DUBLIN,-The Irish Universal Suffrage Associaion mol 25 usual in the Great Rooms, No. 14, North in sirest, on Sunday last, at six o'clock in the Mr. William Woodward in the chair. Mr Fig. 11. William woodward in the chair. Mr Will. Dyott, secretary. In accordance with the Sul practice of the meeting the secretary read the sul practice of the Association, and a great research objects from the country, some of which mber of letters from the country, some of which that the writers were very anxious to learn the O'Connell tribute would be collected at Chipel doors this year, and whether the Catholic were justified in allowing the Catholic trucks and Chapels to be used for the purpose of Pering meney to support a set of greedy idlers of their hungry progeny—the O'Briens, the of O'Connell, and stultifying and degrading them of their sand also to be informed if this year, 1843, get to be really the "Repeal year," or whether the station will not eventuate in the arming and callif on the Orange Yeomanry; and was it possible most the Orange Yeomanry; and was it possible in Ireland should spend another five years in light efforts to conciliate a poor, beggarly, cowred; gang of cf assassins, known as the Orangemen the North? Another writer wished to be informatived as Repeal Rent! Was it to be laid out, as since in Government debentures; or was it inches the Tories as a means inducing them to concede the Repeal!

Inducting the Orangemen that the Union movement do not recognize the Charter: on the contrary every principle of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

3.—Because Mr. O'Connell does not desire the Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would not refuse the assistance and co-operation of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

3.—Because Mr. O'Connell does not desire the Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would not refuse the assistance and co-operation of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

Inducting the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

3.—Because Mr. O'Connell does not desire the Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would not refuse the assistance and co-operation of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

Inducting the Repeal of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

3.—Because Mr. O'Connell does not desire the Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would not refuse the assistance and co-operation of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

mance ?

3- Is it in the nature of things probable that the gast will come to a crisis ! when the Chartists of

\*To put the question more pithily, Is it likely

zion, pledges himseif, in general terms, to mercie House, that he is a free and indepen-EAP, that he represents no views but his own, Figs. It was this test; this clearly defined posi-Polyge that tended, in a great degree, to carry Tolk Emane parion. Why not pledge candidates Frost, Williams, and Jones would have been Is that the motion would be carried if he voted

isus chested his constituents, for the motion

warst it 58—the speaker having given the casttree against the motion, it was lost by a ma-Tolone. Had Mr. O'Connell and those of his The presented to be in favour of the motion, Fior is. there would have been a majority of six Er. But the Irish people are kept in ignorance of then taken the votes and proceedings of the Boundar!" He (air. O'Higgins) felt it to be the land of the Association, to himself, and to the prejudices and preyed on their pockets to be sure, and and followers of Mr. O'Cornell to make while at heart he was a proud aristocrat; and more Predminary observations before he should shade for him, for his origin was lowly and his answers to the questions of his respected

Timer to first question, my opinion is that —(hear). Time would open their eyes. That associate the Catholic clergy are at present determined been incremental in forcing O'Connell in the Catholic clergy are at present determined to the control of the catholic clergy are at present determined to the catholic clergy are at the catho accept as an equivalent for Repeal. no stop the agitation, as he did thrice before, Enpit, provided the Torice give him a per-

with Irish patronage. The Catholic clergy, being Ministers of peace, There of it too, will use all their influence to their flocks, in the event of the English American attacking the Repeal meetings by the

the Repeal ranks without becoming the dupes House of Commons.

# Derinera Si

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 292.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENHY or Pive Shillings per Qarries.

1.—Because the National Chartist Association recognizes the Repeal of the Union, and so does the

3—"If the English Government attack the meet-and because they would not agree to the bargain, he for Repeal by the bayonet and the bullet, will denounced them as Tory Radicals, rascally Radicals, Musthone clergy actively restrain their flocks from and subsequently as torch and dagger-men, midnight assassins, Feargusites, blockheads, thick-skulls, and within the last week, has basely and wilfully calum-Are the people prepared to fight? and if Peel within the last week, has basely and which calculated the whole Chartist body by stating that which he knew to be false, that is to say, "That the Chartists of England would not allow any other chartists. body of men to meet for the purpose of discussing condition of the people." Well, he knew that this was false when he stated it, but the dupes who fol-E Pairick O'Higgins can, with propriety, join lowed him and the knaves and swindlers who com-

Eastood that his (Mr. O'Higgins) answers were is the law of public meetings, and well Mr. O'Congreat satisfaction. refilered in opinion from those who blindly fold did the Chartists ever move an amendment or otherwise O'Connell, it should, and he hoped would, be wise interfere with a meeting of the Corn Law ry looked upon as a difference of opinion—(hear, League or an other league, when no attempt was the control of the corn law results of the corn law EL) He sincerely declared that he would support made to give the meeting the air of a public meeting formell to-morrow, and forgive all past injuries. expressing public opinion? No never! Thesse are priced he gave a pledge in writing, that he would my answers to the queries; and I have only to repeat " NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE.)-From a corresmice he gave a pleage in writing, that he would implement to the trish people, that the Chartists cannot pondent.—Is Chartism acad! The men of Newport, all true Chartists will strengthen the hands of the efficial advocacy to the People's Charter—thear, join the ranks of the Repealers without utter degra-unuaunted by the frown of faction and unawed by in. (An O Connellite—"He said he would vote dation. All Chartists stand upon a perfect equality. the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again The vote of the poorest man is as good as that of the nobly responded to the question by mustering in the Officense-Saying he would vote for the People's the richest. Not so with the Repealers; none can their might to express their sympathy for suffering inter is the next thing to a negative pledge. vote but a member; that is, he who pays one pound humanity, in the person of Cooper and Richards. Expense or no support of a Ministry is annually or collects it; so that to become a member, the imprisoned patrious, for their manly defence of whelle transcipation. (O'Connellite-Surely you distranchised. They may listen to be sure, but they meeting were only issued on Monday morning last: nongaing to compare O'Connell to the cut-throat have no right to speak or vote. Will the Chartists but at the appointed hour the Assembly room of the en the mere support of a question or measure in brethren? Will they pay three skillings each, merely Horner for the occasion, was filled to overflowing, sed that measure long ago, and would have held and weigh his words, in order, if possible, to solve last had the pleasure of addressing my brother with the good will of a grateful, a happy and a the apparent eccentricities of the one and contra- Chartists, and great changes have been effected in

EJ Member of Parliament without exception, to and what did they think he discovered it to be? that Cooper and the others had raised such a pre-Ent no Administration but one that will Why, they had petitioned for the restoration of judice in the minds of the jury class against them, pleages nimself, in general terms, to the cause of the men who had ing a resolution expressing the sympathy of the struggle for justice and nationality." Mr. George wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in meeting in favour of the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-tie tiew to remedy these grievances; but when it is raturned, he then pleages his honour in the cause of liberty! till Englishmen were base, to petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos. amy or, supported the resolution, which was agreed and nationality." Mr. George wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in meeting in favour of the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-tie tiew to remedy these grievances; but when the cause of liberty! till Englishmen were base, to petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos. amy or, supported the resolution, which was agreed and nationality." Mr. George wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in meeting in favour of the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-tie tiew to remedy these grievances; but when the cause of liberty! till Englishmen were base, to petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos.

2. A support of the victims are resolution, which was agreed and nationality." Mr. George wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in meeting in favour of the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded, and Mr. Gummage, of North-the victims, and their reselve. Evinson sec aded and mationality." expatriated brethren, Mr. O'Connell could never to. Mr. Johnson was then called on, who spoke for journed. recognise them as coadjutors—(hear, hear)! upwards of an hour, and throughout was enthusitill Englishmen became treacherous, ungrateful, actically applauded. We are sorry we cannot give the Chargist body was held on Monday evening in Henourable M.P.'s, is not this honourable disloyal, time-serving claves, they were unfit more than a mere outline of his address. He de-the above room, Mr. George Evinson in the chair. The who dare sayso? To any it is a breach of Mr. Daniel O'Connell—(cheers)! picted the hollow-heartedness of the Whigs, and Mr. Julian Harney propose! for adoption, "an address. It was this test; this clearly defined posi- Mr. O'Connell was a good Catholic; he prayed for the tyranny of the Tories in their proper colours. dress to be enslaved classes of England." Mr. the sculs in suffering. Now Frost, Jones, and Wil- He pointed out, in forcible elequence, the wrongs Edwin Girl seconded, and Mr. Royston supported liams were in a kind of political purgatory—(hear.) under which England and Ireland groan. He the motion. Carried unanimously. Mr. Julian Was he, the orthodox Mr. O'Connell, not bound by alladed to the extravagant propensities of the great; Harney then read and proposed for adoption, a letter every principle of charity, aye and religion too, to he proved from Scripture, from reason, and from to the Editor of the Nation, in reply to O'Connell's (1-22). A motion for an address to the add his own prayers to those of the English Chart- every claim or justice, the right of the people to speech continuous the Chartists. The letter was is to receive with applause. Mr. Hall seconded, and Land Mr. D'Conneil spoke in favour of it; but heaven of their native land—the elysium of the bosom been multiplied without end in order to cram the Mr. Edwin Gil supported the motion, which was of their families, from whence their too ardent zeal hungry maw of the scions of the aristocracy, and agreed to unanimously. The meeting then adthe like Lord Castlereagh, on the Catholic for the cause of universal political redemption had miscreant, was ready to offer his warmest aspirations could invent, in the vain and futile hope that the was well filed by an enthusiastic audience. At his recent speeches, that in the event of the Union stirring appeal to the men of Newport to resume lecture, which escupied an hour and three quar-From citt! Now it is hard to trust a man who suffrage! Yes; he had given up even manhood and moved the acoption of the petition. Exceeded in this base, treacherous, and deceir id suffrage—his own peculiar invention—(hear.) He (Mr. D.) wondered would women who owned houses misnors conduct of their representatives. The be allowed to vote—(hear, and laughter.) Was the mud cabin and the miserable shealing of the Irish UConnell napopular. He (Mr. O'Higgins) difficult to define the term—the last election of Dublin had been lost on this difficulty. But Household Saffrage was now the phrase. Why did not Mr.

increased, jet, for the sake of trangulity, into the position he new holds with regard to Repeal. faithful to the cause he had been so long feed for, and just he way the the propositions which Mr. O'Connell said he Royalia schick to the strayed—(hear). They would battle which he had to propose must be his applicant for the strayed to the strayed which he had to propose must be his applicant for the strayed to the strayed which he had to propose must be his applicant for the strayed to the strayed which he had to propose must be his applicant for the strayed to th for Repeal in which as Irishmen they were deeply opinion is, that O'Connell has the interested; but they had no desire to fight in the O'Connell organic, for they nad no faith in its leader. Mr. Dyots resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. Keegan was called to the chair, and the usual thanks being returned to Mr. Woodward. the meeting broke up, giving three cheers for Repeal and nine for the Charter. GREENOCK.-Mr. Robert Peddie lectured here on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday land of her independence by English influence and ling of sympathy for the Chartists and consideration the propriety of petitioning Partine consideration the propriety of petition consideration the petition consideration con Ireland, and dissolved the meeting.

Ireland, and dissolved the meeting. man was moved by Mr. Fairburn, seconded by M

LEICESTER.—Last Sunday, Mr. Bairstow SHEFFIELD—CHARTISTS READ!—"A STEP IN NEWCASTLE—CAMP MEETING AT BOLDEN delivered two discourses in the Pasture and Market THE RIGHT DIRECTION."—At the usual meeting on FELL.—A Chartist camp meeting was held at the above

council of the Chartist Association took place on physical, mental, moral, and pecuniary, he may pos-Sunday evening last, Mr. Josiah Stowell in the chair. sess to the acceleration of the triumph of liberty, Several sums were paid in from the various loca- and the annihilation of slavery and misory: Therelities; after which, a motion was made to the effect forc resolved, that, as it is the duty of consistent that Mr. O'Connor be invited to pay Carlisle a visit men to be ever ready to take the initiative in all at his earliest opportunity. Mr. J. B. Hanson then movements and measures recommended by them to called the attention of the council to the necessity of others—and, as example is better than precept—we, Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would the council to the necessity of others—and, as example is better than precept—we, Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would the council to the necessity of others—and, as example is better than precept—we, Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would the council to the necessity of others—and, as example is better than precept—we, Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would be considered to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to the necessity of others—and, as example is better than precept—we, Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would be considered to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared to have appeared. At the usual Chartist ment of the council to have appeared to have ap the Chartist body expressing their utter detestation whose names are hereunto subscribed, being assoany other proposition, but at every such meeting, of the Irish Arms Bill, a measure brought for ciated and other supporters of the principles of the the Charter was crammed down the throats of the ward by the present Government for the suppression People's Charter, do pledge ourselves to abstain for the Charter was crammed down the throsts of the progress of every good measure the considerable numerated by these physical-force Chartists; the measure calculated to amcliorate the first.

The progress of the opening in the Charter was crammed down the throsts of the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and it was with great regret that he had to find the council room was granted for a public meeting adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the considerable number of persons assembled, when use by all reasonable neares of the measure calculated to amcliorate the first.

The war by the progress of the progress of the progress of the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and it was with great regret that he had to find the council room was granted for a public meeting adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the Charter was crammed down the throsts of the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and it was with great regret that he had to find the council room was granted for a public meeting adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the Charter was crammed down the throsts of the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and it was with great regret that he had to find the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting adjourned from Waterloo Ground, to the Charter was crammed down the throsts of Mr. Hanson, the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, and it was with great regret that he had to find the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room was granted for a public meeting of the council room w a considerable number of persons assembled, when use by others; feeling convinced that if the mass of Mr. Hanson addressed them at considerable length our countrymen can be induced to pursue the same on the above subject, and called upon them to get up course, morality will be promoted, the march of chartest and his true followers, as do the speech, and introduced Mr. J. Carter, to move the Chartists. He went on at great length and proved first resolution. Messrs. M'Wade, Allinson, Hersconstitutional and oppressive measure towards the a nation's liberties be conquered and lastingly estab-

manswerable for them but himself; and that if million five hundred thousand British subjects. But first lecture on Rejeal and the history of Ireland, to Ireland copies of the Northern Star, given for The meeting was well attended with Irish and that purpose be all inclined to assist in the good English Repealers. At the conclusion, a vote of work of spreading our principles through Erin's gave general satisfaction.

showed that it was for laying bare the iniquities journed.

"To the Honourable, &c.

"And your Petition, &c.
"Signed on behalf of the meeting, John Williams, Chairman."

elevation was effected by the voices and pecuniary Mr. Jonah Williams seconded the adoption of the contributions of a generous, duped, betrayed people above, which was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. he works not occupy their time by a lengthened address, which, in fact, was rendered unnecestroubling them with a few words. Government had introduced a measure to receive the sanction of the legislature, on which he wished to take the sense of this meeting. He alluded to the Irish Arms' Bill—a measure framed for the purpose of giving to the Executive a better knowledge of what arms warmly against the measure. Government had no Sunday evening last, when O'Connell's speciel gave the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead would right to this knowledge! They had robbed Ire- rise to a lengthy and warm discussion, but one feel. be held in the Forth, on Monday evening, to take land of her independence by English influence and ing of sympathy for the Chartists and condemnation the propriety of petitioning Paron re-obtaining her long-lost rights, he considered on the menting was dismain or create for the boundard amminion; but that they are willing in the straight of the boundard and into the surgel, and therefore called on the meeting the boundard and the boundard

Place, to large and attentive audiences. In the Wednesday evening, June 7th, in the Figtree-lane place on Sunday afternoon. No sooner had the hour afternoon, a delegate meeting was held in Mr. John Tankard in the chair, Mr. Julian of twelve arrived than the roads from the east and Cooper's Coffee Rooms, when a resolution was Harney, after an appropriate address, proposed for the west, the south and the north, leading to Bolden unanimously agreed to, that proposals and arrangements should be made and entered into for the purchase of a suitable plot of ground, on which to erect
to make every possible effort, and use all means
a hall for the meetings of the working classes. Mr. consistent with justice and honour, for the obtainBairstew gave in a report of his tour for the past
ment of the rights of ditizenship and the restoration
was the solute and the notth, feating to better
feel, were thickly clad with the brawney sons of toil
working their way to the Chartist camp meeting, and
chase of a suitable plot of ground, on which to erect
to make every possible effort, and use all means
sonn after that hour a waggon, drawn by two horses,
which the Chartists of Sunderland had brought with
fortisisht which the chartists of Sunderland had brought with fortnight, which was highly encouraging, and he of their country's freedom; That the consump-was unenimously re-engaged. Legiber writer requested the president (Mr. O'Hig. 1) to answer the following questions. The letter with the north of Ireland, under the name of the Name of the Orange yeomanry.

I home the pale of meeting, and the proper that the support that the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public and and tyrannical government a scurce of immense of forming a platform when there, drew up in the meeting so the people in a state of slavery; That to support that the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public and traitors, in the north of Ireland, under the name of the Orange yeomanry.

I home the pale of the Fell for the meeting and the people in a state of slavery; That to support that to support that the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public and traitors, in the north of Ireland, under the name of the Orange yeomanry.

I home the people in a stating to the Chartists and forward the people in a stating to the Chartists and the proper to a be a liberty (for liberty—true Christian liberty was the armouncement in the Star. The surgeon has kindly any of trial) a quarter plant of the Orange yeomanry.

I home the people in a stating to the Chartists and the people in a stating to the Chartists and the people in a stating to the Chartists and the proper to a support that the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public and traitors, and dangenters, and dangenters, and dangenters, and dangenters, and dangenters, and dangenters, and thereby the means of keeping the people in a station of the Chartists and the proper that the public and traitors, and thereby the means of keeping the people in a station of the Chartists and the proper that the public and traitors, and thereby the means of keeping the people in a station of the Chartists and the proper that the public and traitors, and thereby the means of keeping the and traitons, in the north of Ireland, under the name of the horse of the cause of CARLISLE.—A meeting of the members of the the duty of every patriot to devote every energy,

> thanks was upanimously passed to the lecturer, who Isle. It is hoped that at the present most important crisis, when it is so necessary that the real principles of Chartism, and sentiments and conduct of its committee by their denations of spapers as soon as read. The committee will be in attendance for the

night in the Fig Tree-lane room. med any, the least extension of public liberty. The declared the assistance of the English Chartists, its proper dimensions. They promised us graded and assistance of the English Chartists, on account of the loaf has of the English Chartists, on account of the advocacy of the cause of true democracy, and to the in the Torks out till we, the Whig supporters, and even declared that the admission of one rer- thinks when breat should be considered on true declared, and the meeting ancestors took possession of the Emerald Isle, one related to the chair, and the meeting ancestors took possession of the Emerald Isle, one Existence processed to the state of the entire body, which should be put under in size and diminished in price, your condition is interdict until the offending Jonah should be cast us bad as it was before. Even if after years of strug-answer, and because the said letter shews too plainly ont; when he (Mr. D.) saw this, he looked sharp gling the repeal of these laws was obtained, the struggling the whole reign of Whighout the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartists had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartist had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or so fishment in the Chartist had committed people would find they had only got a dwarf after movement who would sacrific with the sense to pledge the sin rgainst Mr. O'Connell not to be forgiven; att: and it was for opposing an agitation like this ness the rightcous cause of which they are the pretented advocates. But this meeting begs to assure Mr. Ray that no insult or calumny shall deter the Frost, Williams, and Jones, to their native land— whilst their only crime was advocating the cause of English Chartists from the performance of their Every candidate coming forward at an (hear, hear),—and Mr. O'Connell said he never the people—their only guilt was in defending the usy, or induce them to withold their sympathy and could have anything to do with them till they had rights of their fellow-man. He concluded by most assistance from their Irish brothren in their glerious

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have We must and that Mr. M'Gawan was repeatedly Stafford Gaol, by order of the visiting magistrates long-oppressed people of Ireland, remembering with new having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned. The interior of the inhaltening of the inhalteni

three for the Charter, closed the proceedings.

them for the twofold purpose of carrying their wives, sweethearts, and daughters to the place of meeting, and

how different was the doctrine which the hirelings (and not shepherds) of the present day substituted in its stead. He proved that the major part of the professors of this Nelson Assembly Rooms. We received a long reday did not consider (at least their line of conduct port of his lecture on Saturday morning last, too flatly contradicted it, if they did) that all men are late, of course, for last week's paper, in which only that others should do unto them," that "thou shalt

Sunday evening, Messrs Green, France and Hunt, was not the case new; that that which bore that to Ireiand copies of the Northern Star, given for of the principles taught by the Saviour and such of the Repealers, that although they were debarred to the Repealers, that although they were debarred to the Repealers, that although they are in defence of the position which he had taken, and Repeal agitation. concluded amidst the plaudits of the whole auditory.

Mr. Kydd, of South Shields, was next introduced. He LONG BUCKBY.—Two excellent lectures on professor; should be known to the Irish people, that was likewise greatly applauded. He command by the principles of democracy, by Mr. Samuel Parkes, noticing the state of the Church in Section (the "turn of Sheffield, have been delivered in this place, the out" in which he considered to be nothing unore than a first on Saturday the 31, and the second on Wednesperformance of their duties every members [meeting] scheme for Church extension showing that it could day the 7th inst., in the Market-place. A Working not be much relied on for the furtherance of the cause of Man's fiall is being erected in this place, the first THE CHARTISTS AND RAPEALERS.—The Fig Tree-were sincere, he contended that it would be of vital Mr. D. E. Lever, on Wednesday, the 31st May; it is z test. The infamous Castlereagh supported nineteen payers of one shilling each are literally the People's Charter. The bills announcing the lane room was crowded as usual on Sunday evening. importance to our cause. Mr. K then reviewed the reviewed by shares of five changes each, and will be

At six o'clock Mr. Royston was called to the chair, line of policy pursued by the leaders of the movement let for any legal and moral purpose. Mr. O'Conner's letter and the reports of the Repeal in Ireland for the last ten years, comparing it with the Estreach!) Mr. O'Higgins-No; but those who sanction this wholesale disfranchisement of their Queen Adelaide tavern, kindly granted by Mr. meetings in England and Scotland, were read from course pursued by the most prominent leaders of the is as that goes, they are identical. There is or voting? Will any Chartist in England agree below the splendid banner of the A excitation on English Chartists at the Corn Exchange, was read to the give offence to any class of men; but truth, from I mode of testing the honesty of a member to these terms? Should be do so he is a slave, on which is painted, by a master hand, correct like-Parliament, except by piedging him to withheid Mr. Dyott said that as Mr. O'Connell was contrary, nesses of the patriots of Wales, Frost, Williams and that that the council be directed to draw up a reply him to say that he had his suspicions; and recent Emport frem any Ministry but one that would to the usage accounted a prophet in his own country, Jones. The Chairman who introduced the business to Mr. O'Connell's speech, to be submitted to the events attemptions; and in his is the People's Charter the law of the land. Had no matter what he was accounted in others, he, in an appropriate address called on the first speaker, meeting the following evening. Carried. Mr. opinion it was his duty to tell the starying millions of the OConneil done this, the Whigs would have for one, always wished to watch his movements. Mr. Jones, who said, it is now a long time since I Edwin Gill then moved the following resolution— England and Ireland to be aware of false prophets. "That this meeting has heard with inexpressible Their rights, their just rights, are attainable; and nothing horror the sentiments of a letter attributed to Mr. but indiscretion on the part of the people and treachery reperous people—(hear, hear.) But no; their dictions of the other. Accordingly, when Dan, the political world since then. The Anti-Corn Law Ray, secretary of the National Repeal Association on the part of their leaders can prevent success.

