the Swiss Diet, on the subject of the revision of the Federal Pact. The discussion was long and animated, and the result, which was favourable to the revision of the Pact, shows the progress the question has made in public opinion. In former years the proposition was always rejected by a large majority. A committee, consisting of fourteen members, was nominated with the mission to prepare a report, and to give a preliminary opinion as to a project of revision. The members of this commission—M. Ochsenbein, M. Furror, M. Blumer, M. Munziger, M. Sarrazin, M. Bachestein, M. Naff, M. Frey-Herose, M. Hern, M. Luvini, M. Druey, &c., are, as a matter of course, radicals. The cantons of the Sonderbund abstained from voting.

The *Swiss Federal Gazette* announces that the majority of the Swiss Diet has just fixed a delay of a fortnight for the Sonderbund to destroy all the forts that it has raised, on pain of a vote from the Vorort for their destruction by the federal troops.

The Swiss Diet appears disposed to retaliate on M. Guizot for the recent attack which he made on the liberal party in the chamber. It will be recollected that there is a boundary question of old standing unsettled between France and the confederacy. By the treaty of Vienna, the Valley of the Dappes, which has been included by France in the department of the Ain, was adjudged by right to the canton of Vaud. The subject has, on former occasions, been several times brought forward in the federal legislature, and successively postponed from various accidental causes. On the 18th, M. Dancy, the deputy of Vaud, however, expressed his opinion that the present time was very opportune for pressing the just demand of the canton for the recovery of its territory, and since the cabinet of the Tuileries has shown such anxiety to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, and to invoke the treaty of Vienna, it ought to be glad to set an example of the cheerful observance of that treaty, by restoring to the canton of Vaud a country which undoubtedly belongs to it. On the question being put to the vote the decision was unanimously adopted that the Vorort should be empowered to make the demand on France.

On the 19th the Diet commenced the discussion of the affairs of the convents of the Argau. Many deputies declared that they would not again enter upon a subject which they considered terminated. The deputy for Argau, in the name of the canton which he represented, said that he and his constituents were satisfied to leave matters as they now are, and that no one in Argau wished for the restoration of the convents, with the exception of the clergy, who had a pecuniary interest in the matter. Several motions and counter-motions were made upon this subject, all leading to the re-establishment of the convents, but they were all rejected by a considerable majority.

ITALY.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

A letter from Bologna brings the following highly interesting news:—

'An estafette has just arrived here from Ferrara. He brought a despatch for Cardinal Amat, and then continued his journey to Rome. The despatch announces that our eternal enemies the Austrians took possession, on the 13th, of all the barriers of the town and the principal buildings, with the exception of the palace of the Cardinal Legate and the prisons. This act of aggression was done suddenly and by armed force. Cardinal Ciacchi could only oppose a feeble resistance in the shape of a second protest. The Austrian troops marched regularly into the town, leaving detachments of from thirty to forty men at different posts under the command of an officer. Austrian cannon was then drawn up in the public squares, patrols paraded the streets, and the city in fact was regularly occupied by the military. Bridges of boats have been constructed on the Po, ammunition has arrived, and more troops are expected. The excitement created by this news at Bologna may be easily imagined. Crowds assembled in the streets, and before the palace of Cardinal Amat, who it was thought would publish a proclamation to calm the public mind. Arrests have taken place at Modena. They were looked upon as a pretext given to Austria to advance towards Bologna and Tuscany. Every one is anxiously awaiting to know how the French government will act.'

The *Constitutionel* says:—'It appears that the object of the late conspiracy at Rome was to seize on the person of Pius IX., and to carry him off to Subiaco, towards the Neapolitan frontier, where he was to have been kept as a hostage by the cardinals. Five hundred carabineers were for that purpose to have spread terror through Rome, by falling on the population on the night of July 17, throwing about inflammable matters, and setting fire to the hay-stores of Ciceronacchio.'

The following is the second protest of the Cardinal Legate of Ferrara, above alluded to:—

'In the most holy name of God, in the Pontificate of Pius IX., and the second year of his reign, at Ferrara, on this Friday, the 13th day of August, 1847:—I, Dr Eliseo Mosti, Pontifical notary-public, residing at Ferrara, on receiving orders from the Cardinal Legate of that town, proceeded to the Palace which is the seat of the government, and there took down the following protest dictated to me by the most Rev. Cardinal Louis Ciacchi, Apostolic Legate for the city and province of Ferrara:—

'Notwithstanding the protest which I addressed on the 8th instant to Lieut.-Marshal Count Auesperg, commanding, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, the fortress and Imperial troops, relative to Austrian patrols going through the town, a protest which I considered it my duty to communicate to the superior government, by whom it was approved of, as appears from a despatch received from the Secretary of State, a military deputation came before me to-day at noon, with an almost menacing aspect, and handed me a notice written by the hand of the said Lieutenant-Marshal, declaring that 'a despatch from Milan, of his Excellency the General-in-Chief Count Radetski, dated August 11, 1847, gave him a positive order to occupy the principal post of that place, as well as the gates of the city of Ferrara; that being *decided on in conformity with the principles of military* service, and in perfect accord with our undoubted right,' that occupation has been carried into execution this day at one o'clock in the afternoon; and as I consider this act to be a manifest violation of the sacred rights which his Holiness and the Holy See possess over the city and province of Ferrara, and not being willing by my silence to in any way prejudice these rights, I, in my quality of representative of the Holy See in the said city and province, do hereby protest formally against the occupation which has just been effected. I declare it to be altogether illegal and arbitrary, and causing prejudice to the dominion and sovereignty of the Holy See over its states. I protest with so much the more reason against this act, that it has been executed without any conduct, either on the part of the government or of the inhabitants, having served as a motive for it, and because it took place in the open day, when there were most persons abroad, with public offence to the political government and to the troops which were peaceably occupying the different posts, and in fine of the most menacing and abrupt manner, so that there was scarcely time to give notice of the said intention to the pontificial officers in command of these posts.'

'This is what his Eminence protested in the most formal manner, ordering that the original of this protest be preserved in my registers, and that copies be sent to the Secretary of State, to the Austrian military commander, and to this apostolic legation, in perpetual memory of the fact.

'Executed, read, and made public by me, in a clear and intelligible voice, at the Chateau of Ferrara, in the presence of the following creditable witnesses. (Signed)

'LOUIS CARDINAL CIACCHI, Apostolic Legate of the city and province of Ferrara.

'FLAMINIUS BOTTOMI, advocate, witness.

'FRANCOIS-MARIE CARLETTI, Doctor of Laws, witness.

'EZISIO MONTI, Doctor of Laws, Notary, requested to draw up the above act.

The publication of the protest of Cardinal Ciacchi at Rome, with that approbation given to it by the Pope, produced in that city the utmost exasperation. The protest was immediately printed, and sold in tens of thousands by hawkers through the streets. In a supplement, published on the occasion by the *Contemporaneo*, that journal says, 'We need not praise this document. It needs no comment. The intelligence of our fellow-citizens will supply the place of all cemment, and we can add nothing to the praise which all Rome gives to Cardinal Ciacchi, who has known how, by an act of firmness and dignity, to defend the inviolable rights of the sovereign and the pontificial states. Glory to the legate! Glory to the Secretary of State who identifies himself so well with the prince! Immortal glory to Pius IX., to whom the state will owe its independence!'

The Nuremberg correspondent of the 19th gives a letter from Rome dated the 10th, in which it is affirmed that on the 8th two individuals were arrested, who acknowledged that before leaving Fabriano they had been confessed and absolved, and that they had started for Rome, supplied with twenty scudi each, to assassinate Ciceronacchio and a high functionary of state.

The same journal gives, under the same date, that the judge of Cosenza, in Calabria, on whom the populace desired to take vengeance for having condemned to death the brothers Bandiera, was tied upon an ass, and after being thus driven round the town, was flayed alive!

GERMANY.

Accounts from Vienna to the 11th inst. state that great alarm was felt at the excitement that prevailed at Lemburg. Reinforcements have been ordered to march to the Italian frontier, consisting of the 4th regiment of Chevaux-legers and two battalions of infantry. A squadron of cavalry has been ordered from Hungary into Middle-Austria, and orders have been sent to a cavalry regiment to be ready to advance towards the Italian frontier at a moment's notice.

GREECE.

ATHENS, AUG. 10.—Yesterday at noon his Majesty King Otho, surrounded by his ministers and his guards, proceeded in regal state to open the new session of parliament.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst. state that the Divan continued to occupy itself seriously with the situation of Albania. The insurrection, it appears, was daily gaining ground, but as yet no engagement had taken place between the rebels and the Ottoman troops. Upper and Lower Albania were both in arms against the Porte, the insurgents of the former being commanded by Zeinel Bey, and those of the latter by Djoudeka. The Turkish General was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements and of the blockading squadron to commence operations.

UNITED STATES.

The Sarah Sands, screw steamer, Captain Thompson, arrived at Liverpool Tuesday morning, having sailed from New York on the 4th inst., and being thus rather under 18 days on her passage.

The most contradictory reports continued to be received from the seat of war, and it had not yet been ascertained whether General Pierce had a battle with the Mexicans at National Bridge or not. The skirmish of Colonel de Russey with the Mexicans at Huquetia, and his successful retreat, were confirmed. Santa Anna, according to accounts received from the city of Mexico, was favourably inclined to peace, but many regarded the movements towards peace made by the Mexican government merely as so many *ruses de guerre* of Santa Anna to gain time. On the part of the United States, it is now known that M. Trist is provided with full powers to make a treaty, that the British Minister of Mexico had tried to bring about a negociation, and had sent his Secretary of Legation from the city of Mexico to General Scott, and it was confidently rumoured that the latter had delayed his advance on the capital in consequence.

ANOTHER MURDER IN PARIS.—The neighbourhood of the Bourse was thrown into consternation a little before two o'clock on Friday, by the intelligence that a murder had just been committed on the clerk of M. Meyer-Spielman, money-changer, rue Neuve-Nivirsac, 26. It appears that the clerk of a German, aged 18, was sitting behind the iron-railing which is usually found in such shops, when a well-dressed man, of about 30, entered, and presented a bill of exchange. Whilst the young man was unfolding it, the other stretched forward his hand through the little opening in the grating, and seized on a wooden cup filled with gold, and a handful of bank-notes, with which he attempted to make off. The clerk, however, who perceived the movement, rushed round into the open part of the shop, and seized the thief. The latter then drawing out a poinard-knife stabbed the young man in the hand and forehead. The clerk, however, struggled with him, crying out all the time loudly for help. The clerk, however, contrived to force the weapon from him, and in his turn plunged it into the man's leg, and cut the fingers of his right hand. In the midst of the struggle the knife fell, and the thief stooped down to pick it up. The clerk availed himself of the chance, and, opening the door, again shouted for help. A servant girl at the same moment entered the shop from the interior of the house, and the thief, finding himself hard-pressed, made a last effort, and, snatching up the knife, plunged it twice into the lower part of the abdomen of the unfortunate clerk, who fell to the ground in an expiring state. The murderer then darted towards the Bourse, but was overtaken by a commissionnaire and M. Frischmuth, the proprietor of the baker's shop opposite. On his person were found another poinard-knife and several pieces of gold. The police agent who first came up recognised him as a chief by profession. The unfortunate clerk was taken to the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu in a litter, but expired on the way.

A CHILD BURNED ALIVE BY ITS PARENT.—A military pensioner, named Darmody, rider to a posting establishment at Bird Hall, near Nenagh, returned home one night last week in a state of beastly drunkenness, when he went into the bed-room where his two children slept, and taking one of them, a little girl, out of bed, put her on the fire, and there kept her until she was burned to death. The other child rushed screaming out of the house to the police barrack, and gave information of the dreadful act her father had perpetrated. Upon the police entering the house, they saw the wretch stupidly gazing upon his daughter's calcined remains, and apparently unconscious of what he had done. The brute has been committed to Nenagh gaol.

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Mr JOHN SHAW, on behalf of the 'Disputed Family Ballot Tickets,' brought up the report as follows:—'Beattie, Lang, Beattie.'—After a very searching inquiry, in the absence of sufficient evidence to enable your committee to decide this case, it was unanimously agreed that the dispute be referred to arbitration, and we recommend that this appeal be made forthwith.'

'The case of Messrs Parish and ——.' Your committee find it merely a dispute between the parties relative to money matters, and the parties are not members of this Company, and regret that such frivolous and vexatious cases should occupy the time of this Conference.'

'John Reys and John Buckley, of Ashton.'—This case we find similar to that of Mr Beattie, and also refer it to arbitration, with an earnest desire that the directors will adopt such measures as will effectually prevent such unpleasant disputes between officers and shareholders, convinced that a repetition of such complaints must have a strong tendency to injure the Company. (Signed,)

'J. SHAW, J. A. FUSSELL,
'— HEWITT. R. KIDD,
'B. RUSHTON.'

Mr O'CONNOR then brought on the question of 'Loans,' and recommended that a Loan Fund be established; that on a loan being granted, each party having a loan should give two responsible parties as securities, and that such loans should be charged five per cent. interest. He was sure their Company, and the business connected with it, would increase until they required a place as large as Somerset House. It was a hardship to any man to be compelled to sell his land from want of a little money, even though he obtained £100 for it. He should like the poor men to keep their allotments, and those who had money to join the Land Purchase Department.

Mr T. CLARK said, he had given notice of motion *on the subject, and he would now move it*—'That this Conference authorises the establishment of a Loan Association, for the purpose of assisting members located upon the Company's property, by the advancement of loans, to be repaid by weekly instalments, at the rate of one shilling for £5, the interest upon such loans to be charged at £5 per cent.' Mr Clark said, Loan Societies generally had 2s. per week, as the repayment of such loans, but he thought the sums per week might be made much less, and more convenient for the allottees. He should like, if possible, the Association to be enrolled—although this was a nominal security, it was held as something by the people.

Mr WILD seconded the motion, and said he had received particular instructions on this point from his constituents, and they had persons in their neighbourhood who could not go on an estate without aid. He thought Local Associations would not do—they must be national.

Mr. J. SHAW said, he had instructions from his constituents, who were desirous that no loans should be advanced from the Company's stock, but that the districts should form Loan Societies amongst themselves. He moved as an amendment—'That in order to provide for the wants of the allottees who may require loans of money, we hereby recommend to the various branches throughout the country to establish amongst themselves Loan Societies, to be under their own management.'

After a few words from Mr WHEELER,

Mr O'CONNOR moved another amendment, as follows:—'That a Loan Fund be established for the purpose of aiding poor occupants on the Company's estate, and that all parties receiving loans shall give the following security to the Company; that is, that a Committee of Inquiry shall be appointed in each district by a majority of the shareholders in that district, who shall recommend the deserving parties who require a loan, under arrangements to be annexed, on the following conditions: that is to say, that the Committee of Inquiry shall receive a promissory note, at such date as shall be decided upon, from two solvent persons in the district, and being paid up shareholders; the interest to be £5 per cent.'

Mr O'Connor having fully explained the purport of his amendment, it was seconded by Mr T. M. WHEELER, upon which Mr Clark, with permission, withdrew his motion.

Mr DIXON, Mr DONOVAN, and Mr S. KYDD supported the proposition moved by Mr O'Connor.

Mr BURRELL said he would support Mr O'Connor's proposition, but thought a moral character should be held sufficient security, as he believed some of the most deserving would find it most difficult to find two securities.

Mr HUMPHRIES said it was a question that had been much discussed by his constituents, and as Mr O'Connor's proposition would be the best calculated to meet their views, he would support that motion.

Mr GRASSBY moved, 'That a committee be appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the establishment of a Loan Fund.

Mr LINNEY thought persons of unimpeached and unimpeachable character would find it difficult to obtain security.

Mr JOHN SHAW withdrew his amendment.

Mr O'CONNOR's motion was carried unanimously.

Mr GRASSBY having again moved his resolution, which was seconded by Mr O'CONNOR,

Mr RANKIN moved as an amendment, 'That the directors be such committee,' which was seconded, and the amendment was carried.