Exercise were "final." Under them there was no who professes to be the very Goliath of Repeal, agitation, never a giant, has now dwindled down to of the London Repealers.

A vote of thanks was agreed to be tendered to Message.

for those martyrs to justice and the poor man's right spirit of liberty would thereby be subdued, and eight o'clost, Mr. O'Copyell had told them in one of the wish for freedom buried. He concluded by a Mr. M'Gowan (the leasurer) then commenced his Henry Johnstone, iron moulder, Head o' Side, New-referred to the state of the country, the difficulties of castle, sub-Secretary. The following gentlemen were Government from the opnosition of Chartists, Corn Law being repealed, they would most likely get household their wonted place amid the friends of freedom, ters in the action, and was indeed an elequent then appointed to make the preliminary arrange- Repealers, Complete S. ffrigg, the mulcontents of the cxpose of the Wrongs of the Green Isle, and an able ments for the public meetings in the Forth, on the Scotch church, and last, though not least, from Ireland. defence of the R poat question. We regret that 13th and 19th inst.—viz., Mes-rs. Johnstone, Robin-After stiting his firm res (ve to meet the people at want of space will not permit us to give a report. | Sou, Fraz.r, and Sinclair. Mr. Young moved and some future time in the open air, he withdrew amid Mr. Seed seconded." That any member of the Gone- the applause of the immer and embly. The Chairman heard with feelings of honest indignation, the cruel and enthusias scally energed. Mr. Julian Harney rai Counsel introducing personal quarrels, in pusi- then put the petition, which was unmimously carried, The suppose would not publish the divisions in much case the miserable shealing of the Irish meatures with the divisions in much case the miserable shealing of the Irish meatures with recommendation of the divisions in much case the miserable shealing of the Irish meatures and unnatural treatment to which Thomas Cooper, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

The commendation of the Irish meatures and unnatural treatment to which Thomas Cooper, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

The commendation of the publication should be accounted houses? It was sometimes the publication should be accounted houses? It was sometimes to be accounted houses? It was sometimes to

Siffrage was now the phrase. Why did not Mr. Siffrage was now the phrase. Siffrage was now th Trish political Proteus for you—is has twisted from their demand for justice; and o'clock hir. Sinclair was appointed to preside. The first period of their punishment, or at least such a proceedings by staring the object for this meeting. The first period of their punishment, or at least such a line of their punishment to disarn the people of this migration of their punishment to disarn the people of the middle of their punishment to disarn the people of the object for of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion that of the middle of their punishment to disarn the people of the object for of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion that of the middle of their punishment to disarn the people of the object for of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion of their punishment to disarn the people of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and suspicion of the object for of keined, is calculated to excite alarm and su for the repeal of the Legislative Union—an Union the following resolution, which was briefly seconded measure both unjust and unconstitutional." This resolution and carried unconstitutional by Mr. Embl. ton and carried unconstitutional in the following resolution was briefly seconded in fraud and infamy and executed through by Mr. Embl. ton and carried unconstitutional in the following resolution was briefly seconded in fraud and infamy and executed through by Mr. Embl. ton and carried unconstitutional interpretation in the following resolution which was briefly seconded in fraud and infamy and executed through by Mr. Embl. ton and carried unconstitutional interpretation in the following resolution. bleed and corruption—an Union as inimical to the this meeting do nost scientily prote against the crossed the meeting and gave a very vivid description true in crests of England as at has been destructive unconstitutional crucity exercise towards Mr. of the Liberty and prosperity of Ireland. And this meeting and prosperity of Ireland. And this meeting appeals to the people of England to come now entombed and subjected to most unparalleled rockeries. Ell connived at by the present Lord Lian-Abbett was next introduced, who began by saying to the help of their Irish breshren, and despite the deprivation in Stafford gast; and to hereby pledge to the help of their Irish breshren, and despite the deprivation in Stafford gast; and to hereby pledge to the help of their Irish breshren. to the help of their Trish diesers. and despite the deprivation in Stahofu 280, don't be interests and coercion of a Tory government, to give themselves never to rest satisfied until something in their glorious struggle for nationality compatinots." Mr. Fraser moves the deption of a line in their glorious struggle for nationality compatinots." Mr. Fraser moves the deption of a seconded, and Mr. Daviés, Chartist lecturer, supported the resolution, which was called by acclaration. A vote of thanks to the constraint and Mr. Higgins seconded. That the petiment of that just and desirable object." Mr. Wilcox through the first point of the lecturer three for the lecturer three for the lecturer and below of this meeting approvation. The lecturer three for the lecturer and below of this meeting approvation of the Leg's live Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and this meeting pleages itself to use all the constitutional means in its power to further the accomplishment of that just and desirable object." Mr. Wilcox three charges for the lecturer three for the lecturer and below of this meeting approvation. The lecture of th three cheers for the Lecturer, three for Beneal, and behalf of this meeting, and be by him forwarded to Thomas Duncombe, E.g., for presentation to the REPEAL OF THE UNION .- A very numerous meet- House of Commons." Carried unanimously. The ing of Repealers was held at the Stag, Pea-Croft, on Chairman then announced that a public meeting of

Mr. BROPHY lectured in the Chartists Hail, on Sunday evening, on the state of Ireland, with good

Do for Hobron Printer & Gablisher franket St Leed

GLASGOW.—The monthly meeting of the Glasgow Repealers was held in the Lyceum Rooms, on Friday morning; Mr. Peter M'Cabe in the chair. At the hour of meeting, (eight o'clock), the Hall was crowded to suffocation, and many had to go away who could not gain admittance. The seats in the front of the platform were occupied with females, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The Secretary announced the receipts for the last month to be £129 16s. 6d. Several resolutions, condemnatory of the act of Union, the Arms' Bill, repudiating the threats lately used by i'cel, Wellington, &c., were moved and carried by acclamation. After the usual complements to the bairman, the meeting quietly broke up. The riendly tone towards the people of England and Scotland displayed by some of the speakers, particularly that of Messrs. Davine and Walsh, was gratifying in the extreme.

SOUTH SHIELDS .- A public meeting of the icnabitants of this place was held on the Bents on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Commons House of Parliament for the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Gilpillan being called to the chair briefly opened the meeting by calling on Mr. Wm. Beesley to propose the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. S. Kidd, and carried. It was, "That this meeting sympathise with the Irish people in their present agitation for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and will support thom by every legal means in our power, believing that union to have been effected by the grossest bribery and correption, and contrary to the will of the majurity of the Irish people; and that we look on the threats of her Majesty's Minsters with feelings of regret and contempt, and should they attempt to pur down the Irish people by force while peacefully ag taking for a Repeal of the Union, we shall feel it our duty to assert our rights as Englishmen, and claim for the Irish people the right of public meeting and peaceful agitation." Mr. Cory proposed the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, of Jarrew, and ordered to be entrusted to the care of Mr. This. Dancombe for presentation. The thanks of the meeting being voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

LIVERPOOL.-Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the Repeal of the Union, to a crowded audience in the

STOCKPORT.—A public meeting has been held love thy neighbour as thyself." Mr. C. considered here, to petition the Commons for a repeal of the these the leading dectrines of pure, practical, Chris- Legislative Union, and against the Irish Arms The Repeal ranks?"

Wh. O'Higgins said that he had given these given it were true or false. Well, he knew that regions his most serious consideration: for, in the first were true or false. Well, he knew that the had given these proportance, they were written and interesting that the had given these whether it were true or false. Well, he knew that the had given these proportance, they were written and chergetic speeches, whether it were true or false. Well, he knew that the had given the adjourned the most of the Declaration of the Beneral Council imment had perfect the adjourned for the winter were a few values submitted to the satisfaction of all present (to address, in excess). Which, with the propose to differ from him options of the meeting; and Mr. E.

Other and the propose to differ from him options of the meeting and the propose to the dentity of the dead of to the satisfaction of all present (for although an field, and Clarke, in excellent and energetic speeches, as they would be if pure practical Christianity were dore delivered a very excellent address to a nuestablished in these realms. He contended that such merous and respectable audience. He feelingly rehis followers as declared and acted up to the whole from joining the Repeal As eniation, that they are council of God. Mr. B. advanced many able arguments determined, by all peaceable means, to forward the

BILSTON .-- On Monday evening a meeting was anthe Star, after which the leading articles of the English movement for the same period; and having Irish Arms Bill; also in behalf of Cooper, Richards, and minent a sufficient test of a Member's sincerity to receive the degrading badge of the willing slave, although the notice was short, the meeting being an associates' card, with the privilege of hearing, held the same evening. Mr. Jun Wilsons was letter to decision with the meeting which of them best deserved by light to receive the degrading badge of the willing slave, although the notice was short, the meeting being an associates' card, with the privilege of hearing, held the same evening. Mr. Jun Wilsons, Fairburn, Thomason but light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to be willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to the willing slave, although the meeting which of them best deserved by light to the willing slave, although the meeting which of the willing slave, although the meeting whi minent a sufficient lest of a Member's sincerity to receive the degrating badge of the wining stave, and of the meeting being the decision with the meeting which of them best deserved and others were to address the meeting. Tho authorized and O'Connell, because, as but liable to be turned out in the event of speaking unanimously called to the confidence of the working classes. He did not wish and others were to address the meeting. The authorized area below the splendid happen of the description of the force of Wednesbury, Wolverbampton, and Great the keepers of the peace were not very sober. At six o'clock, the time at which the meeting was announced. hundreds were wending their way to the Piper's Headow, the place appointed for meeting, and as the commencement of the business not less than twelve or fourteen thousand were present. On the motion of Mr. John White, seconded by another Bilston Chartist, Mr. Wednesbury, was called to the chair. He opined the business of the meeting by giancing at the

thousand years prior to the time of Christ, till Chris-A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of Newcas- tinnity was introduced fato Ireland by St. Patrick, five tle and Gateshead was held according to assistance bundled years after its conquest by Henry 2nd. The ment in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn. Cloth Market, miseries the country suffered under the dominion of on Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating ambitious monarchs on the one hand, and intriguthe members of the General Council. Mr. Wm. ing wicked ministers on the other. He then proceeded Fleming in the chair. The minutes of the previous to direct the attention of the immense assembly to the business meeting having been read and confirmed, case of Cooper and his co-patriots. At this point, the sub-Treasurer submitted a balance sheet of the Colonel Hogg made his appearance on horseback, income and expenditure for the last three months, and rode through the meeting, and a person called which was considered and passed. Mr. Moffat Ob- all Batty, demanded the names of the speakers. moved and Mr. Young seconded, "That the present Tuey were instantly given, and notices were served on members of the General Council of the National the speakers to answer to a charge of trespass. The Charter Association residing in Newcastle and following is a copy of the notice:-"I, Henry Pool, Gateshead, do respectfully tender their resignation of Biiston, in the county of Safford, agent to Mrs. as such," which being accepted, Mr. Johnstone moved Dean, the widow of William Dean, late of Bilston and Mr. Watson seconded, "That thinteen members aforesaid, gentleman, deceased, do hereby give you of General Council, including sub-Treasurer and notice not to trespuss or meet upon certain land of the sub-Scoretary, be now nominated." The sub-said Mrs. Dean, in Piper's Meadow, at Bilston afore-Secretary, who had taken down the number of votes said; and if you do, I shall take legal proceedings for each, declared the following persons duly nominagainst you, and cause you to be rejected therefrom atcd—viz., Messrs. Joseph M'Farlane, labourer, Dated this 12th June, 1834 To Messrs. Arthur O'Neil, Church-walk, Gateshead, George Marshall, black- William Fairburn, John White and others. Henry smith, Foot of Dean-street, Newcastle, James Pool." It havened that the ground on which the Frazer, shoemaker, M'Ford's Entry, Northumber- speakers stood belonged to the gentleman of whom the land-street, do., John Cain, rotter Stephenson's Chartists rentral treir room, and whe had given them leave Place, Wm. Fleming, tailer. Sunderland-street, to assemble. Another potice, addressed to Mr. O'Neil Matthew Moffatt, joiner, Hall's-court, Newgate- and the Chairman, was torn to pieces before the offitreet. John Young, smith, 7, Villa-place. John cials, and thrown into the air, Mr. O Neil stating that Lecture on the Repeal of the Lord Castlereagh, on the Catholic for a season—and he, (Mr. D.) trusted but for a season—shut them out?—(loud cheers). Why he, (Mr. When he and his family had all if the House of the motion of the Lord Castlereagh, on the Catholic for a season—and he, (Mr. D.) trusted but for a season—shut them out?—(loud cheers). Why he, (Mr. When he and his family had all if the House son—shut them out?—(loud cheers). Why he, (Mr. Buckingham-street, I homas Robert, throw the notice to the winds. The petition was then the privations which the tyranny of our oppressors day evening, in the Town Hall, Sheffield, which shoemaker, Low Bridge, John Higgins, striker, read by the Chairman, its adoption was moved by Me son, miner, Buckingham-street, Thomas Robert, throw the notice to the winds. The petition was then shoemaker, Low Bridge, John Higgins, striker, read by the Chairman, its adoption was moved by Mr. Barn Close, Gateshead, Christopher Endbleton Gard. Wilson, seconded by Mr. John White, and supported

seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Neil again addressed the meeting, and referred to the sufferings of his own family in the County of Tyrone, Ireland. One had been beheaded, another had been mown down by man was moved by Mr. Fairburn, seconded by Mr.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY. Ton Friday a young woman of pleasing appearance, rather under the middle stature, of fair complexion, with a profusion of fiaxen hair, who was entered on the police-sheet as "Elizabeth Williams, aged 17 years, before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, in the custour of police constable Mount, T 126, charged on property of Mr. Hitchcock, the proprietor of the during the examination, excited the greatest interest,

and the Court was densely crowded. Mr. Hitchcock stated, that the prisoner, accompanied by a young man of high respectability, came to his house on Saturday, the 27th ult, and, representing th mselves as man and wife, inquired if they could their respectationty from inerrappearance, he told them their could, and they took possession of apartments in the house. On the morning of the third day afterwards the (50th) the young man came to him, and acknowledging that they were not man and wife, asked him to be a witness to their marriage that day at Kensington Church, and produced a license for the purpose.

W. mess. however, being veried at the decembion them. Winess, however, being vexed at the deception they had played on him, refused to do so, and they left the house. On their return, about an hour afterwards, they produced to him a certificate of the marriage, and he in consequence permitted them to remain. They yard of the court, was then brought in, and again placed commed to reside at his house until Tuesday last, at the bar. She appeared in a very weak state, and when the young man went out early in the morning, and did not return until dinner time. He then inquired for his wife (the prisoner,) but she could nowhere be found on the premises, and not returning home that, she wished to be taken down in writing, she replied night, he the next day examined the rooms occupied; that she had nothing to say. by the parties, and missed a silver table-spoon which the prisoner had had to take some medicine in, and also a tea spoon from another room. He immediately gave Information to the police, who succeeded in apprehending her. The spoon had, however, not been

Bir. Clive inquired if the young man to whom the primer had been married was then present? Mr. Hitchcock replied, that he was, and that he had a charge of bigamy to prefer against the prisoner. A young man was then called forward, who having been sworn, stated his name to be Arthur Williams, and deposed that he was a draper, at present residing at the Glocester Arms Tayern. He knew the prisoner at the bar; to whom he had been married on Tuesday, the 30th of May last, by license, at Kensington Church. He first met her on a Sunday night in the menth of Ser amber last, about ten o'clock, at Hyde-park-corner, where recognizing her as a frequent customer at a house of I siness with which he was at that time connected, he bowed to her and spoke to her. She immediately complained to him that a gentleman who was walking behind her, and whom she pointed out to witness, had been annoying her, and she claimed witness's protection. Wieness accordingly offered to see her home; but on ther arrival at the bottom of Cadogan-place, Sloanest, she refused to allow him to accompany her further, and they parted. He, however, persuaded her to make an appointment to meet him again, which she kept, and from the conversation he had with her, he considered her a young woman of strict moral principles, and felt the she had completely won his affections. At their this I interview the prisoner stated to him that she was an italian by birth, and that her name was Elizabeth Elemor Burrows; that her father was an Englishma:, who having married an Italian lady, had died while she was an infant; that when she was between three and four years old she was sent over to per annum with her. About four months since, the prisoner wrote to him a letter, requesting to see him on business of importance, and upon meeting her in the evening, she told him that she had been much annoyed Harry Dann had made unsuccessful attempts on her Noon. virtue. He (witness) under these circumstances, advised her to go to her old nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, who, she Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, had previously told witness, lived in Nelson's-terrace, Greenwich, who would no doubt protect her; but although witness offered to accompany her, she declined going there, saying that although she could not go back to Mrs. Cox's on account of the importunities of the Conas and Baronet, she could go to her landeress, a Mrs. Gardiner, residing at No. 17, Manor-street. Witness accordingly recommended her to do so, and she having hinted that she had left Mrs. Cox's in haste, "en dishabille," and without any cash, he gave her 30s. The next day he saw her at Mrs. Gardiner's, and also subsequently, when she appeared to be so ill that he storped at the house for two days and nights, but during that time he was never for one moment alone with her. When witness was there, Hra. Gar iner told him that she had a sister, who was the wife of a highly respectable farmer, named Bennett, residing at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxen, and asked witness if he would like the prisoner to go down there for a week? Witness at first objected to being any party to such an arrangement, but the next day the prisoner pressing the same suit, he gave her £2 to pay her expences. About a forinight afterwards, he reserved a note from the prisoner, informing him that she and returned to town, and was again under the care of Mrs. Cox, and that she had out of her pocketmoney been in the habit of paying the rent, amounting to £18, of her old nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, which she was then unable to do, having, by leaving Mrs. Cox. incurred the displeasure of her guardian. The same evening, he met her, and gave her £4 10s. for Mrs. Etheridge's quarter's rent, £2 to pay the physician who had attended her at Mrs. Gardiner's, and £2 for

ceremony of marriage had passed between them at Henley upon Thames, it was not a valid one, inasmuch bers gives union and Benefit until Death. as it was performed in a private house, she complying in consequence of Sir H. Dann's threats, but it had never been consummated; and witness subsequently speke to a solicitor on the subject, who told him such a marriage was null and void. About six weeks ago she represented to him that a friend of her father's had come from the country, a Mr. Richardson, who would prove that the marriage with Cox was illegal; but she then admitted that the marriage had been consummated, and said that on account of the unpleagant situation in which she was consequently placed, Mr. Richardson had removed her from Mrs. Cox's to the house of Mr. Body, a clergyman, 31, Church-street, Chelsea; and about three weeks ago she told him that, notwithstanding the positive orders of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Body had admitted Cox into the home as her husband a On Thursday, the 25th ult, the prisoner again came to him apparently in great excitement of mind, and said that, in consequence of Cox having been admitted by Mr. Body to her room and bed, she had fied the house, and could not return to it, and he walked about the street all that night, as he could not get her to go into any place of shelter. The next night they again walked about, and on the third night he persuaded her to enter an inn, where they sat up in a room all night. On the Saturday (27th) she, however, vielded to his exprest entreaties that they should take lodgings until he could procure a license to marry her. and the apariments at Mr. Hitchcock's were consequently taken. On the Monday he went to Mr. Brother's, the parish clerk of Kensington, who directed him where to get a license, which having been procured, they were married on the next day (Tnesday.) By Mr. Clive-Prisoner told me before our marriage that she was in the receipt of certain sums of money 25 pocket-money from a Mr. ----, a solicitor in Welbeck-street, and that she was sure that when she was married to witness, Sir H. Dann would give her the £200 he allowed Mr. Cox for her keep, and also the

her own use. About a week afterwards, she informed

him that the reason she went back to Mrs. Cox's was,

that the Count had gone off to the Continent, and that

Sir H. Dann, her guardian, was very angry with her

for losing a ring that had belonged to her father, but

which, the truth was, she had taken it with her to

Mrs. Gardiner's, whose husband had pledged it for 16s.

with at her knowledge, and he immediately gave her

16s, to redeem it. He continued after that to meet her

almost daily, believing her to be still residing at Mrs.

one occasion, a young man came into the room, and de-

the prisoner was his (the man's) wife, and that his name

that was the nephew of her guardian, and although the

proceeds of the rent of a house and farm at Foot's-Oray her father had left her. After he had married her, she showed him a letter she said she had received frem Sir H. Dann, appointing to meet witness at the Green Man Inn, Blackheath, between twelve and three o'clock, in order to come to an arrangement to which place witness was gone when the prisoner absconded. She also showed him a letter addressed to "Lord Segrave, Niburne della Poretta, Milan, Italy," which contained four sheets of paper, which she said had been written by her guardian to his Lordship, who was an aid friend of her father's, for the purpose of maligning her character, and she induced witness to write a letter to his Lordship explaining the particulars of her marriage, in her vindication.

Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if she wished to put any question to the witness? Prisoner said all she had to say was that the witness knew well that she was a married woman, as she and her kusband had both told him so. He had, however, taken her away without her consent, and when she 59, Tottenham Court-road. wanted to go home again he would not let her, and,

therefore, she ran away in his absence.

Mount, T126, produced the certificate of the second marriage, which he had found in the prisoner's pocket on taking her into custody. The certificate was signed by the Rev. Harry Barbar, curate of Kennington, and Was signed by the clerk and pew-opener as witnesses.

The prisoner was described in the certificate as "Eli- Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed zabeth Eleanor Burrows, gentlewoman," and it was dated the 30th nlt.

Caroline Cox, of No. 24, Ebury-place, Church-street, Cheisea, produced the certificate of the prisoner's first marriage by bans, on the 26th of February last, at St. Luke's Chelsen, to John Richard Cox, witness's brother. They slept together at No. 17, Manor-street, and the residing in Church-street, Cheisea," was brought up next morning he went to a situation as porter in Charlesstreet, Grosvenor-square. He, however, came home every other Sunday, and lived with the prisoner until suspicion of having stolen a silver table-spoon, the the last fortnight. On one occasion of coming home her brother found Mr. Williams there, and turned him out Giocester Arms Tavern, Glocester-road, Kensington. of the house. Witness had herself told Mr. Williams The case, from the extraordinary disclosures made that the prisoner was a married woman, but he would for the removal of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture not believe her. She had that morning seen her brother and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. (the prisoner's first husband), and told him of the prisoner being in custody, when he said he would attend at

that court if he could. Mr. Williams said the last witness had always been

sington Church, and produced a license for the purpose no doubt the whole parties had been engaged in a deep W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barraconspiracy to entrap Mr. Williams. He had great clough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier doubt whether the whole ought not to be indicted. The prisoner, who had fainted during the hearing of the voluminous evidence, and been removed into the covered her face with her hands.

The fermal depositions having been read over to her in answer to a question if she had anything to say which

She was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPE and superficial, by the present race of medical prac-Peace for the West Riding of the County of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, York, will be holden at the Court House, in WakeFIELD, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Third Day of June means of escape and the certainty of restoration. instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to receive and The evils to which the book adverts are extensive take into consideration the Report of the Committee and identical in their secret yad hidden origin, and appointed at the last Pontefract Sessions, for the there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, purpose of considering what measures might be desirable to adopt in order to carry out those provisions of the Statue of the Statue of the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 109, intituled "An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables," which relate to the providing, enlarging, or improving Lock-up Houses, and to the Appointment of Superintending Constables within the several Districts or Divisions of the said

West Biding and also to make such Condensated. West Riding; and also to make such Order for the routine of general practice, and (as in other depart-Grant of Money out of the County Stock or Rate | ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in of the said Riding for these purposes, as the Jus- the daily and long continued observation requisite tices then present shall deem expedient, and to for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. appoint a Finance Committee for the present

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 8th June, 1843.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

three and four years old she was sent over to this country under the care of a Captain —, which in the country under the care of a Captain —, which in the captains had forgotten, and placed with the captains will at nurse; that Captain — had since died, and that his widow had subsequently married a person and that his widow had subsequently married a person also fold him that when old enough she was still living. She also fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last fold him that when old enough she was placed at a last for human nature, with a last for human nature, with alast for human nature, wi been affections of the universal disease, which had been subsequently taken away by her guardian, Sir bas placed her with a Mrs. Cox, residing at No. 3, old an allowance of £200 per annum with her. About four months since the the several Days and at the several Hours above fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap-

And Notice is also hereby given,

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. 7th of June, 1843.

teed by the States of the Country) of 6 Millions parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to 500,000 florins, to be reimbursed with 21,419,800 men indiscriminately, the world will form its own florins. Unrivalled distribution of Prizes. 1500 opinion, and will demand that medical works for Money Prizes must be obtained by the next drawing popular study should be devoid of that mysterious of this Royal State Loan. taking place on the 1st of technicality in which the science of medicine has July, 1843, as follows:—1 prize of 40,000 florins; 1 hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work of 10,000 ft; 1 of 5,000 ft; 1 of 3000 ft; 6 of 1000 ft; before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet 10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; being equal to £1 sterling. In the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to the £1 of £1; 11; 11; 12 of £20. The Official Original List of the book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-generative and nervous system, in the removal forms of the £1 of the drawing. The foring consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No on-the-Maine, and London.

The Bonds issued by this House are signed by sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. the hand of A. J. STRAUS, not being valid without

READ AND JUDGE!

ADMITTED UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS ! MOST favourable opportunity to the Indusof Land and Property—to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union-is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-

OPERATIVE SOCIETY. Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter Chop-House, 59, Tottenham Court Road. Free to a portion of Benefits immediately. Enrolled agree-Cox's. While he visited her at Mrs. Gardiner's; on ably to Act of Parliament.

The peculiar advantages of this Society above al manded to know what he (witness) wanted there; said others are—that it will possess influence over and inherit Landed Property—it ensures an Asylum in was Cox, but Ithe prisoner persuaded witness that Old Age, for its Superannuated Members, with protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman Poor Laws-and the combined efforts of its Mem-

FIRST CLASS-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d.

Earnings 24s. per Week. ... per Week 0 18 0 In Sickness Member's Funeral ... ... 29 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 2 0 0 Loss by Fire ... ... 15 0 0
Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum,) per Week [0 6 0 Imprisoned for Debt ... 0 5 0 Second Class-Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of

the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings 20s. per week. In Sickness ... ... (per week) 0 15 0 Member's Funeral ... ... 16 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 15 0 Loss by Fire ... ... ... 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 ... ... ... 15 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance

in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0 Imprisoned for Debt ... .. 0 5 0 Earnings 15s, per week.

In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 0
Member's Funeral ... ... 12 0 0
Member's Wife's ditte or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... 1 10 0 Less by Fire ... ... 15 0 0
Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0
Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 8
FOURTH CLASS—Entrance 2s. (including a Copy

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d.; Earnings 10s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 0

Member's Funeral ... ... 10 0 0

Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying in ... ... 1 0 0 Loss by Fire ... ... 10 0 0
Substitute for Militia ... ... 3 0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week); 0 4 0

Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0
Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) can enroll their Names at the Society House any day, and at any time.

Blank Forms, &c. and every information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on Persons residing in the Country are eligible to

become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary. No Fines for Stewards.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the Concealed CAUSES of its PREMATURE C. Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS Imprudence, or Infection; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON: And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmancalled to him by the name of Gardiner, and when he street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan have accommodation for a few days. Not doubting accompanied the officer, Mount, to apprehend the pri- 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-

Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness expected at a low rate of passage. incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and CIAL ADJOURNED SESSIONS of the titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of

> "If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious. indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the PROPESSIONAL FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mid-greater safety and secreey than in "Lucas on Manly summer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train by her guardian; Sir Harry Dann, Bart., pressing her to That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the of symptoms indicative of consumption or general leave England with a Counte Bellivante, whom she Peace to be holden at Skipton aforesaid, an Assess- decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instated her guardian said was a distant relative of her ment for the necessary expences of the said Riding stead of being the natural results of congenital debi-(the prisoner's) mother, and in a moment of pretended for the half-year commencing the 1st Day of October lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring considence, also told him that both the Count and Sir next, will be laid at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

> " Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well- to the successful treatment of For further particulars, and to obtain Bonds, apply to C. E. STAHL, 32, Villiers Street, Strand, London, agent to A. J. STRAUS, Banker, Frank-

STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many droad and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga- is completed in one week, or no charge made for geons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to medicine after that period, and in those cases where all suffering under a despondency of the character other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance A trious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno- from business, will ensure to the patient a permavated health.

> from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even-ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, and have previously gone through a regular course Oxford-street, London.

> possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constiof the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d.

> TEETH. BRADFORD AND LEEDS.

MESSRS. MAJOR & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, LEEDS, adopt

in their Practice all the recent Improvements in the Dental Art, and all Operations on the Teeth, Gums, and Palate, on those sound Surgical Principles which have gained them such extensive Patronage.

prove fatal under the hands of the mere Mechanic. ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that Their Charges are such as to be within the means of they may cure themselves without even the knowthose who are often deterred from consulting a Den- ledge of a bed-fellow. tist, through the fear of Expense, and are thus They are particularly recommended to be taken driven into the hands of the unskilful or itinerant before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest Practitioner.

ARTIFICIAL and NATURAL TEETH, of THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy surprising beauty, fixed, from One to a Complete of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.; Set, without extracting the Root or giving Pain, Earnings 15s. per week. culation, remaining perfectly secure in their Places. or may be taken out and replaced by the Wearer with the greatest Facility, at the following Reduced Charges,—but observe, without they give perfect and complete Satisfaction, as far as Art can accomplish, no charge is made:

> A SINGLE ARTIFICIAL TOOTH ... 0 5 A COMPLETE SET ... ... ... NATURAL TEETH, ON PURE GOLD ... 4 10 PALATE, RACH, ... ... ... ... ... ... NATURAL TEETH, ON SILVER PALATE, A COMPLETE SET OF NATURAL TEETH, ON FINE GOLD PALATE ... 12 0 AN ENTIRE SET OF NATURAL OR TERRO METALLIC TEETH, HIGHLY PINISHED, IN THE PIRST-STYLE,

Artificial Teeth out of Repair, remodelled to fit Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) the Mouth, and restored equal in Beauty and Dura-every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members bility to their original State. Messrs. Major and Co., will readily undertake any Case wherein others have failed, allowing a fair trial before receiving their fee.

WITH FINE GOLD SOCKETS ... 15 0

Loose Teeth fastened, and every Operation on the application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter, Teeth and Gums skilfully and effectually per(post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, formed.

> Consultation Free, from Nine till Seven, and on Sundays, from Nine till Two o'Clock. Attendance every Thursday at the Junction Inn.

> > WANTED AN ASSISTANT.



THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS,

(BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK, Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting. New Ship MONTEZUMA, Lowber, Jan. 7, May 7, Sept. 7

Furber, -19, -19, -19 Cropper, Feb. 7, June 7, Oct. 7 Barstow, — 19, — 19, — 19. Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7. Cole, — 19, — 19, — 19. Bartlett, Apr. 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7, Rathbone, -19, -19, -19The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers, at 25 Guineas each, the

Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be found very comfortable for respectable passengers, who want to go out more economical, finding their own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Scelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and being select and more retired.

C. G. and Co., also despatch AMERICAN SHIPS of the finest and largest class for NEW YORK, on or about the 1st, 13th, and 25th of each Month, treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous at rates of passage very reasonable, and the accommodations in Second Cabin and Steerage equal to the above Ships.

The Line of Packet Ship SIDDONS, Capt. Cobb. to Sail June 13th, her regular day.

Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire, with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; tained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each is allowed.

Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a letter, which will be immediately answered the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

Apply to C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, or to JOSH. LINSLEY, 35. Basinghall-street, Leeds. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

Passengers by these Ships.

ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate their constitutions, or in their way to the consum- ceivable advantage which she has already derived Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, any of those previous symptoms that betray its almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. An ample consideration of the diseases of women; structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims.

This Work is undeniably the most interesting OAN of His Royal Highness the GRAND any instance where the public, and not the isolated and important that has hitherto been published on DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT. (guaran- and exclusive members of the profession, are the this subject, imparting information which ought to and important that has hitherto been published on be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

> BY M. WILKINSON, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Shareholders immediately after the drawing. The fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No of those distressing debilities arising from a secret amount of prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort- human being can be the worse for its perusal; to indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and

versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi- till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making "The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure

nent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-Country Patients are requested to be as minute as | rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS.

Having studied Surgery, they can with confidence undertake those difficult Operations which so often price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.
Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton , Briggate. Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Post-office.

London—Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Beledere-street.

Pontefract-Mr. Fox, Bookseller. Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Nottingham-Mr. Sutton, Review Office. Newark .- Mr. Bridges, Bookseller. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night.

and on Sundays from Nine till Two.
OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook hapol.

sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; including a compre-SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS: with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar mauner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH 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 Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

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

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham. Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50. Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their aystem, and feller into a state of the powers of their aystem, and feller into a state of the powers of their aystem. and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error.into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a pernicious application of these inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age :- such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but with- larly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever out the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy from taking Parr's Life Pills. manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful been affected with a most inveterate disease, which mation of that deplorable state, are affected with from them. She further states that she is now approach, as the various affections of the nervous to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obimpotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetgenerally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And other medicine continues the first state of the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invaluence of the product of the produc softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, tlemen, yours, very gratefully, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surand 4, Great Charles-street, BIPMINGHAM. Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee 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.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer-tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defi-ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa- business. They have effected the most surprising tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict- cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine world where its extraordinary healing virtues have health and vigour.

> illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of timeny to the great and curpositing benefits resulting sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constition of being not only the most popular but the most tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved

be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hud-Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LELDS.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

> THE following statement of facts has been com. I municated to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS:-

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843. Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimenials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

> Gentlemen, yours, respectfully. J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to every one who may be suffering from similar com. plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree the at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was in. duced to try various medicines, but found that my offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes ham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong-the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend reguuse you may think proper of this statement, and feeling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS PATTISON, Painter. N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated by Mrs. Moxon of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. street, London.

complaints are gradually removed by its use. And able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now even where the disease of Sterility appears to have enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the public at large, make my case known, I remain, Gen-

> RICHARD TURNER. N.B.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

> > From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon. Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Perci val, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has

F. MATTHEISZ. Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr' Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir,—You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I have been during the whole of my life. Thank (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain

of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c. JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 500 letters from influential, respectable, timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct valuable remedy ever discovered.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Churchyard; Sold dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

THURSDAY, 22nd.—I left ROCHESTER by the seven surprised to witness the ingenuity and economy of the

## 39ortru.

HER BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

Sweet were her infant smiles and sweet her mien, As on her brow I bound the ribbon green: For Nature's child should Nature's living wear. And green's the banner Evin's sons should bear : Her daughters, too, should verdant fillets grace, And next their hearts the mystic shamrock place. Green are her fields—her waves, and green each grove. And green's the badge of liberty and Love. The myrtle-green is Venus's favirite tree. First planted in a land of liberty. O! favour'd Isle, by nature truly bless'd The leng insulted and the long oppress'd. The once the seat of arts and ancient lore, Thy learning and thy arts seem now now no more : The' on thy soil no pois nous reptile lives. Its fruits to fereign alayes profuse it gives: A renal vermin servilely sustains, Poor Erin long has felt sore galling chains : And God who raised her high above the wave. And made her daughters fair, their brothers braye: Her shores protected with the circling flood, Bless'd the green isle, and saw that it was good. May Heav'n propitions, hear my anxious yow. And bless the charm that binds thy baby brow ! Make thee the mother of an hardy-race ! Thy sons give freedom, and thy daughters grace!

# EMIGRATION.

#### WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, native of Northamptonshire. The latter had with him

#### BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

DESCRIPTION OF QUEENSTON, IN CANADA, STATES.

went into the fields. Mr. Hamilton, brother of the used his fists with great velocity, and violence, striking Judge of that name, has a considerable estate here, about him in every direction. I was close to him and

antil three in the afternoon.

not been united since I took the trunk on board at from the charge of imposition. In the evening we re- S. C. Brewster's do. at Geddes ... ... Buffalo, until it was placed in the Frontier Hotel, where turned to the city. it then was; and I asked if he would take advantage SATURDAY, 17th—This morning I was introduced to of that? He said he would, and asked how many I a gentleman, of only middle age, who among many had. I said here is the remainder, holding out a small matters of interest, informed me that the horse upon the parce! which I held in my hand. He said, "Oh! which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the city, and the windows gate porter, she determined to interrogate her, rela-victualier. J. Fawcett, St. John-street, coach-builder. then," and walked off I considered I had had a nar- stump of a tree, upon the site of the city Bank—one of 20,000.

Biggar, in Scotland, who had a well stocked shop, or A considerable portion of this day was occupied in Oneida county. This route is through a solid mass of premises might have been destroyed, and all the value long are you married?" "Three years, your lady merchant. R. Gatenby. Shadwell, grocer. M. Seary, store. He has a share in a satiret manufactory in Carranging business of a private nature. In the evening heavy timber. We halted at ROME, a small village; able property which was contained therein. As it ship." "And how many children have you?" Swedur, near Northop, Flintshire, malteter. S. Teague store. He has a share in a ratinet manufactory in Ca- arranging business of a private nature. In the evening nada. The American satinet is a sort of twilled wool- I paid some visits. len fabric, woven with a cotton warp.

STON about the same rumber. continuation of the same bank, as that on would enable them to do. I accompanied them, mak-gularity of the post, and proceeded forward to the our account last week of the recent formidable riot the opposite side of the river. As we pro- ing several calls in the city; after which we crossed the beautiful valley of the Mohawk River, near FRANK. and assault by the portion of the 68th depot, now gressed towards the summit of the bank our view extended, and we saw some very fine houses in the piain Lake Ontario. About a mile below the city these gentlebelow. On this bank were many maple trees; and I men pointed me to a mill site on the edge which had pretty. Having arrived at SCHENECTADY, we proobserved many troughs which are used to receive the been sold for 3,000 dollars. The fall there is 20 feet, ceeded onward to ALBANY, where, after a very cold nate and serious disturbance; and the Duke of Welscharine liquid, which is extracted by boring a hole. Ten thousand dollars have been expended in cutting the local tension of the near the bottom of the trunk, and which, when boiled-watercourse, but the parties being incompetent to carry New York steamer. I speedily went on board, and istic promptitude and regard for the discipline and makes excellent sugar. This supplies the families of on the projected mill the affair fell into the hands of there recognized Angus Campbell, whom I had known efficiency of the army, already ordered such investithe owners, and is frequently made an article of merthe Bank, which holds for about 4,000 dollars, this as an active and intelligent working man in Glasthe Bank, which holds for about 4,000 dollars, this as an active and intelligent working man in Glasthe Bank, which holds for about 4,000 dollars, this as an active and intelligent working man in Glas-

and Lewiston Railway, there is a store kept by an old place contains, the work would merrily proceed. No villas, cottages, shipping, &c. gentleman from Roslyn, near Edinburgh, which place necessity would exist to apply to them the very common We stopped at many places, on both sides, to land he left about seven years ago. I also met another store remark here, viz, "Go a-head"! Their minds are like and receive passengers. At HYDE PARE LANDING. keeper from Alston Moor, in Northumberland. We next came to an Indian settlement. Their log to let fly.

Tancing a little further we arrived at a considerable detached, broken water, every waterfall I had ever surprised, I abruptly, but involuntarily, exclaimed the Guards (6th Carbineers, who attended Her clearing, with the land cultivated in a superior style, seen. They are 195 feet in height, which with the original and strict of some of the passengers who stood by me on the adjoining banks and rocks, from a truly grand romantic of some of the passengers who stood by me on the minute and strict investigation" into the origin and strict investigation into the origin and strict investigation.

Here there are some fine villag.

ETON. They are generally wooded; and their irregula- attempt to describe Would give a fall of sufficient height

given a description of this place in going to the West, to the centre of the city by the connecting rail- sentation of a great English county, seeking "minis-I shall here abstrain from an unnecessary repitition.

means. He declared himself as indpendent as any man (formerly of Edinburgh), and others. logatoriez, he said if his means got exceedingly low, Mr. Brown had meamerised two days before. possible state of cultivation. He preferred barn-yard and friends back to the city at a late hour. manure to plaster (a sort of substance in general use for manure; and said that by sowing clover with wheat, in arranging private business. opt down weeds, and was as good as manure. Plaster Horz, a new Cemetry of large extent, and described habout 20s. (York) per ion; 10s. 6d. English.

when coming on board; the first having the first the evening at the Mansion House, who had agreed to a village which is named CHA:

there of berth, the second the second choice, and so en assemble as a mark of respect, and in honour to the great Dr. Channing, of Boston. Thich was included in the fares.

many to clean, yet he managed to get through his work turer, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. demanded to knew by "what right he took the liberty! WEDNESDAY, 21st—This day I devoted to visit. I breakfasted with John and George Rogers, Augus to clean their shoes, without asking leave to do so?" ing my friends, and in preparing for my departure. Campbell, James Walker, his and George Roger's wife

surge rolled with great velocity, and was intermixed in progress. with a vast number of trees which had been washed from the country above. These were dashed over the o'clock morning train. The first station was BRIGHTON, process. The major part of the combs were made from

pertional to the greater Fall. Above the Falls a very large watercourse is cut, by mill, a few turning laithes, a plaining machine, where flooring boards are put through and come out planed, grooved, and feathered, quite ready to be laid down and joined together; with other machinery. To give an ides of the magnitude of the water-power at this place, it is only necessary to state that, of wheaten flour alone from 450,000 to 500,000 barrels are annually ground. Each mill has its share of the supply; and there is a stream rolling down, nearly equi-distant upon the steep bank, between the street of manufactories and the river, producing a novel and interesting effect. In one or two instances the water is thrown from the course, and falls at a considerable distance upon the bank, and, like the others, rolls on until it joins the parent river.