Mr RANKIN moved, 'That it be left to the directors as to the amount that shall be taken from the Expense Fund,' which was seconded.

Mr WEBB moved, 'That the fund be raised by shareholders, at 2s. 6d. each share.

Mr CLARK seconded the amendment of Mr Webb.

Mr MARTIN JUDE, seconded by Mr Wild, moved—'That a Loan Fund be established by the payment of one shilling from each member, the same to be deposited in the National Land and Labour Bank, and that the directors be empowered to advance Loans on the security set forth in Mr O'Connor's resolution.

Mr WHEELER supported Mr Rankin's motion.

Mr O'CONNOR thought Mr Rankin's the best, and that the directors should make a report to the Company.

Mr WILD said, he would rather that Mr Jude had made his proposition sixpence per member.

Mr DONOVAN did not see the necessity of levying fresh taxes—where those in existence would meet the circumstances, and hence he would support Mr Rankin's motion.

Mr CLARK did not think the Expense Fund could be relied on alone, and hence he would support Mr Webb's proposition.

Mr O'CONNOR said, the proposition relative to the Expense Fund would meet present circumstances, and they would have another Conference before other circumstances would arise.

After a few words from Mr Taylor, the question was put to the vote, and Mr Rankin's motion was carried by a great majority.

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Mr DONOVAN moved—'That in the opinion of this Conference, the present Company is quite extensive enough, and that the directors have more to do than we can reasonably expect five individuals to perform, therefore, no new members can be admitted after the first day of September, 1847.' Seconded by Mr Nuttall.

Mr T. CLARK could not agree with the motion; other institutions were in existence numbering more than the Land Company did, and as it was to be a National Company, he thought they might still continue. He would therefore move—'That the Company consist of an unlimited number of members.'

The amendment was seconded, and the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr SWEET resumed the chair at half-past two o'clock.

The Edinburgh delegate, having just arrived, took his seat.

The 'Election of Officers' was next considered.

Mr SHERRINGTON proposed—'That the number of Directors be seven.'

Mr JENKINS seconded the motion.

Mr RANKIN proposed—'That the number continue five,' which was seconded.

Mr O'CONNOR supported the amendment, thinking five sufficient for all the purposes, as they would employ extra clerks if business required it. He saw no necessity for adding to the board of directors.

Mr S. KYDD said, he was instructed to vote for an increase in the number of directors and should support that motion.

Mr SHERRINGTON was satisfied that five could not do the business.

Mr SMITH thought the present number amply sufficient; indeed, he had been instructed to move for three, but should support the present amendment.

Mr GRASSBY asked—Were the directors to go out lecturing? If not, the present number would be sufficient.

Mr O'CONNOR said, he was about to enter his protest against the directors going about as lecturers,—their place was the office.

Mr DONOVAN said, if that was the case, he should like to know, what was the business of the directors?

Mr DOYLE explained the duties of a director.

Mr WEBB thought two more directors necessary. It was necessary the directors should travel occasionally, and hence he should support the motion for an additional number.

Mr CLARK entered into an exposition of the duties of a director.

Mr GRASSBY asked.—Under perfect registration could a secretary be a director?

Mr MIRFIELD would oppose any addition to the board of directors.

Mr J. SHAW would support (in accordance with the wishes of his constituents), the motion for an additional number.

Mr JUDE supported the amendment for five.

Mr NUTTALL hoped the Chartist movement would not be forgotten, but he thought, with the aid of clerks, the five could do the work. It would cost upwards of £200 extra, to appoint two extra directors.

Mr LINNEY would support the motion for seven, as he wished some of the directors to be out as lecturers occasionally.

Mr HUMPHRIES would support the motion for seven; the two directors would not cost more than two efficient clerks.

Mr ARMSTEAD thought the lesser number the most likely to create the greatest amount of unanimity, hence he would support the amendment for five.

Mr EDWARDS said the last argument appeared to possess much reason, and as there would be a sufficient number of clerks, he would support the smaller number of directors.

Mr WILD said, according to the reasoning just advanced, the unanimity would be greatest, if there was but one. It had been shown that the directors were beneficially employed in the office, but it had been also shown that the funds increased, when the directors travelled the country. If they did not increase the number now, they must at another time, and that too, at an early period.

After a few words from Mr SHERRINGTON—

The motion for five was carried.

The election of the board was then proceeded with.

The following persons went to the poll:—Feargus O'Connor, Philip M'Grath, Thomas Clark, Christopher Doyle, Samuel Kydd, William Dixon, Peter Murray M'Douall, Gibson Newbeggin.

Messrs. O'Connor, M'Grath, Clark, Doyle, and Dixon, were declared elected.

The next question was,—'Upon what conditions, the allottees should be allowed to sell their allotments.'

Mr KYDD moved:—'That the directors be the medium for effecting all sales of allotments and transfers of property in connection with the estates.'

Mr O'CONNOR supported Mr KYDD's motion.

Mr WHEELER thought some little alteration was necessary, before the resolution was passed.

Mr CLARK supported the motion of Mr Kydd.

Mr EDWARDS wished to know if they wished to prevent sales? If it was merely intended that the directors should have cognizance of all sales, he could agree with the motion.

Mr O'CONNOR said, Mr Kydd's motion would not prevent sales, but would prevent fraudulent sales. He would submit the following motion:—'That in all cases of sale of allotments the directors be empowered to act as trustees for the Company, to the following extent, that is,—that in all such cases, the purchase money shall be paid through the directors, and the directors shall be authorised to withhold from the purchase money such amount as shall be legally and justly due by the vendor to the Company.'

Mr O'CONNOR's motion was seconded by Mr MUNDAY.

Mr WHEELER said, he scarcely understood the matter, and would like Mr O Connor to explain; upon which

Mr O'CONNOR entered into a lucid exposition.

Mr RANKIN said, if the plan offered any advantage it should be given to the non-shareholders rather than to the shareholder.

Mr BURRELL thought all persons selling, should be compelled to apply to the directors for a deed of transfer, and they should have a printed deed ready for that purpose, so that each party might fill it up.

Mr Sherrington thought it would be an advantage to the allottees if there were restrictions on the sale of allotments.

After a few observations from Messrs Fussell and Wild,

Mr WHEELER said, there was in the Joint Stock Act a rule for the guidance of buyers and sellers, and hence it was lost time to discuss it.

Mr O'CONNOR said, his resolution was in accordance with the Act.

Mr LINNEY said, he was like his friend, Mr Sherrington—he would place everything he could in the way to prevent sales.

Mr JUDE followed with similar remarks.

The vote was then taken and Mr O'Connor's motion was declared to be carried unanimously.

Mr SUTTON, seconded by Mr Nuttall, moved—'That all parties selling their allotments before occupation, shall pay five per cent. upon the purchase money, such per centage to be placed in the redemption department of the Land and Labour Bank, for the benefit of the Company.

Mr DIXON said, persons had taken up shares for the express purpose of making money, and hence there should be restrictions.

Mr O'CONNOR said, whilst they did justice to themselves, they should not do injustice to others, and decidedly the Company was benefitted by the sums of money brought in.

Mr WHEELER said, the resolution was in opposition to the Act, which said they had a right to sell, and that the sum to be charged for the transfer was one shilling.

Mr NUTTALL would, under those circumstances, withdraw his motion.

The adjourned debate on the 'Limitation of the Number of Members' was resumed.

Mr O'CONNOR said, it was originally a proposition of his own, that they should close at the 4th section, but he now saw that they could conduct a larger number. He had received four packing-cases full of letters, asking him not to close, but to allow them to join. Considering all things, he was willing to go on, and allow the money of the rich to help the poor who had previously joined. Were they to stop now, persons would start rival schemes who would gull the public, and all their failures would be laid at the original Company's door. He was now perfectly willing to make the society truly national. (Loud cheers.)

Mr SHAW said, he had no objection to the Company being extended to forty sections, but he thought the poor who came in first should have an opportunity of coming into the balloting box.

Mr SHERRINGTON said, his constituents were in favour of closing at the fourth section, and he was not aware that the fifth was opened until he arrived at Manchester.