I was engaged during the day with some private arrangements, and in visiting a few of my kind

FRIDAY, 16th-The morning very wet. I was again engaged for some time with business. In the afternoon I visited the Messrs. Longmuir; and Mr. Gabriel Longmuir was kind enough to drive Mr. John Taylor and myself to Irondigioit, the residence of my old friend, Dr. Smylea. The doctor was from home, but very soon returned with Mr. Brown, a builder, and a AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH aboy, whom, after having witnessed some experiments AMERICA. PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF made by a lecturer on the new science of mesmerism, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, Mr. B. had succeeded in throwing into the mesmeric PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, sleep, and living as he (Mr. B.) did in the same house WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSET, UNDERTAKEN with the lad, he had the best opportunity of experi-WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE menting upon him, and he had improved his time SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF EMIGRATION; during the two intervening days. After tes, the doctor AND 10 JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR and his friend proposed to treat us to a feast on the ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER- new science; and Mr. Brown very soon had the youth asleep, and successfully proved to my mind the truth of business. the science of phrenology linked to mesmerism. The Dr. directed Mr. Brown to the several organs, Mr. B. being a novice in phrenology. When he touched the organ of music, the boy sung faintly; when the organ of acquisitiveness, he showed love of money, LEWISTON, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE and that he desired to be rich; on touching the POKEPSIE, NEW YORK, IN THE UNITED organ of self-esteem, he stretched his body to the utmost altitude, and, in reply to questions, he declared himself as great a man as a king or the President WEDNESDAY, 14-I got up by break of day and either! At the touch of the organ of destructiveness, he

stretching from the monument to a great distance along received a few severe blows. The boy teld the names the heights. This estate is well enclosed and well of a number of persons merely from the circumstance of Mr. Brown fixing his thought upon individuals absent rate of 300 gallons per minute, and is thence distri-I breakfasted before seven, and then went in search and present. When Mr. Brown took some bitters into buted by wooden pipes to the various works. The of my trunk, and after considerable trouble found it his mouth, which he did beyond the possibility of the in a storehouse by the side of the river. I had it boy knowing it, he instantly commenced a keen sort of instantly taken to the ferry, and crossed the Niagara spitting out; Mr. B. then took a sweet substance into number of salt works at the several villages. in a boat to LEWISTON. Here I was ten miles below his mouth in the same position, and the boy as evidently the Falls; yet found the water agitated like a boiling felt the taste of it. Various other feats were performed, caldren, and the current strong. A van immediately among which was telling what a number of articles were conveyed me to the station with all possible speed; and which Mr. B. held in his hand; and the name of persons although not a moment was lost, I was just too late who were placed in particular situations without the boy's for the train to Lockport. I had, therefore, to remain knowledge. A Mr. Johnson had been lecturing in the city upon the science of Mesmerism; and he was not To occupy my time, I went and took some goods, only looked upon but denounced as an impostor by all from my trunk, and waited upon the shopkeepers, the literati. They were astounded, however, that Mr. selling what I could and obtaining information. I had Brown should succeed so well with the boy. Dr. not finished my sales when the hour of departure Smyles being convinced of the reality of the phenomena. arrived, and just before which a gentleman inquired if I invited the leading men of the city to his house, in order in the affirmative. He said he wished to see them. I told riages and on horseback. At the appointed time Mr. Brown him the time was at hand when I must depart, and was in attendance, and speedily had his subject in the expressed my regret that I could not comply with his sleep. The boy did not perform so well as he had request. To my astonishment, he said, "But I must previously done; however, Mr. B. succeeded in messee them." I then asked if he was a custom-house merising one of the gentlemen from the city. This cirofficer? He said, "Yes," I told him that I had no sumstance, coupled with his other performances, con- Onondaga Salt Company goods that I had not taken out of the States, and verted every sceptic, save one. So each returned to his Syracuse do. do. ... brought them merely as luggage; that the cord had home marvelling, and Mr. Johnson was exonerated H. Gifford's do.

This piace contains a population of 300, and QUEEN. Messre Brown and Taylor, came for me with a carriage 10,000, or 12,000. I had taken my fare to this place, out in the night, the most disastrous consequences poor woman not well knowing what the Catechising The railway from here carried us along a wooded with a party of his friends at five; and to occupy the shoping bank and a continued inclined plane, upon a intervening space they offered to show me all that time my friend present, I attributed the cause to the irreunused and remote spot of ground. Were capital gow. We had a fine morning, and passed it pleasantly, Provost received a communication from the Com-Arriving at the junction of the Buffalo, Lockport, within the reach of the numerous speculators which this admiring the banks of the Hudson, with the villages,

large, with a population of from two to three hundred is situated on the opposite bank, and is reflected lord they had ever had an opportunity of seeing in with a view to mark the especial respect for the authrough beautiful, but indiscribable thin spray, which, this democratic country, and the generality of human thurities of Perth (the Queen's visit makes Perth farmer. The latter had presented to him by his Envired within two miles of Lockport, when it waters, rises high in the air, presenting a picture more; asked me to " guess" what the Lord had been taken for. became romantic, with a deep ravine without a water, when the unit was the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those was too great for me to attempt; they there wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those was too great for me to attempt; they there wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those was too great for me to attempt; they there wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those was too great for me to attempt; they there was too great for me to attempt was too great for me t course, and terminating at the river in the valley. The of Niagara. This splendid frolic of nature in grand fore told me he had been set down for a Methodisc, at the inquiry. The Board arrived here accordingly fastened a bell to his neck, and, as the usual body banks here are particularly irregular and interesting, and novel combination, produced a pleasurable sense. Parson. At this there was a right hearty laugh. One on Monday morning (Colonel Goldie, of the 60th mark of his sheep, put two crosses with red Raddle

ing. On approaching LockPokt a very remantic Rochester, to which vessels may be navigated direct place. I left his Lordship in perfect ignorance that quiry, which is still going on, and will probably several harsh expressions, and to charge the farmer the last West-Riding election of the week, is private, like all with impiety, and with an intention to bring the glen, and which might be easily made to work an ing the great river St. Lawrence, sailing its whole tion, had been treading the deck of a steamer on the military investigations, and is confined to the day of church into disgrace. The Welsh mountaineer's Ing the great river of Lawrence, saling its whole the same time: both of whom, the riot, and the day preceding and following. Choler was instantly roused, and but for the interplant and entering the mouth of the river Genessee, distant withing under disappointed ambition, and unable to mind are the Lawrence would have immense quantity of machinery, as every few yards, length, and proceeding to the centre of Lake Ontario, LOCKPORT is a considerable place with a population only six miles. They arrive at this port, where on the plain below. From the heights we could per- Montreal, and the other ports of the great Lake Onta- distinctions. His lordship and myself may, I feel tendent of Police, &c. Major Huey, and several of of sheep with a cross, as a piece of impiety, and the Delve lake Ontario, the country being nearly a plain, rio, regularly arrive, and from which passengers and connuent, salely c trive lake Ontario, the country being nearly a plain, rio, regularly arrive, and from which passengers and

way. We crossed the canal a little below the locks. The From this enchanting scene we proceeded through a Explayes took us to the side of the packet, and our fine country to the centre of the township of IRONDI- however, we were! but upon precisely the same terms reported to the Horse Guards for the decision bygage was on board and we on our way in five minutes Q1017, (Dr. Smyles township), when, after a short of equality as we stood upon the hustings at Wakestay, and some conversation with the landlord, who field! At the moment I landed the noble ex-Secretary of lizer. In our passage we passed many good farm houses, and is an old country-man, about our country, the Doctor Ireland was seated by the side of a Republican Yankee, the country was altogether well settled, and pretly well drove for the lake, on which was a considerable surge, on a coil of ropes on the upper deck, taking a lesson village; MIDDLEPORT. with a population of 500; or shells; nothing of the kind had been washed from blush! As I left him, in "sorrow all foriorn," I could with the verge generally covered with wood, and no have thought, had he seen him as I then did! and the course of the city, dersfield, who had been out some fifteen or sixteen fitted in their respective situations. The reservoir old) observing the little fellow called out,

quantities of land; and that to be kept in the highest tional traits were exhibited, the Doctor drove me

as being laid out with great taste in a delightful situa-I everywhere found the firmers to be a plodding, tion. An omnibus runs to it five or six times a day, at This plan for interment ought, for the health of the The packet was crowded with very respectable past inhabitants, to be adepted in every town and city in the singers; and, after the berths were all prepared, the world. However, my time was so fully occupied as to tapiain called over the list (first placing the ladies compel me to forgo the pleasure of a visit to the place. in their own cabin) by rotation as they were put down I was invited to meet a company of countrymen in

to the end. Gentlemen shared the same fate. My "traveller;" and I was indeed honoured by meeting a to the air. We supped on board, the charge for were magistrater, gentlemen carrying on various trades and professions, with a few very intelligent artizans. A negro boy kept cleaning the boots and shoes during Among them were Dr. Smiles, Mr. Buchan, Mesars, the night, and nodding, falling asleep, and now and John and Gabriel Longmuir, brewers, Mr. Murray, Sin labouring with the brush; and although he had draper, Mr. Lyme, joiner, Mr. John Taylor, manufactures.

much rain during the last three days, and I was The capital invested in the mills exceds 700 000 dol- receiving the patterns. They have an extensive trade, The Bey of Tunis has issued a proclamation, Genesse, especially in the principal Fall (there are The gress annual product is above three and a half neat and kept in good order. WRITTEN ON PRESENTING A FRMALE four Falls within about 200 yards above where the millions: that of flour alone annually manufactured is Messre. Sweet, Nichols, and Shields have here a INFANT WITH A GREEN TOP-KNOT, ON railway from Albany to Boston crosses on a strong nearly 3,000,000. The Olean canal, which will connect comb manufactory, and make a large quantity of that wooden bridge which supports the rails.) Here the this city with the immense valley of the Mississippi, is article. Having never seen a comb manufactory upon

> precipice in immense bodies. The breadth into which (not the same as described on the banks of the Genessee hoofs; and by using a certain kind of liquor and polish. the river is confined may be from 250 to 300 yards; river) which is a small and clean village. We next pro- they were made to appear very beautiful; they, howthe height of the Fall is 95 feet. This was Niagara ceeded to CANANDAGUA, which is situated in a fine ever, were more for show than use. in no small minature; and the spray from it was pro- country, with beautiful ridges and much heavy timber. tion of 3,000. Next SENECA FALLS, with a popula- the bay in a boat to HAMBURGH POINT, where we notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather. which a number of flour mills are worked, also a tion of about 1,500. At no great distance we crossed the Hudson to Hampden Landing, a place machine manufactory, a sash manufactory, a cotton passed SENECA LAKE on our way to AUBURN. containing about a dozen houses, in a sort of bay. The ham, the Union-hall magistrate, has declared that he From SENECA we soon reached CAYUGA LAKE, the end of which we crossed by a bridge of wood, resting upon piles, about a mile and a quarter long. There is another bridge (of the same description and rather longer than that we crossed) at a short distance, over which a

common road is carried. When we arrived at the village called CAYUGA, which is close on the edge of the Lake, the Simeon de Witt Clinton steamer was just arriving from ITHACA, which is at the southern extremity of the Lake, distant about forty miles. The Lake is a beautiful oblong sheet of water, with fine gently sloping banks, which rise to a great height without having the appearance of mountains. The day being clear, I had a delightfully picturesque

AUBURN, bordering on OWESGO LAKE, was our next halting place. It is a very pleasant and well-built town, containing a population of 5,400. The lake is in form nearly the same as CAYUGA, only not so long; but both lying nearly due north to south. At AUBURN stands one of the very large States' prisons.

We next got to SKANEDELES LAKE, similar in form to the two last-named, and also stretching from north to south, but inclining south-east Our next important station was SYRACUSE on the southern point of Onondaga Lake.

Syracuse, one of the magnificient canal creations, is seated near the centre of the county of Onondaga of which it is the seat of Justice, at the point where the great Seneca turnpike crosses the Erie canal, and at the unction of that canal with the Oswego canal; 278 miles from New York, 133 from Albany by road, and by the canal, 171; from Utica 61, and from Rochester 99; this a great thoroughfare to Canada, and a place of much

The village incorporated in 1825, already assumes a city-like appearance, has four churches, a bank, spacions streets, and large blocks of four storied stores, about 700 dwellings, and one of the most splendid hotels in the state.

Salina is a mile and a half N. of Syracuse, and may be considered as part of it. It has three churches, and a bank. Its property has been overshadowed by its more thriving neighbour.

This is the principal seat of the Onondaga salt works, though there are extensive works at Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. The great spring which supplies the three villages is here. The brine is propelled by hydraulic engines to a reservoir, 85ft above the ground, at the quantity of salt annually manufactured is about three Woelwich. The government have a large extent of complete the undertaking within the prescribed millions of bushels. The following table shows the

VILLAGES.	Vanufactories	Kettles and Pans	Superficial feet of Vats	Gallons in Kettles
Salina, fine salt,	67	1,822		174,415
do. coarse salt,	١ ٤	146	34,271	13.780
Syracuse	15	290	189	36,190
Liverpool	25	600		54.710
Geddes, fine salt,	15	463	3 170	45,680
do. course sait,	נ	2	5,175	15,000
•	133	3,423	42.805	339,775

Coarse salt Companies' Vats. 119.808 67,196 Superficial feet 1,473 495

SUNDAY, 18th—This morning Dr. Smyles, with city, the population of the township amounting to high from the north-west; and, had the fire broken questions—how she came to have children? The expecting to meet a friend, who lives at ORISKANY, might have ensued .- Liverpool Albion.

last election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the vessel so far from the scene of their defeat. There,

without employment. No tavern or temperance house

median their shees, without asking leave to do 20? I breakfast of visit of the husband of the woman, and the proper here to state that the respecting and sisters. After breakfast I visited the promessade than this was a poser for his blackship.

The rain had left his lodgings and taken a commodions band left his lodgings and everything being and everything being and everything being accordance with John and George Rogers and I breakfast I visited the protecting and sisters. After breakfast I visited the promessade than this will form, it will form the improper here to state that the respection in giving meticn to twenty-one flour mills, eleven aw late of other works, before looked very fresh. In fact there had been in correct the protecting and devoted to visit to display I devoted to visit in graphing for my departure. It imay not be improper here to state that the respect to take that the respect to state that the respect to the this will form, the threat he swore agreeable promemade than this will form, the same agreeable promemade than this will form to the might be formed alongside the protecting and described. The many of the same agreeable promemade than this will form the work of Kingston of Kesris. In the threat, he swore agreeable promemade than this will form the work of Kingston of Kesris. In the threat, he swore agreeable promemade than this will form, the threat he sall distorts with the threat he sall distors. After breakfast I visited the entire way to a more agreeable promemade than this will form. It imay not be improper here to state that the respective to the head at Rochestan to the threat he sall distors. After breakfast I visited the promemade than this will form, the threat he sall distors. After breakfast I visited the pr

the principle on which this is conducted, I was much

After viewing the works, James Walker, John We next arrived at WATERIOO, containing a popula- Rogers, and Augus Campbell, accompanied me down rocky shore. NEW HAMBURGH stands at the bottom

> Indian houses. I remained at HAMPDEN a considerable time for the steamer; and then proceeded for NEW YORK. The first place of importance we reached was NEW. public and private, and particularly the churches, have of the bank and beyond the view from the river. At -Examiner. this place stands the house in which Washington and Lafayette first met. The house seems an old one; and adjoining it is a fine plain, which, from the circumstance of the two heroes having first joined hands here. is made a general encampment for volunteer corps from the various States of the Union, who resort thither for

the purpose of drilling.

Fishskill Landing is directly opposite the Fishskill Mountains, when crossing the river, nearly due east and west, and the river seems as if its force had cut them in two. These Mountains are lefty, and nearly covered with small timber and brushwood. They are the only mountains similar to ours in Great Britain which I have seen in this country. St. Anthony's Nose, and the part fallen off between the ridges, is a bold rock on the left; on the right the rocks and trees overhang the river. Passing those bold scenes, we miles. The junction of the canals and turnpike renders principally for casting cannon shot and implements of arrive at COLD SPRINGS, a government establishment, war. As we proceeded the scene increased in beauty; and as we approached WEST POINT, I observed a military school, of great extent, situated on a fine irregular rising ground, beautifully wooded. The establishment seemed to be in the best order; the appearance very imposing. On the summit of the hill stands an old fortress, in ruins, which is said to be almost impregnable, if put in a proper state of defence. This was one of Washington's strong holds during the War of Independence. Adjoining the school is a large and commodious hotel and barracks. We landed at this place, and the publication of this letter may save the lives of Lewis, Fleet-street, bookseller. July 4, W. Morrison, received several passengers, among whom was my Lord other hundreds or thousands of our poor countrymen, Wapping, cooper. July 2, H. English, New Braid-Morpeth, who had staid here overnight, (as I had done near Pokepsie). We saw many French grey uniforms (the colour of the States army clothing) in motion. Whose poverty and whose industry lead them to street, printer. July 3, J. Crowther, Huddersfield, livery-the colour of the States army clothing in motion. Whose poverty and whose industry lead them to street, printer. July 3, J. Crowther, Huddersfield, livery-the colour of the States army clothing in motion. We have a stable keeper. July 14, G. Seaborn, Berkeley, Gloces-This smelled strong of aristocracy; and had it not been the finish of the works on the Rouen Railroad consitershire, baker. July 5, R. Ferris, Bristol, Liverpool, for the colour of the cloth, would have made us believe derable numbers of Irish labourers were imported and St. John's, Newfoundland, merchant. July 5 we were in the St. Lawrence, or in the Thames, near by the contractors from England to enable them to J. Stretch, and R. Wharton, Nottingham.

#### (To be continued.)

property here.

for two relieving officers, who must devote all their Crimps were employed, and with so much success, time to the duties of the office, find sureties to the that already 220 of those poor men-all Irish, let me amount of five hundred pounds, and be necessarily observe—have been carried off for the last time, in a upholsterer. June 30, C. Cross and B. Spaull, Colchesmen of education, at fifty pounds a year each! ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL. On Friday night

known as "Gibson's," extending from the Piazzas at the Salthouse Dock up Salthouse-lane. The alarm Par's Poraroes.—Dr. Mackenzie tells with great Deakin, Dawley, Shropshire, grocer. was instantly conveyed to Mr. Whitty, who was good humour an anecdote in the New York Union, speedily on the spot with an engine, and, though the which we before heard verbally related. It is all

and ROTTERDAM among the number being exceedingly sion that the military authorities would see it to be mander of the forces in Scotland (Sir N. Douglas), announcing that having transmitted the Provost's representation and relative documents in reference to the riot, and also a statement by Major Huey. a bow at full bend, and only require the requisite means we took on board one of my opposing candidates at the commanding the 68th depot, to the Duke, his Grace had been pleased to command a Board of Officers, huts were miserable, and the clearings very small; the lower falls are very striking, and surpass in person of Lord Viscount Merpeth. Observing his consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjuland of a middling quality and the timber heavy. Adjulant pictures que irregularity, and a peculiarity of cross, but the Guards 16th Carbineers who attended Homestand and the consistency of the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the timber heavy. Adjulant pictures and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the timber heavy. Adjulant pictures and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjulant property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant Property and the consistency and the tant-General of the Forces and Colonel Jackson, of in that case, that Pat had better take the potatoes to Square. upper deck; and who, consequently, went below to minute and strict investigation" into the origin and tration to a heart diseased," met together in a small ting, through the Board, to the witnesses examined. Curnarvon Herald. The evidence is taken down in writing, and will be

slavery altogether from the Tunisian dominions.

has been extracted in great abundance. The vation,-Globe. writer adds that the mines are extensive and rich, and will make Jelisco another Almaden.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood of

London began making hay early last week, IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE LAW .- Mr. Cotting houses are situate upon a steep bank, above a high never will punish any man who was present at the render July 21, at eleven, at the Bankrapts' C. battle of Waterloo for any offence short of felony. solicitor, Mr. Yutes, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe; official of the bay, leading to Wappinger's Creek, on the east An immense number of acts of Parliament are anbank of the river. It is a pretty village, and well situated having in it a handsome new church. A small the omnipotency of Parliament, but mark the omnibal past twelve o'clock, July 21, at half-past eleven, half-past half-past island is situated off this place, which contains some potency of a magistrate, who, with a sic volo sic at the Bankrupts' Court, solicitors, Messra Tilleard jubco, sets aside the laws of the Legislature and of and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birthe land in favour of a particular class of persons. chin-lane. It is possible that Sir James Graham may inquire by what right or authority Mr. Cottingham promises one, July 21, at half-past twelve, at the Bankrupts' BURGH, a splendid town, built as a sort of amphi- impunity to Waterloo men for all misdemeanours, Court: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk street, Cheapside; theatre from the edge of the river. The buildings, both breaches of the peace, assaults, &c. The oldfashioned notion was, that magistrates were bound

> beings have fallen in the wars which man has cester; efficial assignce. Mr. Christie, Birmingham. 6,583,330 miles of ground, and would encircle the Leeds. globe upon which we dwell 608 times! If we allow James Breasley, Leeds, victualler. June 20, July 11, the weight of a man to be on an average one cwt, at twelve, at the Bankrusts' District Court, Levils; (and that is, if anything, below the mark), we shall solicitors. Messrs. Smithson and Mitton, Southampton-come to the conclusion that 69,250,000 tons of human buildings; and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds; flesh have been mangled, disfigured, gashed, and official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds. trampled under foot. The calculatio will appear William Exley, Manchester, bootmaker, June 26, more striking when I state that if the fore-fingers, July 19, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, only of every one of those 14,000,000,000 human Manchester; solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, beings were to be laid out in a straight line, they Gregory, and Bourdillon, Bedford-row; and Mr. would reach more than 600,000 miles beyond the Coper, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Stanway, moon; and that if a person were to undertake to Manchester. count the number, allowing 19 hours to the day and Thomas Marrian, Sheffield, common brewer, June seven days to the week, and to number at the rate of | 23, July 10, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, 6,000 per hour, it would employ that person 336 Leeds; solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Smith, Sheffield: years; and awful is the consideration, that 3 500,000 official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds. pipes of human blood have been spilt in battles."

5, 1843.—One of the eleverest things lately done by the 30, C. Holloway, Stockbridge, Hampshire, victualler, French for keeping up the population of Algeria, and July 3, R. Halls, Colchester, fishmonger. July 8, J. H. which is nothing more nor less than "Burking" on Ritchie, Rotherhithe, shipwright. July 4, F. Gye and a grand scale, has just been perpetrated. Perhaps R. Hughes, Fleet-street, tea-dealers. July 5, L. A. period. The job over, the poor fellows were, of course, left to shift for themselves, which (voluntary immigration from France being at an end) presented to this wide-awake Government a capital opportunity ers of firebricks. for supplying the vacuum hourly occasioned by fell THE WARLFIELD Board of Guardians advertize disease in the European population of Algeria. Correspondent.

flames burst from the windows of the building with about a certain Lady Middleton, who, contrary to apparently irresitible fury, the devouring element her most anxious wish, was unblessed with any chilwas conquered without having effected any mate- dren. After an absence of several years with her T. Gales, Hylton, Durham, ship builder. I. Nowell, next Oriskany; ten miles further is UTICA, a fine was, the sulphur only was consumed. The wind blew "Seven, my lady." At last came the question of Birmingham, builder. meant, and not knowing how to wrap up in delicate words her idea of cause and effect, blushed and grew take the potatoes all the year round?" Greatly agi- lowes, Dudley, Worcestershire. We grows them in our little garden, my lady; sure Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee,; Lloyd, Pat tills it." "Well," said Lady Middleton, "send Milk-street, Cheapside. it, when the matron ran after her, and, blushing, as Lethbury. the put the question, asked-"Ah, then, my lady, is James Pilgrim, earthenware dealer, Church-street, toes !" It was the lady's turn to blush, as she conyou himself?"-Buenos Ayres Paper.

Pusevism gone Mad.-A ludicrous scene occurred last week at a village on the confines of Hiraethog We next passed through Pekin, an handsome vilThe village of Brighton, with its clean white houses, ascertain if any difference existed between the only circumstances of the riot, and, further, that his Grace Mountain, Denbighshire. It was a quarrel between the parson, who is a rabid Puseyite, and an old testy beings. Some of the gentlemen soon returned, and thenceforth a favoured city), had directed one of his landlord, a Cheviot ram, with an extraordinary fine and appear to be a continuance of the banks at LEW- tion, which may be conceived, but which I dare not gentlemen observed that he (Lord Morpeth), ought to Regiment, coming in place of Colonel Jackson, who (Mwn Coch) on his rump. The sight of the two know this. I replied that he very probably would do so, is at present in Ireland), and entered upon their crosses, and the sound of the bell, excited the holy as I had arranged to land at Pokepsie, the next landing duties the same forenoon at the barracks. The inbear up under the infliction at home,) had sought solace in this "land of freedom" from titles and "accidental" M'Lean, the Procurator-Fiscal, Mr. Boyle, Superin-clergyman had previously denounced the marking coln's-inn-Fields, London. confident, safely challenge the world to produce another the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 68th appearance of two crosses at one end of the finely present at the inquiry, and to put questions in wri- as a burlesque upon the Llaurwst new church.

MURDER, AND DEATH OF THE MURDERER.-An atrocious murder was committed on Tuesday morning, at Willow-hill, about three miles beyond Carrigaline. The victim was a woman named Buckley, Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown (Dub- between thirty and forty years of age, the mother of ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY FROM RINGSION'S (DOB- COUNTY) and sold a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 10, J. Swallow and Sons, Lin) to Dalkey.—This great work progresses ra- two children, and within a couple of months of being Hull, woollen draper. July 6, W. Sayer, Toxteth-park, the passed Gospori, a small but near with every appearance of the open sea; but no fossils of "equality" that put the "accident" of birth to the pidly. The workmen are busily engaged in laying again confined—the murderer was her brother-in-Tillage; MIDDLEPORT. with a population of 500; or shells; nothing of the kind had been washed from blush! As I left him, in "sorrow all foriorn," I could the permanent rails; and some hundred yards of law, Thomas Buckley. He lived in the same house, not but ask myself what his late master, DAN, would iron tube or pipe, in which the vacuum is to be and going out about nine o'clock on the morning in the same house, have thought had be seen him as I then did! created for the purposes of locomotion, are laid down, mentioned, and finding a cock belonging to Mrs. with the verge generally covered with wood, and no local selection of the purposes of local local selection of the purposes of local the acres, and declared that he owed no person any returned, and reached the Doctor's about half-past four, man accosted me to Mr. chimney stalk are built at the terminas, near Dalkey, his mother, who is dead, he struck the former, which thing; that he contracted no debts, and was ready to where we found Miss Wilson, the Doctor's sister-in- Thos Brooks, an old friend from Mold Green, Hud- and the engines and boilers in the course of being a son of Mrs. Buckley (a boy about twelve years dersfield, who had been out some fifteen or sixteen fitted in their respective situations. The reservoir old) observing the little fellow called out, "Oh, Brimingham, glass dealer. July 8, W. Carter, Burford, years. I found him well, and living in a good house of water for the use of the steam-engine is nearly mother, he'll kill the cock." "Come in," exclaimed Shrepshire, cuttle salesman. July 6, W. Walker, Burafter, and was resolved to be so. In answer to interOn our round, we had taken up the boy, which of his own, and having a well-stocked store. I also complete, and will be filled in a short time, when the mother, "or he'll serve you the same way."

ton-upon-Trent, mercer. July 6, C. Scott, Newcastleor he'll serve you the same way."

ton-upon-Trent, mercer. July 6, C. Scott, Newcastlenucler type of his own, and having a well-stocked store. I also
complete, and will be filled in a short time, when the mother, "or he'll serve you the same way." called upon his son-in-law, who resides on the opposite the mountain stream to supply it is turned on. In Buckley, hearing this, made a rush at the boy, who Togatories, he said if his means got exceedingly low, Mr. Brown had mesmerised two days before.

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a be dwelt.

The could agree his them so as to meet everything that the course of the excavation there was met with a however, escaped into the lou-e. Buckley followed, Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the dwelt. He (the son-in-law) is in the wood trade, large bed of unbaked or imperfect granite, the veins and proceeding to the room in which he was in the to the contrary on the day of meeting. which is in general use for fuel. Mr. Shaw was from of quar'z running through it, which presents a very habit of sleeping, he returned to the kitchin with a tional traits were exhibited, the poctor drove me home; I, however, saw his wife, a very pleasant woman, and friends back to the city at a late hour.

Mondat, 19th,—This day was principally occupied. Mr. Brock introduced me to several other persons, adopted to carry off the surface water, as well as until his sister-in-law stooped down to do something. formerly of Huddersfield. I dined with him, and, that of the land springs, have greatly enhanced the to the tire, on which petatoes were boiling for break-Graphing crops, and letting it grow to a good height, it Tuesday, 20th—To day I intended to visit Mount after dinner, hired a buggy. Thomas Crossley, late of value of the land through which the railway passes. fast, and then struck her on the side of the head with Huddersfield, drove me to Wappinger's Creek. Here Sawers of immense magnitude run from the railway the "griffaun." The child, we diderstand, says that Greatley, Hatton-garden, jeweller. July 7. D. K. Price, I met James Walker, late of Glasgow, and brother- to the sea. In some places, where mountain streams he gave her six blows. The skull was fractured bein-law to Angus Campbell, who had accompanied have to be conveyed across, the siphon is most effect hind the ear, the face greatly laderated under one of industrious, plain, but well-concated and intelligent a cheapfare. It is two, or two and a half, miles distant, with Walker, but found him destitute of means and be likely to arise from water is completely obviated. ately made off, but information having been conveyed The rate of speed, it is calculated, will be from forty- to the Ballyfeard station, Sub constable Moloney, is kept in this place, (Wappinger's Creek.) I had, five to sixty miles an hour up the inclined plane, with two other active policemen (Coghlan and Pigtherefore, to return a mile upon the line of road by which which is as much as one foot in fifty in some parts, out), went in pursuit, and, after searching the planta in all quite enough to bring the carriage down as tations at Hodderfield, fell in with his coat and shoes a village which is named Channingville, after the rapidly as will be required. In order to obviate the on Mr. O'Grady's quay, on the Carrigaline river. effects of the centrifugal force, which would be very From this they concluded that he had swam across. SATURDAY, 24th.—I rose as soon as there was suf- considerable when travelling at the rate of fifty or but soon after they met some fishermen who had choice was uniformly that where there was the freest large company of the leading citizens, among whom ficient light to allow me to see to dress my leg. I turned sixty miles an hour, one rail is slightly elevated in found a body floating near the little cottage so well out, and climbed the most lofty elevation near the place, the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the known to "pick-nickers," and not far from the spot and had a contracted but beautiful view of a fine, bold, traveller. The apprehension of danger in any case where he had left the shoes and coat. When the and had a contracted but beautiful view of a nne, bold, traveller. The apprenension of danger in any case where no mad left the bullot and a contracted but beautiful view of a nne, bold, traveller. The apprenension of danger in any case where no mad left the bullot. Dr. July 4.

So soon M'Dermott, of Ballyfeard Dispensary, was in attendance on the works; a wooden conductor as the road is complete to Bullock, the working of tendance on the woman, but the injuries were too nolds, jun., Great St. Helen's, merchant. E. Davies, carried the water round a chain of rocks to supply the the railway will begin at least so far as the necessary serious to admit of recovery, and she died yesterday Wrexham, Denbighshire, miller. W. G. Docking, by beek of day: and as we were now approaching cashier of the City Bank, Mr. Scrantum, Mr. John print works and to propel the wheel. I had also a experiments prior to its being opened for the public. morning. We have heard that she was cousin to Hampstead-road, cheesemonger. J. Pym, jun, Belper, ROCHESTER, there was a quick and general move, and Coldwell, Mr. Brown, &c., &c. Having had no opportant where they are not so buckley as well as sister-in-law. For some time his Derbyshire, cabinet maker. J. Duddeld, Tewkesbury. an universal demand for "Blackey's scrubbed"; and tunity of taking down names, nor an opportunity to prietor reside, like were either three or four in number) druggist. J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer. J. the initial time was by no means slow in demanding a beam slow in demanding a beam slow in demanding a six pence farthing English. Some sub-mitted; others offered him six pence York, or threepence Phylin; this he rejected; while some of his customers the wind and for "Blackey's acrubbed"; and the demand for "Blackey's acrubbed"; and time in the order of the river field granter of the grant comfort. A combination of the price of some print of the grant comfort. A combination of the price of some of the river field granter of the works, as also of the wheels being up in the body; they are much more had not lived very cordially. They were partners in Hague, Rotherithe, engineer. A, and D. Winton, great comfort. A litogether, the works give fair having kept back his portion of the price of some of the river field granter of the deceased man accused the others of having kept back his portion of the price of some of the wine merchant. H. Blackman, Cranbrate and the deceased man accused the others of having kept back his portion of the price of some of the wine merchant. H. Blackman, Cranbrate and the other of the wine merchant of the wine merchant and the other of the works, as also of the whole being up in the body; they are much more had not lived very cordially. They were partners in Hague, Rotherithe, engineer. A, and D. Winton, a beat of the works, as also of the whole being up in the body; they are much more had not lived very cordially. They were partners in Hague, Rotherithe, engineer. A and D. Winton, a beat of the works, as also of the whole being up in the

ERNEST OF HANOVER. -- The King of Hanover surprised to see the difference in the river law; that in conducting them, more than 2,000,000, and sell all their goods in New York. The works are ordering that all negroes born after the 8th of De-occupied his seat in the House of Lords on Fr ay cember, 1842, shall be free, and considered and night as Duke of Cumberland. He sat between the treated as any other Mussulman, and abolishing Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen on the ministerial benches: he was dressed in deep mourn-NEW MINE OF QUICKSILVER.—A letter from ing. On the adjournment of the House his Majesty took his departure in a "Brougham" drawn by one has been found at Jalisco, from which quicksilver horse. His unostentatious equipage escaped ob er-

## Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 9. BANKRUPIS.

James Michael Mallan, Ludgate-hill, dentist, to sur-

John Dawe, Oxford, bookseller, June 16, at half-past official assignee, Mr. Belcher. John Clarke, Richard Mitchell, Joseph Phillips, and

a most pleasing appearance, rising above each other to administer the law without favour or prejudice, Thomas Smith, Leicester, Lutterworth, and Melton like steps. A portion of the town is over the summit but Mr. Cottingham proclaims his rule of partiality. Mowbray, Leicestershire, and Uppingham and Oakham, Rutlandshire, bankers, June 22, July 18, at eleven THE HORRORS OF WAR .- Dr. Dick calculates that o'clock, at the Backrupts' District Court, Birmingsince the creation of the world 14,000,000,000 of ham; solicitors, Messrs. Berridge and Macauley, Leiwaged against his fellow-creature-man. If this William Musgrave, Leeds, dyer, June 20, July 11, amazing number of men were to hold each other by at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Lee is; the hand, at arms length, they would extend over solicitor, Mr. Stott, Leeds: official assignee, Mr. Fearne,

DIVIDENDS.

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—PARIS, JUNE June 30, T. Davies, Grosvenor-street, draper. Jane

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. D. Sidebotham and Co., Liverpool, carpet-dealers.

Swarbeck and Pickup, Livesay, Lancashire, manufactur-

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

July 5. J. Adnum, Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, few weeks, by another process. This experiment is ter, merchants. June 30, R. Rose, Sutton Valance, about to be repeated on an immense scale. Will Kent, grocer, July 4, P. Tagg, Tooley-atreet, slop-Another Fire in Liverpool.—On Friday night your Government sanction it? Or is there any law seller. July 4. J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, ironmonger. or any reason to oppose to it? These questions I July 5, F. Popplewell, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket to issue by the policeman on duty, from the windows leave to you to answer, adding only that I pledge manufacturer. July 4, A. Merga, Nantwich, Chessive, of the cellar of one of the new warehouses, commonly myself for the correctness of my statement.—Times watchmaker. June 30, T. Cellet, Osset, near Wakefield cotton spinner. July 5, J, Carter, Halifax, corn miller. July 3, W. Morris. Halifax, wire drawer. July 8, J. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review,

unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

rial damage. The rooms in the upper part of these liege lord in England, she returned with him to Huddersfield, currier. S. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, warehouses were filled with cotton, the basement reside for a time on one of their Irish estates. As shopkeeper. E. Gowan, Morpeth, common brewer. contained shumae and and other merchandise, and the carriage drove up to the mansion, she noticed W. Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder. J. Liggins, Hinckat the end of the warehouse nearest the dock was a several fine looking children about the gate, and ley, Leicestershire, hosier. J. Anderson, Aigburth, were on a level with the footpath. It is supposed tive to the cause of her fecundity; she therefore, W. Thompson, Exeter, merchant. J. Kirby, Brooksbythen," and walked off I considered I had had a nare stump of a tree, upon the site of the city Bank—one of row escape; for had this man been attending at the clest buildings. This circumstance I mention to ferry, I should have had brouble enough. And had he shew how rapidly this place has sprung up from a forest insisted on examining my trunk I should have again to a city, with a population of 20,000. It was founded been too late for the railway.

Before leaving I met with the subplue of the city Bank—one of

#### From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 13. BANKRUPTS.

confused, and at last for want of something better to John Oliver, John York, and Richard Robinson, coal say, replied-" I think it must be the potatoes, my and iron masters, Tipton, Staffordshire, to surrender lady!" This unfolded a theory of population quite June 20, at two, and July 18, at half past one, at the new to Lady Middleton, who eagerly demanded:— Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee "The potatoes! Do you cat much of them?" "Oh, Basinghall-street; Chaplin, Gray's-Inn-square, London, yes, my lady; very seldom we have bread, and so solicitors, Spurrier and and Chaplin, Birmingham; Feltated with her new information, the lady further John Dewe and Richard Dewe, booksellers, Oxford, asked-"And where do you get the potatoes?" Jane 16, at two, and July 21, at half-past twelve, at the

me up a cartload of these potatoes, and the steward James William Sumner, builder, Reading, June 22, shall pay you well for them." Shortly after her at one, and July 28, at eleven, at the Court of Baukladyship rose to leave the house, and indeed had left ruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; solicitor, Wansey,

it to have children that you want the load of pota- Shoreditch, June 22, at half-past ten, and July 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, offifessed that it was. "Because I'm thinkin', my lady, cial assignee, Old Jewry-chambers; Lewis, Wilmington William Blexham, apothecary, Duke-street, Grosve-

ner-square, June 27, at two, and July 25, at eleven, at the Court, of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; Pierce Sweeting Brisley, Church-yard-court, Temple. John Dewhurst, provision dealer, Preston, Lancashire June 23, and July 13, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Hobson, official assignee, Manchester; solicitors, Messrs. Fiddey, Paper-buildings, Temple, London; Pilkington, Walker, and Cunliffe Preston.

and July 22, at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham; solicitor, Mr. Potts, Ironbridge, Shrop-Richard Lloyd, victualler, Liverpool, June 23, at

twelve, and July 14, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy. Follett, official assignee, Liver-

DIVIDENDS. July 6, W. Gotton, Gilbert-street (Oxford-street) and

Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. July 6, J. Cooke, New-street, Dorset-square, uphoisterer. July 4, E. J. White, Weaver's-lane, Tooley-street, orchil manufacturer. July 4, T. O. N. Prichard, Houndsditch, surgeon. July 8, E. Howard and J. Gibbs, Cork-street, St. James's, money scriveners. July 5, T. Smithson, York, tobacconist. July 14, W. Moss, Kingston-uponnear Liverpool, stone mason. July 6, J. Parke, Liverpool, druggist. July 10, J. Evans, Liverpool, coal dealer. July 5, J. W. Thompson, Bristol, hotel keeper. July 6, H. Rogers, Dartmouth, Devoushire, wine merchant. July 6, J. Barlow, Lichfield, ironmonger. July 6, T. Carter, Stafford, builder. July 8, G. T. Caswell, Birmingham, glass dealer. July 8, W. Carter, Burford,

July 5, J. Hawkins, Lisson-grove, upholsterer. July 7, H. an! H. Fletcher, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers. July 6, T. Chapman, jun., Chenies-street, and Great George-street, Euston-square, dairyman. July 7: T. Rolch. New Bridge-street, merchant. July 5, G. Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, warehouseman. July 5. J. Kennedy, Lianhilleta, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer. July 4, J. Fletcher, Evesham, Worcestershire, plumber. July 7, T. Eardley, Newcastle-under-Lyne, hatter. July 5 J. W. Showell, Birmingham, bookseller. July 8, W. Carter, Burford, Shropshire, cattle salesman. July 6, G. Barker, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, blacksmith. July 12, J., W. J., S., G., and J. Wood, Birstall, Yorkshire, machine-makers. July 6, W. Borton, York, banker. July 7, J. Haughton, Blackburn, cotton-spinner.

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

### CORONER'S INQUEST. (From the Morning Chrenicle.)

DRATH OF A CHARTIST RIOTER IN THE PENITEN-TIART.—On Saturday, a lengthened investigation barm of the boy in my life! took place in the General Penitentiary, Millbank, N.B. Hyland was ordered Westminster, before hir. Higgs, deputy coroner for dictment sent up to the Grand Jury against him—put Westminster, and a respectable jury, on the body of on his trial—convicted, and had sentence of death John Ashley, aged 34, late a tradesman at Stafford, pessed on him instanter. and leader of a Coartist association, who was convicted in October last, at the Stafford special sesfordshire Charlist riots, and sentenced to tweive last, near his own house; but was so drunk, that wit which was laid in the dead house of the prison; turned with him, but was afraid he would fall in the it presented so emaciated an appearance as to ditch. They went to one Duff's, in Kishawanna; priof the jury to the inquest room, the following evi- it was after nightfall. Witness did not see him after,

The Rev. Daniel Nihil, governor and chaplain of In answer to questions by the Court, said he lives the prison, deposed that the deceased was received within a mile of the prisoner's, and within about two on the 7th of December, having been tried and con- miles of Mr. Sparks. He heard Kennedy was taken ricted the previous 1st of October, at the Stafford prisoner next day. He never told Sparks or any special sessions, for riot and being concerned in other person that Kennedy had been so drank unlawful meetings, for which he was sentenced to that evening; Kennedy was a lad of very good chatwelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. racter. By the Foreman of the Jury-The deceased was in good health when he was received into the prison, attacked by the defenders himself, some time before but his mind appeared deeply affected at his situation. but had beaten them off. He was a master tailor at Stafford, and has left a

By the Coroner-The deceased first became ill in the prison. His sentence did not include labour. health he was not allowed more than the prison diet, witness. but during the period he was in the infirmary he had

mix with the other prisoners, but often conversed appeared a modest and very beautiful girl. with the officers of the prison, when he advocated his principles and complained of the unjust sentence he had received; at the same time alluded verdict "Guilty." to the Government persecution of Feargus O'Connor and other martyrs to their cause.

twelve months.

Dr. Bailey, physician to the prison, said-The deceased was admitted to the infirmary in Febru- but Kennedy was executed. ary last, suffering from sercfulons affection, rhenmatism, jaundice, and general debility. He had every care and nourishment afforded him, but he gradually sunk, and died on Wednesday. His body was opened, when the viscera, heart, lungs, and mesenteric fluids were found affected with

By the Foreman-Scrofula is a prison complaint, but the deceased was constitutionally scrofulous. Imprisonment will appravate the disorder.

assisting a numerous armed mob, on Saturday night the mix with her legislators and poison her counsels!" 6th of May last, in an attack on the Charter-schoolhouse of Carberry, inhabited by Stephen Sparks, master perty of several yeomen of the Grand Canal Legion, there deposited for rafety; and also for firing several mid Stephen Sparks, contrary to the Statute, &c. On this indictment he was arrayzed, and pleased

membering it so well was, that on that night, or the next morning, his house was attacked by a great number front: they threw a great number of stones and fired. against the windows; the guns were loaded with ball: lodged in the windew-frames and shutters, and many never staid long in any one situation, he ran from one family or party received any wound. He had six pernone in the house beside his non; they fired repeatedly a yell; they desired witness to throw out his arms. Witness and his party kept firing on them; he did not give them his arms. They went off; he heard a great! hill coming towards the house, witness thought they had railied; he and his party fired on them; when he killen by a shot from the bonse before they were known; he said the prisoner at the bar was soon after brought the prisoners; he asked the prisoner Kennedy, for God's sake, what could induce him to attack witness; he would not make any answer; would not speak one There was a considerable deal of injury done the house; it cost upwards of fifteen pounds to repair the windows; reveral balls were fired into the room where witness's

not be less than three hundred men at the attack.