Mr BURRELL said, he was in favour of keeping the Company open, as it would aid the Bank, and the funds flowing in there would aid the first, second, and third sections.

Mr O'CONNOR coincided with what had fallen from Mr Burrell.

Mr RANKIN felt that the arguments of Messrs O'Connor and Burrell cut against themselves, and were really in favour of the immediate closing.

Mr WILD said, the opinions of those whom he represented, were in favour of extending the Company.

Mr DOYLE said, the Company was as capable of serving millions as it was thousands; in fact, he had heard no argument to induce him to support the proposition of immediate closing, and he believed, if the men of Manchester reviewed the ground, they would come to a different conclusion to that arrived at by Mr Rankin.

Mr DONOVAN said, he thought the merits of the Company could not be tested until it closed, and he was anxious to show that the Company was a reproductive one.

Mr HUMPHRIES wished to know how it was the Company had been announced as closed, and was yet opened. If they could show him, they would be enabled to benefit men like those he represented, who were in the first section, he would support its continuing open. If not, he was instructed to move that it close.

Mr M'GRATH said the directors never had announced that the Company would close. They had announced that the fourth section would be closed at a given time. He was in favour of its continuing. As to reproduction, he thought the produce would be shown immediately the machinery was in operation. If the Company consisted of 300,000, it would be as easily managed as it was now. It had been argued, an extension of shares would diminish the prizes in the ballot; not so, for in proportion as the capital increased so did the chances in the ballot increase. Of course there must be a limit somewhere, but he would like to go on, at least for a time, and make the Company not only the first in England but in the world.

Mr JUDE thought Mr O'Connor was wrong when he said no other Company would get the support this Company had; if so, why fear any other?

Mr FUSSELL said, he had heard no arguments to induce him to vote for curtailing the time for keeping open the Company. He did not think the other societies mentioned would succeed, unless they found an O'Connor to place at their head.

Mr RICE said, he was quite persuaded that those coming in had capital, and that the fifth and sixth sections would be located before the first; hence, he was for closing.

Mr WHEELER said he was once in favour of keeping open, but he had now arrived at a different conclusion, and thought it would be advantageous to close now. They had now a fair number of members to locate, and could raise a considerable sum on the property, and therefore it would be wise to rest a bit.

Mr O'CONNOR said, if

That in all future Conferences all estates have one representative.'

Mr SMITH (Bradford) moved—'That for the future, 700 members be the number represented by one member.'

Mr O'CONNOR moved—'That the several estates be classed in the district to which they belong, and be represented accordingly;' which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr JUDE moved, and Mr HUMPHRIES seconded—'That all branches composing a district shall be as near to each other as possible.'

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr WEBB, it was resolved—'That each branch have the power to settle the amount of its local levies, and the salaries of its officers.'

Mr GRASSBY moved—'That when an estate is purchased, the directors issue with the announcement, the liabilities there are attached to the same.' Carried.

Mr GRASSBY moved—'That no relation of a director be employed in the Land Office.'

Motion lost by a great majority.

Mr GRASSBY then moved—'That all parties paying monies into the office, be transferred to the branches in which they reside; and where there are now branches, that they be charged local expenses, the same as if they belonged to a branch.'

The motion was seconded.

The Directors suggested the propriety of charging these who joined at the office, local expenses.

Mr CLARK moved a resolution in accordance with the above, which was carried.

Mr WHEELER moved, seconded by Mr O'CONNOR—'That the directors shall in no way interfere with the religious instructions to be inculcated in the school establishments, it being left to mutual arrangement between the schoolmaster and the allottees.' Carried unanimously.

Mr SHAW moved—'That in the erection of future schools, they shall be so constructed as to enable the two rooms to be thrown open, so as to hold the members and their friends.'

Seconded and lost.

Mr STARK moved—'That the cards, for the future, be printed separately from the rules.'

Seconded and lost.

Mr FUSSELL moved—'That the contracts hitherto made by Mr O'Connor have been satisfactory, and that all future contracts be left to him.'

Seconded by Mr NUTTALL, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr WILD, seconded by Mr LINNEY, was unanimously awarded to the Board of Directors for their past services.

On the motion of Mr DONOVAN, it was unanimously resolved—'That a vote of thanks be given to the Local Officers.

Mr CLARK was desirous, before the Conference closed, to suggest the propriety of having a demonstration to the House of Commons, on the day on which Mr O'Connor took his seat.

Mr SHAW thought the suggestion an admirable one. It had been already broached in the Tower Hamlets.

On the motion of Messrs SMITH and O'CONNOR, it was resolved—'That the wages of delegates, and travelling expenses, be the same next Conference as paid at the last and present.'

Carried unanimously.

Mr O'CONNOR then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr J. Sweet, not only for the mode in which he has performed his duty on this, but on every occasion. It was wonderful to see working men so well, so ably represented. It was a novelty to see men taken out fthe manufacturing dis trict, and made their own masters. It was pleasing to him to see the great progress the Company and the people were making. It was gratifying in the extreme. It had been said that Landism had destroyed Chartism, but had it done so? The delegates present had had an opportunity of seeing the cottages, and he asked them had they ever seen a more beautiful spot in their lives? (Loud cheers.) He looked upon every man here as a friend and a brother: and when he got into that House, to which the Chairman and the brave men of Nottingham had returned him, they would find no change and no difference in him. He concluded by moving the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

The Conference was then dissolved.

THE LATE NATIONAL LAND CONFERENCE AT LOWBANDS.

At the conclusion of the sitting on Friday, Mr O'Connor gave a supper to the whole of the delegates, in the splendid school house. The supper did Mr Ashton, who had got it up, great credit, and consisted of saddles of mutton, hashed mutton, minced veal, hams, tongues, and all the vegetables now in season. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., the worthy host, presided, supported on his right by Mr James Sweet, Chairman of the Conference, and on his left by Mr Philip M'Grath, President of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. Due justice having been done to the choice fare provided, and the tables having been cleared,

The CHAIRMAN, without comment, gave—'The People's Charter and No Surrender!' which was drank with three times three and one cheer more, upstanding and uncovered.

Mr TATTERSALL was called on to respond, and rose much applauded. He said he was surprised that Mr O'Connor should have called upon him to respond to so important a toast, when the eloquent M'Grath, the humorous Kydd, the satirical Clark, the fervid Doyle, and the flowing Wheeler, were present. Mr Clark, who had beat Ward at Sheffield; and Mr Kydd, who had slashed Dundas at Greenwich. He repeated, he was surprised. However he was a Chartist to the back bone (great applause); and, therefore, willing to do his part. They were now becoming respectable. They were in possession of several estates, and had a share in the representation, in the person of Mr O'Connor. (Thunders of applause.) It was stated by some, that the press was the representative of the public mind. This was not true, for with the exception of that glorious luminary, the *Northern Star*—(loud cheers)—they did not notice the people, except to abuse, vilify, and misrepresent. (Cheers.) But notwithstanding that, backed as they were by the Democratic party out of doors, they were powerful; and if they only continued to progress as they had done for the last twelve months, they would speedily be enabled to compel the legislature to pass the People's Charter whole and entire. (Rapturous cheering.) Some of the party candidates at the late elections were very intelligent. (Laughter.) At Clithero, the candidate was asked would he support Universal Suffrage. He replied 'No, but he would vote for the People's Charter.' There's a specimen of intelligence for you. (Roars of laughter.) In returning Mr O'Connor, the people of Nottingham had done something. (Loud cheers.) He believed Mr O'Connor was destined to be the regenerator and liberator of this country. (Loud cheers.) He was now leading on a glorious band—a more than Spartan band. Unjust governments had broken into the people's houses and sent them to prison, but they had failed to eradicate the principles of Democracy. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.) They had slandered, persecuted, and prosecuted their chief, but he still lived to witness this glorious progression, to know that the principles were respected and respectable, and to be again represented in parliament. (Great applause.) Frost, Williams, and Jones, would again be amongst us, and all the factions combined should never put them down. (Renewed cheering.) 'Go on!' shouted the voice of progression at Nottingham, at Halifax, at Derby, at Sheffield, at Greenock, at Norwich, at Wigan, at Tiverton, and at Greenwich—(much cheering)—and go on they would, until tyranny was buried, never more to rise. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr DOYLE sung, in excellent style, amidst great applause, all joining in chorus—'Spread the Charter.'

Mr O'CONNOR said it gave him pleasure to see so many round him who were shut up in caverns and prisons in 1839 and in 1842. He was an enthusiast then and he was no less so now, but he was not led away by enthusiasm. They were told the people were not intelligent enough, but he asked, where was the party who could rally so much intelligence, talent, and enthusiasm? (Loud cheers.) When they were attacked in 1839,—1842, he much feared the result, but now they were so strongly fortified that, were the people similarly attacked, there would be great danger to all the property in Britain. (Great Applause.) He was determined to proclaim their principles, not only in this School-house of Chartism, but in the Senate House of Britain. (Loud cheers.) His own position was very curious. When he came here first the people stared at him with astonishment, evidently expecting to find he had horns. (Loud laughter.) He did not know if Earl Beauchamp would like them to speak to him, or if Colonel Lygon would smile on them if they did, or if the Jew-jobber, Ricardo, would continue his patronage if they smiled on him, but he had taught them the knowledge of his power. (Loud cheering.) He knew he gathered his strength from the people. He should be nothing without the people, but perhaps the feeling was reciprocal. (Loud Cheers.) He was now about to give 'Success to the National Land Company.' (Great applause.) They did, indeed, present a novel spectacle—Labour meeting in its own house to legislate for itself; he had great pleasure in giving the 'National Land Company.' (Much cheering.)

Mr M'GRATH rose to respond. He said that on looking round he perceived a number of working men who had now become Landholders. That was indeed a novel circumstance. He felt much pleasure in responding to the toast, as he believed the happiness and independence of the working classes depended in a great measure on the success of the 'National Land Company.' (Loud cheers) He had said over and over again, there would be no Charter movement at the present time were it not for the Land movement. (Hear, hear.) They could not obtain ready admission into Town-halls until they began to obtain property. He looked upon every estate as a tower, and every allottee as a sentinel, and it was on these well-garrisoned fortresses that he looked for the battle of freedom to be fought. (Loud cheers.) He was told by the brutal mayor of Derby that he belonged to an ignorant set. He had no doubt his worship would find them too wise for his generation. (Cheers.) Their humble beginning had been laughed at. Messrs Shaw and O'Connor were the two first members of the Company. Mr M'Grath then traced the various phases through which the National Land Company had passed, until it had achieved its present glorious position. The Company now numbered 35,000, and occupied premises worthy of the Bank of England itself. (Loud cheers.) They had the able generalship of Mr O'Connor, and he believed that gentleman would give them credit for being apt scholars. They have received money from all parts of England, as well as from France and Belgium, making a gross sum of £86,000. The Press had been against us, and now they found even in the *Dispatch* articles in their favour. From his very soul he wished success to the 'National Land Company.' He wished by next Christmas to see it number 100 000; with that number, and the capital thereby produced, the Company must become the noblest institution on the face of the earth. (Great cheering)

Song, by Mr RANKIN—and, 'Base Oppressors,' sung as a duet by Messrs TATTERSALL and DOYLE.

Mr O'CONNOR then gave, 'The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle;' and called on Mr Samuel Kydd to respond.

Mr KYDD said it gave him real and sincere pleasure to observe the kind manner in which that toast had been given and received. It meant, may the Rose never see sorrow, the Shamrock never be devoured by vermin, nor the Thistle ever harbour a despot. The Thistle had risen gloriously when a Wallace slept at Elderslie. It was the spirit of individuality, that soul of society which caused Wallace to proclaim Scotland a kingdom. It was that same feeling that now moved that kingdom to assert its freedom in connection with England; for they had lived beyond the prejudices of the old time, and were now citizens of the world. England could boast of her Milton, her Cromwell, and her hero Russell, who died on the scaffold. Ireland could boast of a Moore, a Grattan, and a Robert Emmett; (loud cheers:) and her Ballad Minstrel would live for ever. Yet how well did Goldsmith's lines apply to her sad condition—

'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

If the English were generous and brave, the Irish were filled with holy inspirations. It was with pleasure he had learned that the nation of the star-spangled banner had sent her ships with food for the Irish. (Hear, hear.) Duncan Sherrington had this day asked to have an estate bought as far north as possible; he supposed for the purpose of giving Scotland's absent sons another opportunity of crossing the Tweed. Mr O'Connor had proved the greatest wonder of the age—he had created a new out of an old state of society. He had said, 'I will take the people out of the streets of Manchester, Leeds, and London, to sojourn in nature's green fields;' and he had accomplished his purpose. The cuckoo's notes were never heard with more real pleasure than by the occupants of those lovely spots—O'Connorville and Lowbands. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find the public voice setting in against Jew-jobbing, money-mongering competition, and in favour of co-operation. (Great applause.) A system under which the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, would enjoy their true position—that which God and nature always intended they should—producing and living all for each, and each for all. (Rapturous cheering.)

Mr SHAW, in a few words, gave, 'The memories of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, &c.'

Mr TATTERSALL said, he had much pleasure in proposing T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for Finsbury. (Loud cheers.)

Dr M'Douall rose to respond, and said he did not think it possible to toast any man who was more respected than the honourable member for Finsbury. (Hear, hear.) Why so? Simply because he had done his duty, dreading neither frowns nor sneers; especially so, when he presented the monster petition for the People's Charter, and he hoped the People would take such another wedge down with them when they accompanied the honourable member for Nottingham to the house. (Loud cheers.) Mr Duncombe had long and consistently advocated their principles, and they were bound to respect him. (Hear, hear.) His honourable colleague, Mr Wakley, had nobly defended him, whilst he lay on a sick bed, and paid him a marked compliment. (Hear, hear.) He was gratified at knowing Mr Duncombe had some one to support him in that House, and should he stumble now, he would have a giant to pick him up. (Loud cheers.) He fervently hoped Mr Duncombe would speedily recover from his present indisposition, and that Mr O'Connor would make known to him the great sympathy evinced in his behalf by the People's representatives from all parts of the kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Jos. LINNEY said, he could not allow that opportunity to pass without testifying his gratitude to the man who had saved him from the jaws of death in a felon's cell. Mr Duncombe had visited him in his dungeon, (the Penitentiary,) and never forsook him until he had obtained his release. (Loud cheers.)

Mr DOYLE said, he had heard with pleasure the eloquent address of Dr M'Douall and the grateful one of Mr Linney. He now had a toast of equal importance to propose.—It was 'Health and happiness to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.' It was not necessary to eulogise Mr O'Connor, his deeds spoke for him. True, he was an Irishman by birth, but his good deeds proclaimed him to be a citizen of the world. The toast was drank with three times three and one cheer more, which were renewed on Mr O'Connor's rising to respond.

Mr O'CONNOR said, he begged to assure them the way in which the sentiment had been received was truly grateful to him. They had, indeed, triumphed and turned maudling Whigs into prospective Chartists. He did not mean by triumph, his return for Nottingham only, but look at the success of Mr Clark at Sheffield, Mr Jones at Halifax, Mr M'Grath at Derby, Mr Roberts at Blackburn, and Mr Harney compelling Lord Palmerston to make revelations of his foreign policy at Tiverton, and Mr Kydd compelling Dundas to retire henceforth into private life. Who was there that would say that the press represented us? But despite of it, he would compel public opinion onwards. Men looked first for toleration, next for equality, and then for ascendancy. They were now fast making for the latter. (Hear, hear.) He had lived on the slander of the press, which had proved the death of so many. Was it not much that a poor party had lived down slander? It was but a few years ag that the people of one town did not know that another existed at a short distance. Then, a Turnpike Bill was of more importance than a national measure, but now public opinion was organised, and a hand-loom weaver stood up to put down a minister. (Loud cheers.) In 1839 and 1842, the Whigs and Tories persecuted the Chartists, but they dared not do it now. (Cheers.) The Aristocracy had been telling the people for a hundred years past, that they were ignorant, but they had not erected one school for the people's instruction, but the people had now commenced business on their own account. Everything the government said they could not do, the people took in hand, and showed them they could do. He had been in the House of Commons before, but they did not know him then, yet had he made ministers tremble in their seats; but the people knew him now, and gave him his support. (Great cheering.) He had been made a present to them, and they had accepted him. (Loud cheers.) True, as Mr Doyle had told them, he was born in Ireland, but the world was his republic. (Great cheering.) The Land was but an adjunct, give him the Charter, and then the Land would be open to all. (Loud cheers.) He asked, in God's name, how any government could expect to resist the present all-powerful torrent of democracy. (Loud cheers. At another election, they would be enabled to return a hundred and twelve members. It was for the sake of their wives and children he had established the Land Plan, and he here renewed that oath he had sworn, to establish it or die.