Lieutenant Heppenstall said he was a Lieutenant in overawe public opinion. Edenderry in May last; remembered the night of the 6th of May. The soldiers at the camp were alarmed by towards Williamstown; he had got a hint that Mr. attacked that night; witness had not marched far, one majorities of the English Minister. when he heard wollies towards Carberry hill; he crossed over towards it; he still heard the firing he saw a house under him; he asked whose it was; which were :some of the men said it was Sparker's; they had not returned far, when several shots were discharged from the house at his party, one of his men was shot; and himself near being killed, the ball passed through his ont murder-Wicklow-friends-several balls passed result from a cordial union was destroyed by the through his clothes, he saw a man running from the means to which the Irish party were comhouse, witness ran up to him and knocked him down. He zaked him who he was, but he would not make any it was the prisoner at the bar; he gave him in charge to his serjeant, and went forward with some of the had left the other prisoner; asked him if he knew that man, pointing to the prisoner at the bar. Hyland, the ether prisoner, said yes, that is Bill Kennedy, the brorce-maker, of Kishawanna, he was with us. Hyland said that Kennedy had sworn him, before they went to Spark's in the old church yard of Carberry; witness

brought them down to Mr. Sp. rks. On his cross-examination, he said he did not see a gan with the prisoner at the bar. He said he put a rope round the prisoner's neck, and swore he would ledged he drew the cord pretty tight; but he could not holders by a pledge to support a Tory Minister get a word from him. Hyland discovered of several and our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

others, who were taken that morning. Alexander Caffry said he was a private in the Wicklow Militia; went out under the command of Lieutemant Heppensiall, the night the Charter-house was defenders made off when the Wicklow came up; they fired some shots-one of his comrades was killed. had a gun in his hand. The Lieutenant knocked him down; he would not tell who he was -

On his cross-examination, said he is sure Kennedy

wards to the camp at Edenderry.

Stephen Hyland, the approver. Q. Do Jon know Kennedy, the prisoner at the

A. Yes, and by virtue of my oath I never knew any N B. Hyland was ordered off the table-a bill of in-The evidence for the Crown closed here.

Patrick R-illy, for prisoner, said he overtook the siens in being concerned with others in the Staf- prisoner at the town on the evening of the 6th of May months' imprisonment in the l'ententiery. The ness would not pay him fifteen shillings he owed him case excited much interest. After the jury were for shoes. The prisener would not let witness quit him sworn they viewed the body of the deceased, till he drank with him. Witness would not have reexcite the sympathy of all present. On the return soner called for a pot of ale, and soon after quit him: till he saw him in Court.

In his cress-examinations Mr. Reilly said he had been Catherine Duff, sworn-Lives at Kishawanns, the prisoner and Paddy Reiliy came into her house about nightfall, the night Mr. Sparks's house was attacked, February last, when he was received into the in- Kennedy was the drunkest man she ever saw, they

firmary, and attended by Dr. Railey, physician to drank a pot of ale together. Mr. Reilly went away, and Kennedy quarrelled with witness for not giving him By a Juror-Since his imprisonment he has occa- more liquor, she would not let him stay any longer in sionally been visited by his friends, after which he the house for fear of the soldiers; he went as she thought was generally more depressed in mind. While in to his own house, lives within five or six perches of Rose Kennedy, sworn—Lives at the new chapel, saw every description of neurishing articles; in fact, the prisoner, the night of the attack at Mr. Sparks, he

Whatever the medical attendant considered essential came to her father's between ten and eleven at night, they were all in bed but witness. He was so drunk, By the Coroner—The deceased was allowed to walk he was hardly able to walk; he sat by the fire, as much in the yard occasionally. No undue severity was as he could do was to keep from falling. He was courtever exercised towards him. I afforded him all the ing witness, she heard the shots, and was afraid they indulgence in my power, having an eye to the would waken her father; and she made the prisoner go Government orders respecting such description of out, she put him out by force, because her father would priseners. He never made any complaint to me. be angry if he found him there, she said she loved the By the Foremen-The deceased was allowed prisoner, and let him visit her against her father's books, and pens, ink, and paper, and was accus- consent several nights. Counsel for the Crown did tomed to read very much. He was not allowed to not cross-examine her from motives of delicacy; she Here the evidence for the prisoner closed, the Jury

retired and in eighteen hours and a half brought in their On account of the evidence in favour of this prisoner, his remarkable good character and the informer's evi-By a juror.—The silent system is done away with dence that fear alone made him lodge examinations, but in the prison. The health of the prisoners is betabove all as one of the Jury refused to find him guilty, ter than formerly, owing to the short sentences, till his brothers were going to throw him out of the There have been only seven deaths during the last window, several gentlemen, grand jurors, and others presented a petition in his behalf to the Solicitor-General, who promised to send it to the Lord Lieutenant;

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY. JUNE 17, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

AFTER the ineffectual attempt of Henry Gratian There being no further evidence, the jury and a few other Irish members to resist that unhappy returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of connexion with England, which has since proved such an endless source of expence to both countries, GRATTAN exclaimed: "Well; thanks be to God, THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM KENNEDY, BEFORE I Ireland will now be avenged for all the wrongs, the MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL, AT ATBY, ON insults, and injustice that England has heaped upon PRIDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1797 her; for she will send one hundred of the most re-William Kennedy stood indicted for aiding and probate rascals that rabid Faction can produce to

Whatever Grattan's feelings were, when rejoicing thereof, with an intention to take away the life of the in anticipation of this negative triumph, we imagine mid master, and to rob the said house of arms, the pro- he had but little notion that, in reality, the very fact perty of the said Stephen Sparks, and of zrms the pro- of inoculating the British Legislature with the spirit of Irish faction would lead to the restoration of an shots into the said house, with an intention to kill the Irish Parliament. In the present article then. we shall establish the fact, that the question of Repeal is, in reality, more an English than an Irish Stephen Sparks, sworn.—Said he was master of the question. We do not, like the Times, handle this Charter-school-house of Carberry, that he had a good question according to the varied shapes in which surely matter of deep importance to the English under similar circumstances, and we rely on some right to remember the 6th of May; his reason for re- Irish agitation presents itself. We do not rely so people of all classes: and this can only be accommuch upon the "if this be so, that ought to be so; plished by extracting from it the Irish poison upon were simed with guns; they attacked the house in deductions, the collateral issues, the similes, the Ireland can have no chance of dealing with her are some among them who will require the Gotropes, the figures, the metaphors, the prophecies domestic grievances—the principal of which is an the shot entered into several windows of the room, and the fine-spun reasonings of the Times, are expensive and unprofitable law-church, -so long as above our humble comprehension and far below her representatives are chosen by persons upon whom our contempt. Accustomed as we are to see an the Protestant landlord must confer the franchise. winnow to another; he was exposed to the shot of the amusing variety in the political Kaleidescope, we In the words of Mr. O'Connon we say: " If you persons who fired very frequently, several balls passed; were scarcely prepared for so many new patterns of have grievances to complain of, and if the most closs to him, he thanked God neither he or his public opinion, even in these days of invention, as prominent are the burdens imposed upon you by an that Journal has presented. Floundering about adverse Church and the restrictions imposed upon on the persons who made the attack; whenever the between Administration and Opposition, the Stock you by landlords lest your Emancipation should daand the Pope, the Orange Faction and the Catholic support.—how can you suppose that those landlords. Hierarchy, the English Chancellor, and Irish Ma- as patrons of Church property, will carve their Prowitness and his family to hell; he saw a party on the one single good "guess" in its recent articles upon against their interest?" the Repeal of the Union and the State of Ireland. heard the words "Wicklow-friends," they stopped Let us now see whether or not the question of the their are; one of the Wicklew was unfortunately Union is one of interest to the English people. We do not use the term people here with any limito his house in company with another man; they were tation. In our present consideration, the term will the restrictions of landlords remain in force; brought in by a party of the Wicklow; witness knew people applies to the whole of English society, and and so long will those angry feelings which disgrace

not merely to the working classes. word: witness solemnly declared Kennedy was as sober became part and parcel of the Legislature of the which can be effectual for the correction of these as he (the witness) was at the time of giving his evidence. United Kingdom: and if we take up the Parliafamily were; he made no doubt but he was frequently shall find that Mr. Pirr in his day, and Lord Enfranchise the Catholic man instead of the in great danger; he heard several balls pass quite close Liverpool in his day, relied upon the corrupt sup- Protestant or Catholic land; and then, when in full tunity of firing with effect. He is convinced there could port of the Irish Members as their majorities to possession of his constitutional rights, should be

the frequent reports of musquetry; about twelve at such a catalogue of Ministerial profligacy, corrup, ment such measures as the weak shall require for night, the drum leat to arms; the parly was formed tion, and tyranny as these twenty years, from 1801 their protection against the strong. So long as into three divisions; witness commanded one party; to 1820, both inclusive. And the reader will find, the Protestant land is the shield of the Protestant with very few honourable exceptions, that the 100 Williams' and Captain Grattan's houses would be Irish Members invariably constituted the mischiev-

and shouting; when he came to the top of the Lill Faction and the English Minister; the conditions of

An open contract existed between the Irish Orange

# "Take ye bank notes;

Give me your votes:' side lock, he threw himself on the ground, and cried and any benefit which might have been likely to pelled to resort for the purpose of strengthening profitable speculations handed over to the privi-Catholics to Emancipation was the absorbing Irish people, upon this great subject. question. The Catholics most interested in its accomplishment were ineligible to sit in Parliament : and the Protestant candidates, with never a half dozen exceptions, could best recommend themselves to the favour of the drivers of Catholic forty shilling free-Some three or four large landed proprietors; in each county were consulted as to the word, from the Times of yesterday week :most profitable disposition to be made of the moun-

that by the seventh article, the respective debt set the laws of their country at defiance, has successfully urged them, by plausible sophistries, to peril the property and lives of themselves and of all within reach of their violence, has succeeded in land, for her share, to pay 2-17ths. It will also be placing extensive districts under a system of terrorseen that this contract was to hold good for twenty ism, and in subjecting them, without compunction, to the calamities of civil war, and after his poor vears: and that any subsequent contract for the following twenty years was to be regulated by a just re-appointment, reference being had self with absolute impunity, on the sole ground that to the rule established by the Act of Union, the astuteness of some lawyer discovered a clerical By the 56 of George III., this most important of the several articles of Union was violated of justice before the Belial of verbal nicety. by the consolidation of the English and Irish WHAT RIGHT HAS FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO Exchequers. This flagrant act of injustice was BE NOW WALKING THE STREETS OF MANCHESTER forced upon the English Minister immediately after vidual in Great Britain who has the remotest the peace, when the disruption of the army and doubt, that, so far as justice was concerned, its several lucrative concomitants so increased the O'Connor was guilty of the crimes for which hoard of idle paupers, that the single field of Irish bench or off it, who entertains the shadow of a peculation became too narrow for their use. The document to which we refer is of great importance, and will be read with deep interest by all who of every grade—what him self and the community, TO BE NOW EXwould confine their advocacy of Repeal within crime or the innocent sufferers from his criminality legal limits. We would ask, wherein differs a -IN A DUNGEON OR THE HULKS! He contract supposed to be made between a king and a has been 'let off' because in one count of the people and a contract made between two individuals;! Westminster Hall 'the Gregorian counts,' for and if not only nonperformance of the stipulated what reason we cannot pretend to say-it happened conditions, but total violation of the whole contract, that 'the venue' was omitted! No matter what would be grounds sufficiently strong for declaring it every Judge on the bench was as fully aware as null and void in the latter case by what rule of the convict himself of what the indictment meant, they are all treason or there is no such thing as right can the very discussion of the violation of every and had no more doubt of its meaning and of the one of its provisions in the former case he held to be seditions, illegal and unconstitutional? Let us see sary to enable him to make his defence—there what really are the leading conditions of this contract | was a clerical error; and the judicial conscience which in the "habendum," as we may call it, is could only be set at rest by giving the prisoner the Gods, what a best possible instructor"! stated to last for ever. The first article by which the number of Irish members is apportioned, was viola- of Parliament made to bind the good only: are they ted, we acknowledge, with the consent of the United framed for the express purpose of entangling the Parliament, by giving to Ireland five additional members. In the six subsequent articles we have the terms upon which the Irish contractors sold that the time is come when the conviction of a their country, every one of which has been viola- criminal must not depend on the chances of an inted; except, indeed, we are to consider that the condition to expend the stipulated amount in Irish im- capable of being distorted into conveying a meaning provements was fulfilled by its application to factious which no ordinary man could detect. We must purposes. We have before analyzed the condition of the seventh article which was to hold good for twenty-years, and which the united Parliament had required to obey are not incompetent to defend them no power to alter. If it had not been for the against the grossest outrages. What example can support of the Irish Members, the Euglish Minister would have found it impossible to increase the as being relied on by the Government to suppress National Debt to its present amount. Had it not rebellion in Ireland, than an acquittal like Feargus been for the subserviency of that party, the English Minister would not have been able to make the successful inroads upon the liberties and privileges | mere clap-traps, or were not introduced by him of Englishmen, which, with their co-operation, he merely that he might reap the laurels which had has made without difficulty; while had the amount of monies contracted for, by the act of the Union been faithfully expended upon Irish improvements, complain, of the spirit of the law being entirely set England would not now be overrun with an Irish corps de reserve of labourers for the masters to extravagant cost of the late special commission by form of Government it will be protected,—all your have made the agitation for Reform, treason, had fall back upon, as a means of reducing the wages of securing the punishment of the leading offender, and

Parliament, night after night, occupied in angry age to their respective parties. The great value be preferred against him without a single week's demon cry of then to be attached to the present agitation is the tion of the witnesses who were produced on his fact that it takes the question out of the old see-saw. trial, their evidence should be again made use of. It is no longer a question as to which party can best. It is of more urgent importance that the supremacy govern Ireland, but as to how the two countries

So long as the Protestant land must constitute the elective franchise, so long will Catholic Emancipation be a mere empty sound; so long will all the burdens has the remotest doubt, that so far as justice was not give currency. We desire to give every man of the Law Church be allowed to continue; so long concerned, O'Connor was guilty of the crimes for both countries be kept alive between Catholic and On the 1st of January, 1801, 100 Irish Members; Protestant. The remedy therefore, the only one grievances, is a transfer, from the soil to man, of mentary history of the country from that period, that right which is inherent in him, and of which especially to 1815, when peace was proclaimed, we he has been unjustly deprived by brute force. increase the Debt, to violate the Constitution, and to | invade, interfere with, or attempt to abridge, those of his Protestant neighbour, we shall be amongst No twen y years of the history of England present the first to demand from a freely chosen Parlia-Church, so long will the proprietor prefer leasing it to a Presbyterian or Protestant or Dissenting tenant, (upon whose vote he can rely) for twenty shillings an acre, to leasing it to a Catholic, (whose vote he dreads) for twenty-five shillings an acre. Whereas if the Catholic had the vote in virtue of his person, the Protestant landlord would accept him as a tenant at twenty shillings and sixpence an being no evidence to support its allegations, and acre, rather than give it to a Protestant or Dissenter for twenty shillings and threepence an

We think it, therefore, the duty of the English answer; witness swore he would put him to death if their Parliamentary interest at home. Places were Chartists to struggle zealously, peaceably, constihe did not tell who he was; but he would not speak; created without number; pensions were bestowed intionally, and incessantly for a Repeal of that without service; titles were conferred without Union by which their Legislature has been poimen; he soon after saw another man running along the merit; every channel for jobbing that human inge- soned; while it is equally the duty of Irishmen would discover the persons who were there; witness, navy jobbing, customs jobbing, revenue jobbing, have such a Legislature as English gold cannot pudently writes about :excise jobbing, and police jobbing were so many again corrupt; and by which alone the Repeal

HULKS.

"There are some things which may be either a attacked; they came up just as it was over. The tainers upon their estates. The Catholic voters were blessing or a curse, and among them we may driven in flocks by the Squire's bailiff to vote for a reckon the refinements of law. Where it is necessarv that the liberty of the subject—the free enjoy-Witness may the prisoner running from the house from the wall up the hill. He was taken by the party. He degradation. In return for this service, the whole which he is fairly entitled, whether they be of traffic of the country was handed over to those purse or person, of fame or fortune—is to be secured had a gun as he came up. Witness was within a terest was upheld. The representative thus poked saved from the merciless oppression of wealth investyard of the Lieutenant; he kept near him, and into Parliament was the tool of the coalition. He ed with power; where a virtuous minority is to be yard of the Lieutenant; he kept near him, and into Parliament was the tool of the coaltion. He sheltered from the rage of a remorseless majority; or sheltered from the rage of a remorseless majority; or where the majority itself, exposed to hazard from with the opposition of self and brothers if any being in a more or less defenceless condition, re-Serieant Pounden said he saw the prisoner running attempt was made to interfere with the acknow- quires a shield against the attacks of a well-armed from the house. He did not see a gun with him; but ledged prerogatives of the Orange party. Irish and cruel minority—in any of these cases we rejoice witness was close to Mr. Heppenstall; Lieutenant gave industry, thus paralised, was, very shortly after the able successfully to defend the oppressed against the the prise into witness's care. The prisoner lay Union, unequal to the task of supporting those oppressor. But even in such cases our applause is down buildrould not speak a word. The party soon domestic cormorants; and the English Minister was not unqualified by the consciousness that there is after brought up another prisoner (Hyland). He said compelled in 1816 to violate the most important bring ourselves to acquires with the whole prisoners were brought down to Mr. Sparks, and after the said compelled in 1816 to violate the most important bring ourselves to acquires with the whole prisoners were brought down to Mr. Sparks, and after the said compelled in 1816 to violate the most important bring ourselves to acquires with the whole bring ourselves to acquire with the whole bring ourselves are acquired by a mere

being found inadequate to pay the Irish party for of there having been an acquittal. When, how- NOR-that he has nothing whereon to make an intheir corrupt support. It will be seen by the articles of Union, (to be found in our eighth page,)

their corrupt support. It will be seen by the articles selfish ends, or acting from mere recklessness, has instigated hundreds of his deluded fellow-subjects to tools have been imprisoned and transported by scores for merely having obeyed his bidding, escapes himerror in the indictment, it is impossible to repress our indignation at the scandalous prostration | Sheffield Mercury: -AS AN INNOCENT MAN? Is there a single indiof every grade—whether his duped colleagues in indictment-in one of what are denominanted in accuracy with which it conveyed to the prisoner benefit of it. Law this may be; justice it is not. How much longer is this to be permitted? Are acts poor in their meshes, and of allowing the rich, as dictment against him being so framed that the keenest legal acumen shall not find a single phrase in it punity." O'Connor's proclaiming the utter inefficiency of those ordinary powers?' Sir R. Peel is bound individually, if his law reforms were not intended as which we have of late had such repeated reason to at nought in deference to its mere letter. He is thereby to clear the Government and its officials from the suspicion under which they cannot but withstanding. If we take a still more comprehensive view of the rest, of conniving at the errors of their subordiwhole subject, we find the time of the United nates. If it was a proper exercise of the discretion of the Government that O'Connor should be prose-

delay, and that, while the facts are in the recollecof the law should be vindicated, and that those who are disposed to disobey it should be taught living in a state of union and amity can best govern that the chances of a criminal prosecution are not on a par with those of a lottery or a dice-box. "There are plenty of gentlemen in Parliament The purification of the English Parliament is who would not suffer a poacher to escape scot-free one proving in his place there that his whole sym-

vernment to prosecute O'Connor to a successful con-We are at a loss which to admire most, the malig-

nity. the impudence, or the ignorance, of this tirade.

that it must excite in every man's mind who reads it and who knows the facts, a thorough contempt and loathing for the scribbler who could write it. "What RIGHT has Feargus O'Connor to be walkparty without fired a volley they gave a short, or rather Exchange and Commercial Interest, Doctor Pussy mage that Church to whose patronage they look for ing the streets of Manchester?" for sooth! The

right of his obedience to the law, you fool! a right! which you violate in the penning of this flagitious; about; they said they would be back again and send gistrates, it has done much mischief without testant lands into electoral qualifications to be used article, and for which, if O'Connon does not troupce your proprietors, he deserves to be bugbitten to death. The Times asks :-

Yes: there are at least fourteen individuals in Great Britain who have no doubt at all upon the subject; who know that O'Connor was not "guilty of the crimes for which he was tried"; and these are the twelve Jurymen who tried him, the Judge before whom he was tried, and the ATTORNEY. GENERAL who prosecuted him. All these parties know, and have recorded their conviction that O'CONNOR is not "guilty of the crimes for which he was tried." He was tried for conspiracy, for riotfor illegal meetings, and tumultuous assemblies; for the forcible prevention of labour; and for a host of other "crimes" committed by the patrons of the Times. All these were ndustriously set forth in the indictment; but the Judge said that these allegations of "crime" had no business there—that they could not be sustained—the Attorney-General join it. Others, who are members, declare that they acknowledged that the Judge was right, and he abandoned many of the "crimes" sought to be charged, at once. But though, even then, the indictment still charged many things upon the defendants which the law does consider "crimes." the Jury refused to credit the indictment, there they, by their verdict, affirmed that they held O'Connor and others to be guilty only of that which they had just been told by the Judge was " A MOOT POINT IN THE VERY HIGHEST QUAR-TERS, AS TO WHETHER IT WAS ANY OFFENCE IN LAW on nor." These were the very words of the Judge, when charging the jury, in reference to the allegation contained in the fifth count of the indictment. hill; witness came up with him and knocked him muity could devise was opened; road jobbing, land to struggle by the same means for the acquisition the only count upon which O'Connor was convicted. down with the butt end of his fireleck. The man jobbing, church jobbing, law jebbing, army jobbing, of those rights by which alone they can hope to And yet this malignant libelier, knowing this, imaked for mercy, and that if his life was spared, he included the property in the country in th

A convicted criminal, who, either for the most right may triumph. becomes valuable or important to them. We have selfish ends, or acting from more recklessness, has leged few. During that period the claim of the much yet to say, and especially to the Irish instigated hundreds of his deluded tellow-subjects to set the laws of their country at defiance, has successfully urged them, by plausible sophistries, to Poor —A case occurred at Marlborough-street peril the property and lives of themselves, and of police office on Monday, which furnishes another a clerical error in the indictment."

> And affirms that "O'Connon ought to be now expiating his offences in a dungeon or the hulks"!! The animus of all this is so apparent: the impotence of disappointed malice is so obvious, that if people at its very beginning-that the strike was an to this article as our best confirmation. Of course

respectaful distance by all the small fish of the same that possibly the cock might have been abducted by fry. The Nonconformist, the Bradford Observer, ly caught at this merciful suggestion, and adroitly the Leeds Mercury Goody Goose and each other replied that he thought his Worship was right, and petty hireling of faction has its own "wee" note that the affair was a mere joke-nothing more; in the wake of "the thunderer's" roar.