[Indescribable and long continued cheering, during which Mr O'Connor resumed his seat.]

Quiet having been restored,

Mr DOYLE sung, the audience joining in chorus, 'We'll rally around him again and again.' Mr Doyle then gave 'Mr John Shaw, the first member of the National Land Company.'

Mr SHAW responded.

Song by Mr NUTTALL, 'The Lancashire Man's Journey to London.'

Dr M'DOUALL gave—'Health and prosperity to the allottees of O'Connorville and Lowbands.' He said he knew something of the soil, particularly of Lowbands, and was convinced with due application, it must prove beneficial to its holders. The houses were built and the Land cultivated on correct principles. He knew there were trifling difficulties to overcome, but what were they, compared with the difficulties of the backwoodsmen of America. (Cheers.)

Mr T. M. WHEELER responded.

Song by Mrs RENHAM, the wife of an allottee, 'I am a democrat bold,' at the conclusion of which three hearty cheers and one cheer more, were given for the Fair Sex.'

Mr JAMES GRASSBY then in a very neat speech gave 'The National Registration and Central Election Committee,' which was received with hearty cheering.

Mr RANKIN responded to it in a most eloquent speech.

Mr TATTERSALL then favoured the company with a recitation, and Mr S. KYDD with an 'extempore Humourous Effusion,' which concluded a most instructive and pleasing night's entertainment.

At three o'clock two stage coaches, each drawn by four horses, started with the majority of the delegates to the railway at Gloucester. Each appeared well pleased with the result of his labour for the public good.

☞ Our reporter states, that by accident he omitted in last week's report the name of Mr Martin Jude, delegate from Newcastle.

LECTURE ON THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.

On Wednesday evening a lecture on the late election in Edinburgh was delivered in the Adam Square Hall, by Dr Glover of Edinburgh. There was a numerous and respectable audience, although the hall was by no means crowded. The first part of the lecture was devoted to a vindication of the conduct of the citizens of Edinburgh in having chosen Mr Cowan as their representative in preference to Mr Macaulay. The lecturer commenced by stating that previous to the late election he wrote as follows:—'Never in the history of Britain was there a period when it was so requisite for every man to think, judge, and act for himself, independent of every political party, and regardless of every political name.' That election was now over, and it had unfolded the fact, that despotism of Mr Macaulay's imagination (alluding to Mr Macaulay's definition of poetry in the *Edinburgh Review*) had not triumphed over the intellects of the majority of the electors of Edinburgh. Had the victory been won, it would be matter of no consequence what opinions were entertained on the subject; but the return of Mr Cowan could only be regarded as a first step in advance, and not a victory achieved. It was merely one of the outposts taken, and though that had been done, the enemy had been foolishly allowed to maintain another outpost equally vulnerable. Mr Craig had been returned. To some it may seem strange that a vindication should be called for of the conduct of the majority of (as Mr Macaulay himself styled them) the most enlightened constituency of the empire. It is, in truth, the very ignorance of those who call the wisdom of that decision in question that makes a vindication required. It therefore became a sacred duty to the electors of Edinburgh, and, above all, to the cause of truth and of right, to prove that it was indeed a wise decision to eject Mr Macaulay, one of the Ministers of the Crown; and the very wisdom of that decision exposed the folly and simplicity of those London electors who returned the present Prime Minister—Lord John Russell. It was not simply because they were Ministers that they were objectionable; but it was because of their deeds, accomplished and contemplated, as ministers and legislators which was the cause of the ejection of Mr Macaulay, and which would have been the cause of the ejection of Lord John Russell had those electors who supported him in London been equally enlightened, or equally wide awake to the evils of allowing such men to wield the legislative power in this great empire. The Doctor said, it would make his lecture an inconvenient length were he to enter upon an examination of the Whig Ministry since they resumed power; he would confine himself to the topics touched upon by Mr Macaulay in the Music Hall, on the 27th July last, when he came, as he said, to render an account of what had transpired in Parliament during the previous 13 months. The learned lecturer, entered into a lengthened detail of the various subjects alluded to, and dwelt most particularly upon what he considered the crowning act of the whole—the 'Minutes on Education,' and quoted a great variety of extracts from the printed speeches of Mr Macaulay on the subject of the minutes. Mr Macaulay appealed with confidence to posterity, 'which enjoying, as he hoped and believed, the blessings of a wise and liberal system of national education, would marvel that ever the introduction of such a system should have been opposed, and would marvel still more that the opposition should have been carried on in the name of civil and religious liberty.' If (said the lecturer,) posterity should marvel, it will be, that a statement so false should have been cheered in a British House of Commons, and that any of the authors of such a system should again have been returned to that House of Parliament, and that even a poet of the 19th century should have had the hardihood to affirm that these minutes bore a national system of education—a wise, liberal system of education—and appeal, in defence of his statements, to the system of national education founded in the New England States of America by the English martyrs of another age. If the spirits of those patriots of illustrious renown, whose names, if they figure not in rolls of England's Parliament, are, we trust, inscribed in the records of heaven, could notice aught below with scorn or pity, with how much of both would they have regarded the man who would prostitute their names and the system of education which they established in a free clime, to protect from infamy and disgrace the slavish minutes of grovelling courtiers and priestly sycophants, who would thus dare to transform a nation's childhood from intellectual freedom into the slaves of England's episcopacy or Rome's hierarchy. No; our forefathers strove, and their fathers strove, for freedom; and if they won it, and we have not, it is because we have been cursed with an ignorant aristocracy and an overbearing house of Bishops, and they were not. (Great applause.) And if, when this man of poetry and fairest language appeals in defence of these accursed and enslaving minutes, to the doings and the endowments of New England's pet schools, where Episcopal inspectors are unknown, but where the laws, the teachers, and the people are all in all—I say, when this man of fairest tongue and flowing language, appealed to the deeds and doings of those men of high spirit and unconquerable principle, why did he not nobly follow their example? Why did he not divide England into districts, and endow a national school in each—fix by Act of Parliament the duties and qualifications of the teachers, and allow them and the people to manage the schools that they were to be taxed to support? That, however, was far too simple and direct a procedure, and would have prevented Whig patronage and priestly interference. We cannot follow the learned lecturer through the devious track which he pursued, however, much we were fascinated by the flights of fancy which were here and there interspersed with the prosaic outlines of the educational minutes, and also with the conduct of the Ministers in reference to the Irish famine and distress, and the policy pursued towards Portugal by our Legislature. The lecture was listened to with attention, and was concluded at half-past ten o'clock.—*North British Mail.*

THE RECENT INVESTIGATION AT SLEAFORD.