Exchequer of the two countries; domestic plunder quibble, however cordially we may hail the fact has no ground of legal accusation against Mr. O'Con- but simply it way of a "lark."

THE PRESS GANG-THE BLOOD CRY. THE Tory press, from the Times downward, is demanding the blood of the Irish Repealers, with a yell of savage recklessness which we scarcely supposed that at this day could have been assumed. the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench We give, as "a sample of the sack," the following upon the Rule to arrest judgment upon the only from the mouthpiece of the Sheffield Tories, the count, in a long indictment, upon which I was tried

bloodhound thus proceeds:-"We have already stated that measures are being taken to mest the difficulty at the point of the stract rights—there is no evil in social life, no intaught rebeliion, so much as for those who teach it."

\* "We trust Parliament will apply a strong remedy to portending evils." authority which will be considered better than that

"But, say the Irish of the law-recruit of the Times. It runs:—

demagogues, the Union was an act of the Legisla
"I am of opinion that that part of the cattle. ture, and it is competent in any British subject to the Times of the 9th June, 1843, which I have petition for the Repeal of any Act of Parliament.
This is true in the abstract, but the Union—the right of succession—the Monarchy are all fixed and ment, or an action against the proprietors of that settled by the Legislature, and, in our opinion, paper. I also think it possible that the Court of Did ever such a born-fool handle pen before?! "The Union—the right of succession—the Monar- depend upon the ability of Mr. O'Connor to negative

"It is one thing for Parliament to Repeal an guilty. The Court expects an applicant for the cate. Act having reference to questions of privilege or ordinary powers of the Court to come before then taxation, and another for the Legislature to stultify itself by an Act which deserves no other name oath, the guilt of the charge imputed to him, I are Mr. O'Connell boasts, to drive a coach and six than felo de se." \* "Sir Robert Peel has no no reason, in justice, why the Court should not afford through them?" We plainly tell our Legislators alternative but prompt, immediate, and vigorous him the same protection and advantages which they measures-measures that shall reach miscreants who would afford to any other innocent individual against carry on a sort of wholesale trade in murder and so violent and mischievous a libel as this appear to incendiarism, and who evade the law with im- me to be. If a criminal information is moved for, it

There, gentle reader, there is the spirit of Toryism with a vengeance. Meet agitation with a halter some accordance with common sense, and the people in hand! Should Sir Robert Peel want a re-assured by finding that the laws which they are "walking gallows" to assist in "TRANQUILLIZING" the traitor"? by asking, "Who is the libeller" Ireland, we hope he will not forget the special be of worse effect at the present time, when "the claims of the "gallows" Editor of the Sheffield be of worse enect at the present time, when the description of the Constitution are referred to Mercury. Declare the Repeal agitation treason, to me. In the short notice with which the Times and punish the agitators as traitors! Softly, Mr. honoured my speech at Manchester, there is not Addlebrains; if to petition for the Repeal of the one word of truth. I never mentioned the Lord Union, or even the alteration of the line of suc- Lieutenant of Ireland, the Irish Secretary, or cession, be treason, what were those who altered George IV.; all of which the Times puts into my the succession by expelling James II., and calling mouth. There was not a single resolution passed been planted by Sir S. Romily and others, to obviate in Dutch WILLIAM; Eh? We have always heard although the Times correspondent communicates the by sufficient enactments the glaring injustice, of that they were "glorious revolutionists." Your fact that several resolutions were passed. doctrine of "treason" "won't do now a days, ne And now. Sir, as to what I did say relative to the how," as the Yankees would say. Every charge of treason. I said :- "They talk of making bound, as the head of the Government, to justify the generation has clearly the right of willing by what the agitation for Repeal, treason: why, they would musty parchments and Castlereach Acts not- they dared to do so. Treason, indeed! What!

Toryism, O'Connell may see what he has to cuted to conviction last autumn—and of its pro. expect at the hands of that party. And yet, Irish discussion; and whether Whigs or Tories are in priety no suspicion has ever yet been hinted—it is even at such a moment; when the hand-writing is on against oppression." Sir, the difference between Mr. office, they but become the administrators of patron-equally as proper now that a fresh indictment should the wall; when the ships are in the offing, and the Walter and me, as Journalists, is this: my name

" Put your trust in God, And keep your powder dry."

Is almost ringing through the land: when the "Tory hunters" are panting for the blood of the Irish people, and waiting but for one false step, to there is another instance on record of a journalist " let slip the dogs of war";

"Like the swift lightning, which doth cease Ere one can say it lightens";—

pathy is not confined to his preserves. There are at such an hour, O'Connell spurns the aid of the only plenty who would give up even the Derby-day to party in England, who either can or will efficiently of men, he believed near three hundred, most of them and, if it is not so we can't tell why it is not so." The which Grattan relied for its contamination. And vote for or against free trade. Let us see that there assist him in the carrying of Repeal! Well, well; his tools, and which must create loathing and dis-Dan knows his own game, or thinks he does so. His gust in the mind of every honest Englishman. speech at the Corn Exchange, last week, wherein If such are the means by which the Walters he denounced the English Chartists, has created a hope to dispose of political opponents, they will spirit of indignation against him that may not be find themselves mistaken; for wherever they very easily allayed. We speak not of the Chartists, present themselves before an English constituency Fortunately all these qualities are so conspicuous but of the Repealers, whose grief and vexation at there shall I be also, determined to resist so gross this conduct of O'CONNELL it is impossible a violation of all those rules by which the gentleadequately to describe. The best possible feeling man, the politician, and the journalist should be was existing between them and the Chartists, who bound. were mutually aiding and assisting each other, when In conclusion, Sir, I must say that it is rather lo! Mr. O'Connell throws in the apple of discord, an unfair mode of procedure to have a speech and strives to undo all the good that has been reported for me by the Manchester correspondent effected by the real patriots of both parties.

Many parties, even of his best friends, speak and arraigned upon the falsehood when published in write most strongly on the matter. We are inundated with letters to which we acting from a different "Is there a single individual in Great Britain who spirit to that which the writers ascribe to him, do credit for the best motives by which he can be actuated; and we make Mr. O'Connell no exception. Possibly he may have in view some stroke of policy which we do not yet see, and which may sufficiently excuse the apparent suicidal course he is pursuing: "Charity hopeth all things." But let O'Connell be wary. We have laboured hard to obtain for him with the English Chartists credit for sincerity in this movement—credit for a honest purpose to carry through Repeal, and not to bully back the Whigs to power; if this be his purposeif he be as honest now as we have tried to think. let him not prevent the hands and hearts of Irishmen from uniting for the salvation of their fatherland; nor imagine that Ireland can obtain her freedom by the disunion of her sons. Many Irishmen who have not yet joined the Repeal Association, but were about to do so, declare that, if the English Chartists are to be expelled, they will not will now join the Chartist Association. Let O'Con-NELL pause ere he finally reject the generously tendered co-operation of the English Chartists; let him reflect that the battle is not yet over, nor the victory won. And, at all events, let not his con duct, absurd and foolish though it may be, induce Englishmen to be unjust to others and themselves; to withhold their aid from Ireland struggling for her rights. Let us remember always that honour and interest combine to induce us to sympathise with our Irish brethren. Honour bids us to assist them, that the remembrance of crimes committed by English tyrants may be effaced by the fraternal deeds of English patriots; and interest, that our labour market may be freed from Irish competition, and all the deadly consequences which have followed in its train; while the manly feeling of our nature should command us to assist them that the

THE RIGHT OF MR. O'CONNOR TO WALK placing extensive districts under a system of ter- often had occasion to insist on—namely, that there THE STREETS. THE DUTY OF GO- revism, and in subjecting them, without compune- is one law for the rich, and another for the poor. VERNMENT TO SEND HIM TO THE tion, to the calamities of civil war, and after his The particulars of this case are briefly as follows:pour tools have been imprisoned and transported by A young scion of nobility, who, it seems, was powerscores for merely having obeyed his bidding, fully refreshed with something considerably stronger WE give the following article, whole and entire, escapes himself with absolute impunity on the sole than tea, was driving in a cab dewn Shepherd-street, without the abridgement or alteration of a single ground that the astuteness of some lawyer discovered about four o'clock on Monday morning, when suddenly he caught sight of a cock, and jumping down from his vehicle, commenced a vigorous pursuit of the bird, and after a ten minutes chase succeeded in bagging it, and was just in the act of driving off with it, when a policeman who happened to be passing at the time—a miraculous interposition, for it is a well known fact that policemen are never to be found we had no other proof of that which we told the when they are wanted-"knowing the fowl to be the property of a house-keeper in the street; pursued landiords by whose coalition the Protestant in- by might against right; where poverty in rags is to be sitting magistrate, that considerate functionary after the Leviathan liar and slanderer is followed at a hearing the statement of the case, blandly suggested whereupon the prisoner was dismissed with a fine of five shalings for having been found drunk! The They will not succeed in inducing the ATTORNEY- inference we draw from this magisterial decision is, General to prefer a new in homent against Mr. that provided a man be rich and nobly descended, O'Connon; for this simple reason: the Attorneystances of his wealth and nobility being convincing General knows as well as the Times knows that he proofs that he bags them with no felonious, intent,

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING

Sir.-Will you allow me space in your paper for a word of comment upon the brutal and significant attacks to which I have been subjected in the Times newspaper, since my successful opposition to the Messrs. Walter, in their attempts to usurp there. presentation of Nottingham. I shall pass over the libels which appeared in that journal in connection with the two elections, and which apprared prior to and found guilty at Lancaster. I pass these by; as a After some stupid abuse of Popery, the Editorial writ in a civil action for those libels was served upon the Solicitor for the Times on the evening preceding the publication of the very ignorant letter of "Special Pleader," which appeared in yesterday's bayonet. Would it not be better to meet the agita- number of that journal. Before I offer a few retion with a halter in hand? We have had a great marks upon that letter, permit me to observe that deal of political special pleading of late about ab- I laid the two recent outrageous articles which apfringement of the common law, that is not capable peared in the Times newspaper in connexion with of being argued by the same modus operandi. We my case, before counsel, with the intention of prowant a well defined cure, not for those who are ceeding against the responsible parties, and upon which I received the following opinion, from an

marked with ink in the margin is a libel upon Mr. O'Connor; and that he might sustain either an indica Queen's Bench might grant a criminal information against the proprietor upon the application of Me O'Conner, but their so doing would, I think, mainly chy, all treason"!; these are his exact words, by affidavit, the truth of the charge contained in the fifth count of the late indictment against hm, on which alone I understand he was originally found with clean hands; and if Mr. O'Connor negatives, on must be moved this term, which ends next Thursday, and it cannot be moved for the last day of term.

Now, Sir, as an Irishman answers one question by asking another, I think I may answer "Who is With respect to the commentary of the "Special Pleader" upon my speech at Manchester, it applies to the Times' Manchester correspondent rather than

a whole nation to be guilty of treason! If it was From this and other specimens of English made treason to-morrow, and if my conscience, my mind, and my judgment, approved the treason, then should I be compelled to commit it, in conjunction stands boldly in the imprint, as the registered proprietor, while he tries to gratify his petty vengeance with impunity under that sympathy which a defenceless female would be sure to receive at the hands of a British jury. I much doubt that so far prostituting the gentleman to the wounded feelings of the angry politician, as is furnished by the Times in its endeavours to mark me out for unrelenting persecution; and to meet and beat which I rely not more upon my own vigilance and discretion

of the Times, which I never made, and then be

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOB. 6. Chapel-place, Hammersmith,

14th June, 1843. To Readers and Correspondents

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE. - We have received from a number of parties, who give their names, the following particulars of a diabolically atrocious

outrage on a poor woman :-

A certain poor woman, resides with her son and daughter, in a cottage by the road side, in the chapelry of Astley, parish of St. Mary, county of Salop, and to which said cottage is attached a small croft, or crofts, of ground, with garden, &c. The land is of ancient tenure, being in shares or doles, the present occupiers being proprietors of three doles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several others one dole each, for which is paid 2s. 6d. each

dole, as chief rent, which is all they can demand. But to the subject:l rich neighbour, a "gentleman," is proprie tor of one dole. The said woman has perceived for some time past his desire to obtain possession of her bit of land, by his claiming some trees growing in the hedge adjoining the tumpike road. She put up a board in one of the said trees warning all trespassers; but, Ahab like, he could not be happy without this bit of land, notwithstanding ali his possessions; therefore, on May 13th, he brought five men with him to fell these said trees. The woman's son, a youth, perceiving their intention, declared they should not cut the trees down. The gentleman challenged him to fight, at the same time putting himself in fighting attitude, and struck the young man; but perceiving he could not get him to fight, he ordered some of the men to hold him, whilst the others cut the trees. As soon as the mother knew she ran to rescue her son, whom they were ill using shamefully. They seized the woman, and pitched her clean over the hedge, into a ditch, on the road side. She got through the hedge again; one of them again sent her into the hedge by a violent blow. At the same time her daughter received a violent blow in the mouth, and another in the face, giving her a black eye. But not withstanding ali this abuse, they stood to protect the trees, when the "gentlewill stand the blunt," or brunt. One of the men cut the woman's leg with the axe a most dreadful wound, three inches in length. We saw the clothes cut to the length of four or five inches, and covered with blood. They threw her into the road again; when, being exhausted through loss of blood, she was carried home, and Mr. Clarke, surgeon, called in, who stitched up the wound. The son's and daughter's anxiety were then directed to the mother, whilst the 'gentleman' and his men, having no further interruption, finished their diabolical job with cheerfulness. But there was another scene to finish the piece. What does this honourable gentleman next do but procure a magistrates summous, in the name of the barbarous miscreant who cut the woman's leg, against the mother, and son, and daughter for assault, thereby depriving all of them of the opportunity of giving evidence and the poor woman had to be conveyed some miles in the state she was in to appear before the magistrates, when they were all three bound over appear at the Session,—the villain who wounded her being the prosecutor."

the facts be as here stated, the scoundrel "gentle man" ought to be gibbelled. We hope the par ticulars of the trial at the Sessions will be sent us with the names of all the parties.

THE KING-PIT COLLIERS — We did publish the subscriptions received for these men last week. The paragraph was amongst the Newcastle news. T. Morrison, Nottingham, jorgot to insert the day of meeting in his forthcoming notice:

w. Pinfield, Redditch - We have made the only use we can of his letter-sent it to Mr. Cleave. A CHARTTIST, Tower Hamlets, presses on the aten tion of all Charlists, the necessary of exertion on behalf of the families of our friends in MR. O'CONNOR'S LECTURE AT MANCHESTER ON THE REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION WITH IRELAND.—The serious illness of our Manchesler correspondent has prevented the possibility of our giving this week, as promised and inlended, a full report of this speech of which the Times makes so scandalous a hash and so villanous a use

MR. PHEREIRLY'S TOUR-We quite soree with several of our correspondents, as to the great advantages that would accrue to Emigrants of every class, by the publication of the information Mr. Pitkethly has so industriously collected together. and unsuspecting have been entirely at the mercy of an organized set of sharpers on both sides of hecome acquainted with, on this head, are perfeelly astounding; and place him in a position, paid. abore all others, to guard the Emigrant against the sharks. This he will do, in our pages, as soon more especially when he has been at the trouble.

I. T. CLASCY-Must excuse the insertion of his letter, for the reason we assign to Mr. Mead. W. W. writes as follows :-

A CONSTANT READER—The question is one of mere law; upon which being no lawyer we can give no opinion that could be safely trusted to.

E.P. MEAD-We are not at all surprised at the news; clean one that shall do its work.

JAMES MACPHERSON, ABERDEEN-His letter is shut out by lack of space.

OUR EXCELLENT SHEFFIELD CORRESPONDENT will see The deceased was forty-five years of age. that we have appropriated some of his matter, for which we thank him.

"United Patriots' Benefit and Co-operative Society.—Several parties write to us for information about this Society, the advertisement of which appears in the Star. We can give them no information at all about it. We know nothing of it, but what we learn from the advertisement.

IP FRANCIS RUSHWORTH, late of Bradford, will return home, or write to J. A., Vicar-lane, he will hear of a situation exactly in that part of Bradford where some months since he wished to fix.

PRIMONS. We have received as many copies of petitions to Parliament this week as would fill the Star twice over. We are obliged to our friends! for the trouble they have taken in sending them: they will know, however, that it is quite impossi-

C. K., BERMONDSEY. - No doubt of it,

of Mr. Starkey and the Defence Fund, new week.

reason of this; and learn that though he has ordered them of the London bookseller, who supplies Mr. Hobson with goods, three several times, he has been unable to procure a copy, or any reason why they are not sent. We deem this explanation due to those who have written us; for it is not right that Mr. Hobson should suffer for what is not his neglect; and which he evidently would do in the absence of explanation, judging from the tone of the letters that have reached us.

#### Local and General Entelligence.

On Friday last Harriet Kemp, astout simple look- But ne'er was W HIGE'RY left so callow ! ing woman appeared before the sitting magistrates in a charge of assembling Mrs. Nevil, a reputed witch. In answer to the charge, she said Mrs. Nevil charge of practicing palmistry, &c., so as to impose on her Majesty's subjects. About an hour after, he repeated and denied the charge. The Mayor held in a little hay, containing a bit of paper, and asked in if he had given that to Mrs. Kemp. In answer bereto, he stated he had given her one similar, and believed that to be it. He denied having imposed on and telling her she was bewitched; her disease being hypochendria, he believed medicine would not have a beneficial effect if she was contradicted in her opinions; so, under these circumstances, he had given

day last, Thomas Lee and William Barnierth, of whose wretched and starving condition imperatively Slate Pit Hills, between Bacup and Todmorden, Kirkstall Forge, were charged with having com-mitted an aggravated assault on a sergeant of the least police and Matthew I an afficient Field whose wretched and starving condition imperatively blace I is Dills, between become and I condition. We next Sunday but one, the 25th inst., to be addressed are glad, however, to find, that our exposures of by Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, and Mr. C. Leeds police, and Matthew Lea, of Pottery Field, Such misconduct have had a very salutary effect on Hunslet, was charged with having obstructed the the members of the Board of Guardians, who have Keighley.—Mr. Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, Washing Manchester, police in the execution of their duty. The two advised the said relieving officer to resign his situation of the Working Man's Patrick's bridge and King-street, from the conduct former prisoners, at an early hour on Sunday morn- tion of "poor-house keeper;" and we expect their ing, were drank, and causing a disturbance in Huns-next step will be, (as they value their own charac-in behalf of the Sunday-school held in that place. et Lane, and, on being remonstrated with, Barn- ters, and would not incur the displeasure of the Service to commence at two o'clock in the afterforth committed a desperate assault on Sergeant Commissioners,) to see that he retains no other in a separate and easily accessible form. The noise, when Barnforth set off, and was followed by destitute in the district for which he acts. It is the two policemen. He then got into a pig-stye, in Pothim. Other policemen came up on hearing the may well attend to the necessities of the poor and tery Field, from whence he was taker, and he scrupulous regard to the proper expenditure of the shouted out for the other prisoner, Matthew Lea, poor rates, and at the same time to show a feeling who lives near, to come and assist him. He did so, desire to mitigate to the utmost extent of their of an organized set of bull place on the series of the and Baruforth again got off, but was recaptured

THE THEATRE-On Thursday evening, we visited, as the "Notes of his Tour" are completed; and for the first time, our Theatre under its new managethen it will become a question for consideration ment; and certainly the appearance of the house the poor in a most heartless and unfeeling manuer, whether, or not, a synopsis of the whole matter does great credit to the disposition of Mr. Pritchard he has laid before the public through our columns to make the play-goers comfortable. The company should be published in a cheap form, as a Pocket is also much more numerous, and, therefore, emwould be; for the simple reason, that their ment. The parts of Henry and Lucy Bertram were receives a scanty pittance from the parish. we have heretofore seen in this character have made ference of a medical gentleman, she and her infant and taken the pains, to make himself masterof just that information which the Emigrant stands in med of; a work, we say, from the pen of such a much more effective as well as more correct demands this, must be invaluable fland such a work when the Committee of utterance to this hope," we know we but speak the feeling of hundreds who have been both tending "Notes of His Tour."

T. Clascy—Must excuse the interaction of his commendation of his commented suicide by hang.

In giving the frequence of the succession of the success one's knee," sang and danced the Broom Girl, in |-Correspondent. very clever style. Then followed a Spanish dance, by Miss Saunders and her brother Mr. H. Saunders, King Pir Men.—South Ealswick, 4s 6d; Netherin- itself into a Committee of the whole House, for and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and that an investigation into the circumstances de Sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sheriff of his native county, Cork; in the discharge and the sherif I You have of course seen the letter of Mr. Ray, dated a comic song, "Don't I love my mother," by Mr. ton, 13s 2d; Cuppon, 15s 6d: Walker, 2s; Sheriff May 31st, to the London Repealers.