(*Continued from the Second Page.*)

case of his client, namely, the pretended disturbance at the Bristol Arms, as what happened before Dodson joined the crowd, had nothing whatever to do with the deceased. However, the intention of the learned counsel for the defence, being to show that Sharpe was excited by previous circumstances, and thus to palliate his action on that plea, he (Mr J.) had entered into that line of evidence, and had, he thought, clearly proved on the testimony of the very witnesses for the defence, that no riot or rescue took place throughout the day. He would firstly remind their Worships that he had accounted for every moment of the deceased's time on that day. (Mr Jones then recapitulated the evidence.) Sixteen witnesses for the prosecution had testified that Dodson did not join the crowd till the disturbance (if any) was over,—and then acted in the most peaceable manner. Of the twelve witnesses for the defence, every one deposed that the police were never molested or struck—that no rescue was attempted, and that there was no occasion for the interference of the police. Two of these swore that Dodson was taking a part in the row at the Bristol Arms—one of these latter, however, never saw his face—can't be certain, and only judges, because he had a white blouse and black waistcoat on, though he admits that his blouse and waistcoat were the same as those of many others. The second, at first, swears, and then only 'thinks'—'can't be certain' —'imagined' he was Dodson;—saw him when he describes himself knocked down by a crowd with his eye closed by a blow, and in the midst of the most heroic exertions (if we are to take his account) in his own defence. And how does he recognise him?—By seeing his features after death—with its awful change—and such a death had altered their expression and their aspect. Not another witness for the defence says one word about Dodson, except that they saw him struck and collared after he was down and every one admits that the deceased was getting out of the way; these men, too, are not credible witnesses, they contradict each other and themselves—and swear the very reverse in their cross-examination that they do at first—whereas the witnesses I have called vary not one iota in their statements—are shopkeepers and others (including constables,) of first rate respectability, and all depose the same as to a moment of time, the relative position of the parties, the dress worn by each, and every particular connected with the case. These witnesses were thus distributed about at the time, that what had escaped the notice of one, must have been seen by another—some standing at Snow's house, others at the Waggon and Horses, or at the Bedehouses, Carr's-place, the Joiners' Arms, the chamber window of a private house, the kitchen window of another,—by the side of the police, or by the side of the deceased. Again, the witnesses for the defence, before the coroner's jury, deposed very differently to what they have done to-day. No word about the stick in Dodson's hand—no word about the stones taken from him in the lock-up; why not mention these things to-day—if they are true?—since on these the case for the defence depended—not on two men fighting an hour before Dodson came near the place. This silence is an admission of perjury. Mr Jones then recapitulated the evidence, showing an intent on the part of Sharpe,—that might even justify a stronger verdict than that of manslaughter—and also recapitulated the evidence of eleven witnesses who heard him make use of brutal and revengeful expressions towards the deceased during the day, and of exultation after he had struck him. Not alone did Dodson experience his brutality; but a poor countryman, standing quietly by the road side, was struck unprovokedly by this guardian of the peace.

Mr SHARPE—Why, he was a gipsy.

Mr E. JONES—Well, sir! He was doing no harm! Let me tell you, a gipsy is as much under the protection of the laws as you are at this hour. The counsel then adverted to the laws regulating homicide, and said—Your worships will remember that the police are, firstly, only authorised to use their staves in a case of riot. No case of riot has been proved, or attempted to be proved; and had a riot occurred at the Bristol Arms, it is clearly shown that Dodson was not present, and the law, though it holds a man answerable for what occurs during his presence on similar occasions, does not hold him answerable for what occurred previous to his arrival. The police may further use their truncheons in a case of rescue—(not one of the witnesses have proved an attempt at rescue)—and even then only in self-defence, whereas every witness on either side has sworn the police were never either attacked or endangered. They may further use their staves in case a man resists and flies, if that man is guilty of treason or felony; but it is expressly laid down, that if a man flies, or resists and then flies, such man being guilty only of a misdemeanour or breach of the peace, and the constable strike him—should death ensue from the blow—such constable is guilty of manslaughter at the least.

The Court having been cleared, the Bench after a deliberation of some time, decided on dismissing the case.

Mr ALLIX—I protest against the decision of the bench for these reasons: A man has been killed—he was killed by a blow inflicted by Sharpe. From all the witnesses produced, I am solemnly of opinion that there was no real necessity for that blow, and consequently it is due to public justice that the case should go to a jury, as a case of manslaughter.

Mr E. JONES then informed the bench that the friends of the deceased were determined to carry the case to the assizes; and, if necessary, to petition the House of Commons.

GRAND SOIREE AT HALIFAX.

On Monday last, a grand *soiree* was given in honour of Mr Ernest Jones, at the Odd-fellows' Hall. Long before the time appointed, omnibuses and carriages of all descriptions were streaming towards the feital scene, and the town presented an aspect of unusual bustle and excitement. From the roof of the hall waved a large flag, and others hung from the windows—while thronging the steps and piers of the magnificent portico, and the adjacent streets, crowds were assembled, who greeted the approach of Mr Jones and his committee with hearty cheers. Every portion of the building was densely crowded.—Yet such was the order kept in that vast assemblage, that the harmony of the evening was not once interrupted in the slightest degree. We never remember to have seen a more magnificent sight than the hall presented on this occasion. The walls were literally covered with portraits of eminent patriots, while laurel and flowers contrasted with the gilt frames of the pictures, and a profusion of banners waved down from every side, blending their rich colours into one harmonious whole. A full length portrait of Mr O'Connor, as he came out of York Castle, was hung over the platform—while the brave device of the 'Old Guards,' 'The Charter and No Surrender!' showed conspicuously its handwriting on the wall.' Beneath the gallery, at the opposite end, were inscribed the words—'Welcome Ernest Jones' —patriotic devices and emblems were profusely scattered, and, indeed, turn to whichever side the spectator might, he would behold something to admire. The orchestra, a most lofty gallery on the right, was completely enshrouded with laurel, as were the chandeliers down the length of the hall,—while a profusion of choice flowers decorated the tables, of which two tiers were ranged across the platform—and several rows lengthwise down the hall—all laden with a superfluity of good things. Indeed, too much credit cannot be given to the ample and munificent arrangements of the culinary department, that supplied the choicest viands in the greatest profusion. Above 1300 sat down to tea, and when the company were all seated, the sight was truly enchanting. The ladies of Halifax had done honour to the cause by adopting its colours, and green scarfs, ribands and favours, denoted their adherence. Well may Halifax be proud of its daughters, for we may safely assert that never in the mawkish assemblies of royal courts have we seen so great an array of female loveliness and grace, while the face of maid and matron alike were beaming with a pure enthusiasm and joy unknown to the worn-out votaries of heartless fashion. At five o'clock Ernest Jones and his committee entered the hall, the company receiving him with protracted cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the band striking up an inspiriting air. Mr Jonathan Gaukroger was called to the chair. When silence was restored, grace was sung, and the entertainment passed off with genuine hilarity and harmony, enlivened by the inspiriting airs of the band. At six o'clock the assembly dispersed to meet again at seven for the public meeting. We may here observe, that such was the anxiety manifested to be a partaker of the festivities, that high premiums were offered for tickets to the tea, and even for checks to the meeting afterwards, between which and the tea Mr Jones addressed the assemblage without from the window.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held after the tea party; but, indeed, the crowds never quitted the Hall and its vicinity; on the contrary, they kept increasing until eight o'clock. The appearance of the Hall, when illumined, was, if possible, more brilliant than before. The building literally blazed with light for, besides the ordinary lamps and chandeliers, small gas pipes had been stretched from the latter to the walls, from which issued jets of gas..

Mr Barraclough was called to the chair. We much regret that want of space precludes our reporting the very able speeches held on the occasion.

Mr George Buckley moved, and Mr Robert Wilkinson seconded, the first resolution, which ran thus:—'That this meeting express their thanks to the electors and non-electors who have supported the liberal candidates, for their manly and straightforward conduct during the late contest for the borough of Halifax.'

Glee—Wake, Eolian Lyre!

Mr John Sutcliffe moved, and Mr Isaac Clissett seconded, the next resolution:—'That this meeting rejoices in the noble stand that has been made in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Glee—The morn is breaking!

Mr Joseph Hanson moved, and Mr W. K. Thorburn seconded, the third resolution:—'That this meeting pledges itself to employ every constitutional means for the accomplishment of the great principles embodied in the People's Charter.'

The above resolutions were carried unanimously amid thunders of applause. The Chairman then introduced Mr Ernest Jones, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, but was much affected by the warmth of the reception he experienced.

Mr Gaukroger then, as Chairman of the Election Committee, rose, and after some apt and pithy remarks, read the following

ADDRESS TO ERNEST JONES, ESQ.,
LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

HONOURED SIR,—This spontaneous assembly of the electors and non-electors may be considered the close of our electioneering contest. We meet not on this occasion oppressed with feelings of sorrow, mixed with disappointment and revenge, as the corrupt and vicious supporters of faction and bad government are wont to do on the unfavourable result of an election. No, sir, we meet under great buoyancy of spirits, warmth of heart, and high exultation, arising from the great good which has been achieved, and an enlivening prospect of reaping in due time a plentiful harvest.

It would ill become us, not to have included you, sir, in a participation of this joyous season, who with the utmost friendship, kindness, and patriotism, chose to become our champion in the cause of such reforms in Church and State as would make England in reality what she is only in name, as well as for the recovery of our constitutional right of being present, either personally (or by representative freely chosen) in Parliament, for the making of laws we are bound to observe, and the imposing of taxes we are compelled to pay.

We are proud to say, that you have, sir, laboured hard in our cause against every kind of opposition, and even to the detriment of your advancement in life, as regards the pecuniary interests of yourself and family; and we are bound to acknowledge that you have on the occasion of our late election, displayed courage, energy, and moderation, which may have been equalled but never surpassed. We say not this to flatter you, we deal not in flattery. You have done nothing more than every man in England is called upon to perform according to ability. But since it so seldom happens that persons of genuine character and sterling abilities are found to step aside from the contracted road of present self interest, it becomes our duty to mark the event in some particular way and manner, and this, sir, is our principal reason for our requesting your attendance on this festive day, to furnish us an opportunity of thanking you personally, and of requesting your acceptance of a small, but earnest token of our admiration and respect.

Previous to the discharge of this public duty, allow us a passing notice on one important class of our townsmen. A single glance of only a casual observer must have seen and admired the sober and peaceful bearing of the non-electors, who attended in their thousands our nomination and polling days, in the absence of the usual attractions of music, or a display of even a ribbon, and who, moreover, not only kept the peace themselves, but engaged to prevent others from breaking it. And we think, too, that the close of this meeting will contrast with some lately held in this borough; we think it is more than probable we shall have no need of carriages, omnibuses, cabs, or guides, to take from this assembly a number of gentlemen in a state of shameful and dishonourable helplessness, because ours is

'A feast of reason and flow of soul'
Not a beastly feed—and flowing bowl,

We are also wishful to express our desire you should retire from this contest with renewed hopes and increased resolve in the pursuit of your onward march to freedom. Go, then, eloquent and highly gifted advocate of universal liberty, justice, truth, and humanity, into the bosom of your happy family, and tell them the electors and non-electors of Halifax have entrusted to you and their keeping this gold watch and appendages, as a small token of our regard and esteem, in the earnest hope you may enjoy it a long time in perfect good health and peace of mind. And may he, who guides the stars with his finger, and could dissolve them with a breath, imbue the hearts of our countrymen with wisdom and perseverance sufficient for the attainment of such useful reforms in Church and State as will present anarchy and confusion in our land; or perhaps, what is more, a total annihilation or ruin of our country, such as have fallen to the lot of the once powerful and splendid empires and kingdoms of antiquity; rather let our beloved England become a pattern of excellence to all nations of the world, till time shall be no more, than she should be as a rock in the ocean, only to be discarded and avoided by the wary and skilful pilot.

The reading of this addres was hailed with shouts of applause, Mr Gaugroger then presented the gold watch and chain, which are of the most magnificent description, amidst the rapturous cheers of the immense assembly. When they had subsided, the recipient, who was much affected, briefly, but heartily thanked the meeting.

Glee—The stout limbed Oak.

Mr Millington then moved, and Mr J. Greenwood seconded, the fourth resolution:—'That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the ladies, not only for having provided for our entertainment such an excellent tea, but also for the countenance and support they have given to the cause of the people.

Glee—Hail Memory!

Mr Ernest Jones moved, and Mr Wilkinson seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr West, who had come some distance to be present at this demonstration, then made a few brief but eloquent remarks, and with three cheers for O'Connor and the Charter, and then for Frost, Williams and Jones, the meeting separated at an advanced hour of the night, thus ending one of the most glorious demonstrations ever known in Halifax.

Chartist Intelligence.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE, Receipts.—Somers Town, £1 12s; Crieff, 14s; Rochdale, £1 19s 6d; Egremont, 2s 6d; Robert Side, 5s 2d; Come-again, 2s; Damans Mills, 4s 6d; Sutton, near Keighley, £1; from Keighley, £2 10; Falkirk, 5s 6d; Bath, per Chappell, 5s: Mr Guest's Book, 1s 4d; J. R. and Son, Chester, 10s; John Pritchard, Chester, 10s; Truro, 11s; J. Harrison, Foleshill, 1s 6d; J. Taylor, Rossendale; 2s 2d; George Hallaway, Kidderminster, 1s; W. Commerson, Manchester, 2s; John Dasker, Knaresborough, 3s; J. Beaton, Bucklane, 3s; J. Capan, Clifford, 2s; Easington-lane, 1s; Gateshead, 4s 7½d; Mansfield, 11d; Atherstone, 1s; Wisbeach, 9s; Mr Everstead, O'Connorville, 1s; John Barnes, 1s; Bermondsey, 3s; Garan Diffith, 2s; Heywood, per R. Clegg, £1; Radcliffe, per N. Critchley, 10s; Todmorton, £3; Ely, 11s; Codford, 4s; Birmingham, per Rudhall, 2s. Total £17 17s 8½.

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary.

LEEDS.—The Chartists in this town have commenced active operations for the municipal elections in November. A Central Committee has been appointed, of which Mr Henry Thompson is chairman; Mr T. Clarkson, treasurer; and Wm. Brook, secretary. The burgess' roll will be issued on the 31st. of August. Those persons whose names are omitted, will have to make claims. Information on these points, will be given by Mr Brook, at the Back-room, Bazaar, on Sunday and Monday evenings, from 8 to 9 o'clock. The Central Committee is requested to meet at 8 o'clock on Monday night.

Mr SAMUEL KYDD'S TOUR IN SCOTLAND.—Mr S. Kydd will be in Aberdeen, on Monday the 8th of September, to commence his lectures through Scotland. Our northern friends will favour the good cause by making such arrangements as they think best.

National Land Company.

BLACKBURN.—At the quarterly general meeting of this branch, held on Sunday the 22nd, at the Old-size House, Mr Richard Proudlove in the chair. Mr John Smith, (brother to Mr James Smith, now allocated at Lowbands,) came forward and gave a very cheering account of his journey there in company with his brother, to his estate. The account he gave of the comfort of the houses was most cheering. The number of members' shares taken, and money paid upon the shares, in Blackburn, were laid before the meeting as follows:—716 members; shares taken, 2575; money paid upon shares to the 4th inst., £918 8s. 10d.; and disbursed at the same date, £.917 7s. 3d. The books were audited and found correct. After a vote of thanks to Mr John Smith, (and to Mr Proudlove,) for his conduct in the chair, the meeting dispersed; and while doing so a subscription to the amount of £1. 3s. was raised for the support of the colliers on strike in Scotland.

BIRMINGHAM.—No. 3 branch.—At a meeting of this branch held at the house of Mr F. Palmer, 98, Hill-street, on Wednesday, August 18, the followin. resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—moved by Mr Richard Pare, and seconded by Mr Stephenton,

That this branch being convinced of the manifold grievances under which the great mass of the people suffer, are determined to use every legitimate means for their removal; and in order to carry out such means, do now agree to join the National Charter Association.

Moved by Mr Bough, seconded by Mr Freeman,

That we, the members of this branch, do tender our sincere congratulations on the triumphant return of that prince of patriots, F. O'Connor, Esq., to the Commons House of Parliament, and do express our thanks to the noble-minded electors and non-electors of Nottingham, for the spirited example they have set to the nation at large.

HULL.—At the weekly meeting of shareholders, Mr Stephens gave in his report from the Conference, when it was moved and carried:—

That the report be received.

Several new members joined the Company. A committee having been appointed to investigate the case of Mr Graham. The meeting adjourned till Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

HULL.—At a general meeting held at the Ship Inn on Sunday last, addresses of thanks and congratulation to the electors and non-electors of Nottingham, to Mr O'Connor, and to the other Ch