Gomersall, which was sufficiently laughable, and The move is not a bad one. Under pretence of was of course encored by "the gods," and the Caperilling the cause of Repeal by a connection with chucha, by Miss E. Gates. The Dumb Boy closed the performance, in which Miss W. Scott acquitted the performance, in which Miss W. Scott acquitted chooses to say are abettors of the "abhorrent doc-herself well, and Mr. Elscood as Henrie the course, and the Caperilling the cause of Repeal by a connection with chucha, by Miss E. Gates. The Dumb Boy closed Jarrow, 8s 41d; Earsdon, 13s; Goose, 5s; Quair on a division, the motion was rejected by a major-chooses to say are abettors of the "abhorrent doc-herself well, and Mr. Elscood as Henrie the chooses to may are abettors of the 'abhorrent doc- herself well, and Mr. Elsgood, as Henrie, the A MERTING of the miners' delegates took place this of physical force, and under the pretence dumb boy, was everything in acting, that a on Saturday last. There were one hundred and that ajunction with the Charlists would pour spies mine, expressive without being extravagant, elicited among the Repealers,—as if there were not plenty mine, expressive without being extravagant, elicited chair. The reports of the various delegates were of spies among them already,—all pledge of giving much well-deserved applause. There was one point, most satisfactory as to the restricting system. The alightest power to the people of Ireland—for however, in which Mr. Elsgood failed. He did not Several delegates stated that in consequence of the slightest power to the people of freiand—for however, in which fif. Lisgood failed. Several delegates stated that in consequence of without suffrage there can be power—is dexterously look the character. His face was unfortunately made up to the appearance of at least double the age of their constituents reducing their hours of labour, many more men were employed at their collieries. Messrs. D. Thompson, P. Atkinson, and J. Wild, benefit the Irish aristocracy—and them alone—to strike every spectator that when the dumb boy and bis father constituents reducing their hours of labour, many more men were employed at their collieries. Messrs. D. Thompson, P. Atkinson, and J. Wild, were elected lecturers, in addition to those already whom the Irish people have always been sacrificed his father came together, the father looked evidently engaged. Lecturers were appointed to visit Cumby Mr. O'Connell, their 'august' leader. 'Au- much the younger man. This was an oversight berland, Lancashire, Shropshire, Wor-GUST'!? Is Dan about to play at King and which may be avoided when Mr. E. again plays the character, by a more careful "making up." As a character, by a more careful 

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week, James mas Dixon's, Black Swan, Clayton-street, New though we do not think it best to say anything Oud, of Cleckheaton, green grocer, came to Leeds, just now. Our friend will excuse the non-inser- with a waggon, for a load of potatoes; he was standtion of his letter, 'its simply because we think it on the shafts of his waggon, and while going down better for the present to better for the present to better for the present to be that flea stick by towards the Warehouse Hill, his horses started off, of Seghill Colliery, against Edward Brown, Joseph Mr. Corbett, Chelsea ... ... 0 0 6 the way." We are awake and looking out. We and he was thrown to the payement; he pitched Simpson, and other, against Edward Brown, Joseph Mr. Corbett, Chelsea ... ... 0 1 0

very sceptical about the value of these appendages but these were overruled by the magistrates, and celebrated American financier. The papers brought of modern date. We were disposed certainly to the trial proceeded. In the cross-examination of by the Great Western extend from the 16th to the rank them among things had rank them among things had

fixed in the mouth so as not to be either very trou- average wages of the whole colliery considerably which the Tariff of last year was dwelt upon at We neither know by whom it was originated, blesome, very unsafe in their positions, or very painnor by whom it is conducted—nor do we know ful in the operation of first fixing. We had heard
any one of the Committee; nor in fact any of springs, wires, holes bored in the jaw, &c.; and
thing about it but what appears upon the face of our association of ideas on the matter were of no demonstration and discovery, and we have lived to judgment, and hoped the magistrates would recom-learn that toothless old men may be renovated in mend Mr. Carr to take the men back. This how-the Great Western was to a limited amount. The their "grinding department," till the imitation may ever was not done, and Brown was sentenced to rate on London was 108 to 1081; on Paris, 5f. 30c.; possibly exceed the quality of the originals. We one month in Morpeth House of Correction. Johave had opportunity of personally observing the seph Simpson was next called; his trial was similar. beautiful imitation of nature which are given in the Sentenced to forty-two days in Morpeth House of Money continued abandant, and good business mineral teeth of Messrs. Major and Co., whose Correction. He denied signing the bond, and had paper could be discounted at 4 to 5 per cent. per they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to the parties and they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to the parties and they will know, however, that it is quite impossion to the parties and the denied signing the bond, and had witnesses to prove he was not present when signed, advertisement our readers will find elsewhere; we witnesses to prove he was not present when signed, advertisement our readers will find elsewhere; we witnesses to prove he was not present when singed. William Redding was then called, but he did not we have seen the tested by application to all the horge of the list ult. The Montreal Gazette we have seen the tested by application to all the horge of which test har use will fred under an useful; we know parties sending them "not horged with rebelling against his master, &c. Mr. Carrickmacross, June 5.—A most of the list ult. The Montreal Gazette we have seen them tested by application to all the horged with rebelling against his master, &c. Mr. Darged with rebelling against his master, &c. Mr. Darged with rebelling against his master, &c. Mr. Darged with rebelling against his master, &c. Mr. Lady Bayot time set to boimbarked on board ther Majos and the Mersian navel to be mainted on board there will be such that the propose for which test has a sum of the last and the Carrickmacross, June 5.—A most d C. H., Bernsonder - No dout of it,

H. D. Griffiths—His "strops" have of course
been handed to Mr. Hill He will see that they
were inserted: not because of any propriety in his
mode of sending pines; because a thing unknown save when food or inclinmode the first places without any trouble or
learn hat his peculian is seriously if ye are
worth grown or inserted: so the first places
without any trouble or
learn hat his peculian is seriously if ye are
therefore withheld from publication the tectarism
if the mouth that deformity
disappears before them, and want of power to eat
mode of sending pines; because hat they
and one of sending pines
when the english of his communications is
the mouth of the course of the proposed of all who
need their rid. Their strifficial teeth are so well
fores on the coast. The affairs seem to have been
on that they could not post the the very and not soon the part of the Texians, whose
allow of the exian and the Mexican naval
forces on that coast. The affairs seem to have been
on that coast. The affairs seem to have been
of one of senting them that they could not post the properly returned to town the order on the part of the Texians, whose
and you on might have written the same without an
and one might have written the same without an
and one of senting pines and the most can naval
forces on that coast. The affairs seem to have been
on that they could not post the
the Texians and the Mexican naval
forces on that coast. The affairs seem to have been
on the toxian and the Mexican naval
that they could not post the
the texian and the Mexican naval
forces on that coast. The affairs seem to have been
on the toxian and the Mexican naval
forces on that coast. The affairs seem to have been on the part of the Texians, whose
artillery caused serious damage to the Mexican naval
set, particularly to the irons and the Mexican naval
set, particularly to the irons and and the most on the part of the mexican naval
set, particularly to the irons and the Mexican naval
forces on that coast. The affair WE PEPLOW, Stafford—His letter on the matter tion. We know parties who have worn them for here requested the old fellow to be quiet or he would and Mexico, with a view to putting a stop to the years. We have also known parties who derived complain to the magistrates for being annoyed while predatory warfare along their borders, are true; great benefit from Messrs. Major and Co., in the reporting. Mr. Barus having resumed his place, and that the French Government, particularly, has cleansing, purifying, and beautifying of their teeth. Was sentenced to forty-two days in Morpeth house of correction. Mr. Barus—Am I not allowed to the subject. CHARTIST MAGAZINE.—We fear there is a disposition We have seen some shocking months among

> KING CHARLES'S MARKET. It is a most disgusting thing, Which shows the feelings of our "WHIGS!" That spot, which once esconc'd-a King! They've made a "Market Place"-for Pies!

THE LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL AND THE CERTIORARI. How times and circumstances vary, When Whigs are "caught' by "Certiorari;" And when their "organ" cries—"all fudge is The Dictum of the Bench of Judges!" LOUTH - WITCHCRAPT IN THE 19TH CENTURY. Some "dupes" may this delusion swallow,

Sarah A. Wilson, who was so dreadfully burnt at the are guilty of no creue but are the victims of unjust remarked upon it without sarcasm or anger; and con- HAIR CUTTING, WHARF STREET, Opposite the properties of this Medicine, must by the recommend-

gross dereliction of duty on the part of the members their funds for that purpose. Mr. Beesley said, he, the close of the meeting, one of the most active of the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, officers to hold three distinct situations, to the evitor for injured humanity and would act similar to speak his mind as he had a deart of the meeting, one officers to hold three distinct situations, to the evident neglect of the poor and destitute under his
dent neglect of the poor and destitute under his
charge, and contrary to the express orders and regucharge, and contrary to the express orders and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, which dislations of the Poor Law Commissioner lations of the Poor Law Commissioners, which dislations of the Poor Law Commissioners, which d relieving officer, unless he will undertake to reside then lest the room smidst great cheering.
in one of the parishes for which he may be appointed

MANCHESTER.—TEMPERANCE P her the charm, and thought if people would have a to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, by they sught to pay for it. The magistrates (two not following any other trade or profession whatso-bitem decrors) denied the legality of his objections and write, and keep Manchester, on Saturday last. The procession was sometimed to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in went along the went along the carriage, and active the charm, and though the parishes for which he may be appointed in one of the parishes for which he may be appointed to the carriage, and active to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in went along the carriage, and active to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in went along this distribution to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in went along the parishes for which he may be appointed in one of the parishes for which he may be appointed to act, and devote his whole time to the employment, bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in one following any other trade or profession whatso-bites and other friends of teetotalism took place in the carriage, and active to act, and devote his whole time to the carriage, and active to act, and devote his whole time to act, and the parishes for which he may be appointed to act, and devote his whole time to act, and devote his whole time to act, and the parishes for which he may be appointed to act, and the carriage, and active to act, and the carriage, and active to act, and the carriage, and active to act, and the carriage to act, and the carriage to act. well, that the Medicine having gained a footing, allowing any other trade or profession whaten of them decrors) denied the legality of his objections and committed him three calendar months to hard labour, at the same time.

\*\*BRADFORD\*\*—Index preference of the poor-house." Index an universary on Targeday, at the house of the poor-house." Index an universary on Targeday, at the house of the poor-house." Index profession whaten of the poor-house." In the profession whaten on the firm of the poor-house." In the profession whaten of the poor-house." In the profession whaten of the poor-house." In the profession whaten on the profession whaten on the poor-house. In the profession whaten on the poor-house. In the profession whaten on the poor-house. In the profession whaten on the profession wh

situation but that of relieving officers so that he destitute in the district for which he acts. It is the

spoil their nefarious schemes trick out of the ig- in Jack Lane. Barnforth was fined £4 and costs, which it is their painful duty to encounter; hence costs, or one month in Wakefield; the money was inquiry into all cases of alleged neglect on the part they ought always to make the most searching of their officers. This, we are sorry to say, has not been the case in Carlisle, for the relieving officers have been allowed, with impunity, to domineer over the 27th of June, he would move the following rades, particularly as a number of the 45th, who Arthur O'Connor in 1798, to furnish such a comso as to frighten and deter many worthy objects of relief from applying for relief at all; and, had it not the causes of the discontent at present prevailing, and the row increased in violence, the sceptic.

been for the private charity of a certain harvestent Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances, police who fortunately were reinforced by con.

The reader, when perusing the state of Ireland as been for the private charity of a certain benevolent Companion and Guide for all who feel disposed braces a greater variety of talent than we have gentleman, administered through the "Mendicity and to the establishment of such a system of just stables from the Tuckey-street station, succeeded described by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, would, if to try their fortimes in other and distant lands. We should strongly urge Mr. Pit- the performers is of the first provincial order. The kethler such a vorte of the first provincial order. The leave no ground for well-founded complaint on the bringing them to the King-st station, in doing which, the present size of the first provincial order. The privations. We may here state a few facts, [which leave no ground for well-founded complaint on the bringing them to the King-st station, in doing which, the present size of the first provincial order. The privations in part of the Irich people." "guides" to Emigrants in the market; but none played to a wretched "House," with a spirit and the domineering conduct of the relieving that can, by possibility, be of the use that his energy which were deserving of better encourage. Sir V. Blake gave notice, that on Monday next vere blows from the soldier whom he had arrested, treiand then compliance, and not one or which as it would contain the would submit a motion, which, as it would contain and who struck him with the breastplate of his assigns the law-church, and the application of its authors and compilers have not been to see with sustained by Mr. F. Gardner and Miss Gourlay, relieving officer waited upon him, and found him their own eyes the things about which they There is talent in these vocalists which we hope impiously engaged in perusing the Northern Star would him against the Messrs. Burke, the soldier pushed him against the management of their properties, as amongst the Messrs. Burke, the soldier pushed him against the management of their properties, as amongst the Messrs. Burke, the soldier pushed him against the management of their properties. jabber and preach. A work from the pen of a man in whom the people at large can place confidence; who has no private or political interest by Colonial Land-jobber to "write-up" parficular Emigration Fields; who is not "patromized" nor "hereafted to make the work from the pen of with any Impression for "cry-up" Wisconsin or "cry-up" Wisconsin and decry Wisconsin and every Wisconsin and decry Wisconsin an

NEWCASTLE .- MONEY RECEIVED FOR THE

the 24th instant, when it will be held in Mr. Tho-

NORTH SHIELDS .- LAW AND JUSTICE .- On

shall most likely " drop our shoe-toe on his rump" upon his head and the violence of the fall produced court. Mr. Phillips, of Newcastle, appeared as legal by and by: but we wait for a fair kick and a concussion of the brain. He was taken up and re- adviser on behalf of Carr and partners, and Mr. moved to the house of Mr. Charles Wainwright, Stoker, of Newcastle, on behalf of the parties sum-Tiverton Chartists—We have not room for their the Aire and Calder Tavern, in Call-lane, where he address.

The Aire and Calder Tavern, in Call-lane, where he lingered in a state of insensibility, until about twelve Edward Brown was called first, and charged with o'clock the same night, when he died. An inquest rebelling against Carr and partners, on the 31st arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, at five was held on Thursday, before John Blackburn, Esq., and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

The deceased was forty-five years of age.

Artificial Treth—We were long inclined to be "For ornament much more than use."

We were unable to perceive how they could be were at work was 3s. 9\frac{3}{4}d., or 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. each, the speech delivered by Mr. Webster, at Baltimore, in on the part of some of the "trade" to our own personal friends put into firm order burke" this publication. Three correspondents complain that they are unable to get them from Mr. Hobson, our publisher. We at all, should go at once to Messrs. Major and Co., have inquired of Mr. Hobson's shopman the who will speedily make them "all right."

We have seen some shocking mouths among of correction. Mr. Barns—Am I not allowed to speak for myrelf then? The Magistrate who pronounced the sentence—You are already sentenced. Another Magistrate—We will hear you. Barus them from Mr. Hobson's shopman the who will speedily make them "all right." to employ barrow-men. Barus here called in witnesses to prove his statement. The

neon, and at half-past five in the evening. Collections will be made at the close of each service in support of the institution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JUNE 13. Lord DALMENY moved the second reading of the

Halbeath and Dolgelly Railway Bill. It was opposed by Mr. Bruce, and on a division every moment, the streets being thronged as usual, the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 81 to 49. on Sunday. Some of the police belonging to the Numerous petitions were presented against the King-street station were present, but did not at first Factories Education Bill.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien gave notice that on Tuesday, Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances, police, who fortunately were reinforced by con-

The tain a charge against Ministers for impeding and belt. This constable had a narrow escape of his assigns the law-church, and the application of its

that the Factories Bill would be brought forward on that evening.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM PUND. Previously acknowledged ... 

\* Forwarded by Mr. Peplow, in February last, but letter mislaid until present time.

Mr. Corbett, Chelsea ... .. 0 0 6

# UNITED STATES.

The Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N.

# "REPEAL" IN MANCHESTER.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LECTURE. On Thursday night, by far the most spirited magistrates finding themselves in this dilemma, meeting that has been witnessed for some years in he was subjected to during his confinement. His Cabin and Steerage Passengers, who are found by declared the objection of Mr. Stoker valid, and discharged Mr. Barus. Of course, none of the the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. O'Connor but cannot be described. He was interred on Tuesothers were tried; none being rightfully summoned. on the Repeal of the Union. The large building day last. His age was twenty-two. He was sent A prosecution against the magistrates for sentencing Edward Brown and Jos. Simpson was immediately entered by Mr. Beesley, at the request of the control of the men who were not tried. The colliers belonging the control of the colliers belonging to the control of the control o to the colliery, to the number of one hundred and three hours; and, as acknowledged by his one of these temporary fits he was induced by some fifty or thereabouts, retired to a large room in the countrymen, gave them information upon the other lads to take the stone, for which he forfeited neighbourhood, when the following resolution was question of Repeal and the state of Ireland, which his life.—Globe. carried unanimously:-"That we, the men of Seghill, they had never received from any other source. His tender our sincere thanks to Messrs. Kydd and address throughout was received with the warmest Beesley for their valuable services on the present applause; and upon his replying to a hearty vote of occasion; and that we support the wives and families thanks, carried by acclamation, he took the oppor-OPPIDAN. Of our unjustly incarcerated brethren equal with our tunity of touching upon the recent Anti-Chartist
THE LATE FIRE IN BOAR-LANE.—The poor girl, own during their is ration; convinced that they combination received from Ireland. He the Sale of NEWSPAPERS, &c., SHAVING and PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good that they combinate the same points of no crune but are the victims of unjust remarked upon it without surgests and convinced that they combinate good that they combined that they innate good the same points of no crune but are the victims of unjust remarked upon it without surgests. wisemen" could do her any good, she was determined be draw bloed from her, to destroy the power she had belief any port her. Mrs. Nevil abandoned the charge on belief and region to the apprise of the appring costs; after which the magistrates is said, in thanking them for the apprehension of Mr. Joseph death," was returned. Sainton, medical practicing palmistry, &c., so as to impose the failth to be charge of practicing palmistry, &c., so as to impose the failth to be charge of practicing palmistry, &c., so as to impose to cluded by assuring the meeting that he would help white means in our power to cluded by assuring the meeting that he would help white means for carrying out the prosecution them, whether they liked it or not: for that neither to Mr. Spencer's, Bookbirder, Wharf-Street, individual, class, or community, should thwart individual, class, or community, should thwart said, in thanking them for the confidence reposed in him, he was not disposed to make a speech. He ties sincerely intended on the present one in the means for carrying out the prosecution them, whether they liked it or not: for that neither to Mr. Spencer's, Bookbirder, Wharf-Street, individual, class, or community, should thwart individual, class, or community, was held on her remains of these who experience its benefic acrying out the prosecution in them, whether they liked it or not: for that neither, when the same in the means for carrying out the means for carryin OF GUARDIANS AND THEIR RELIEVING OFFICERS.— all, and would pay his own expenses in tra- assist him in spite of him, when energetic; and if he would be have on several occasions of late, exposed the gross dereliction of duty on the part of the members their funds for that mirrors. Mr. Possley said he would not be proved the part of the members their funds for that mirrors. Mr. Possley said he would not be proved the part of the members their funds for that mirrors. Mr. Possley said he would not be proved to the part of the members their funds for that mirrors. Mr. Possley said he would not be part of the members their funds for that mirrors. Mr. Possley said he would not be part of the members their funds for that mirrors. MANCHESTER. TEMPERANCE PROCESSION up, following Mr. O'Connor to the carriage, and ac- attend.

IRELAND.

of a military affray appear in the Cork Examiner of Monday :- "A considerable degree of excitement and alarm was created last evening betwee the hours of a great number of soldiers belonging to the 56th and 45th regiments, the majority of whom were ingo quietly to barracks, but all in vain, force and refury than effect; and though numberless blows were which his Country so unjustly suffers:offered, and heavy falls received, still there were attracted a considerable crowd, which increased interfere, hoping that the intoxicated soldiers would

Sir James Granin said he was not prepared to other exclamations which proved beyond doubt that Had I looked for a compilation of matter pertinent ment in favour of Irish independence. During the whole time many hundred people were assembled, writers, as much valuable matter as is contained in Lord J. Russell moved that the House resolve Cuptain Gun have this day waited on Sir O. Carey, tailed above will be speedily held."

adjoining localities have done their duty nobly to themselves, their leader, and their country. The demonstration which has just taken place has transcended far and away all similar political exhibitions heretofore witnessed in a locality long distinguished for its fidelity to the cause of the people, and is well deserving of a distinguished place among the many glorious manifestations of popular feeling by which this eventful year has been illumined and illustrated. The Liberator left town at eight o'clock on Monday morning in his private travelling chaise, accompanied by Mr. Steele. Triumphal arches tablished the "Northern Star" newspaper, which were thrown across the road on which he passed. At When the suppressed by military force. Balrothery, Santry, Swords, and various other places, there was searcely a single house, cottage, or cabin, on the way-side which was not tastefully hung with laurel, in honour of his visit. At half-past ten was thought impossible to effect a Union between the o'clock he arrived at Balbriggan, where he was entertained at a public breakfast, at which many of thur O'Connor was then attacked by all the powers the surrounding gentry were guests. The Rev. Mr. at the disposal of the English Minister and the Irish Fleming presided, and several other clergy were present. After breakfast an address was presented, It is maidstone on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1798, for on the part of the inhabitants of Fingal, to the Li-£526 14 113 language to the address, took leave of his Bal- had been effected by an incalculable amount of blood and treasure, Arthur O'Connor was transmitted multitude proceeded on his way to Drogheda. At from prison to prison, and from dungeon to dungeon, Julienstown he was met by the trades of Drogheda, until, at length, the powers of tyranny became too bearing their appropriate banners; also by several talented bands, which walked by the side of his earriage. The procession, which preceded him into the town, was three miles in length, and the road body, and sound in mind: perhaps the best speciwas crowded so densely that not an inch of the was crowded so densely that not an inch of the surface was seen. The numbers of those who took part in the procession may be averaged on a moderate calculation at 170,000.—Freeman's Journal.

He married the only daughter of the celebrated French philosopher, the Marquis Condercet: and rate calculation at 170,000.—Freeman's Journal.

More Troops.—The Belfast Chronicle of Monday he laboured so honestly to prevent, is the sincere says—" Two companies of the 43rd Regiment, at pre- wish of his nephew, and your devoted friend. sent quartered here, left town on Saturday, for Dungannon, in aid of the civil power, and two more proceed thither this morning. The men did not attend church yesterday, divine service being performed instead in the Barrack-square by the Rev. R. Oulton. Double sentries were mounted at night, with sixty rounds of ball cartridge. We are not aware what has given rise to the adoption of these measures here." Three steamers arrived in Dublin on Monday, from Liverpool with the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bay's). Lord de Grey rode down to the North Wall to witness the debarkation.

with the expressed desire of the undernamed gentle- tion, Conspiracy, Tumult and Riot, with Preface, comfortable character. Nor could we bring gistrates on the bench, and stated that he had called ourselves to think that, under any circumstances, on Mr. Carr previous to the court sitting, and could these substitutes be made to serve the informed him that all the men were willing to purposes of mastication. This is however the age of return to labour, and leave the matter to his own between the 16th and the 25th ult. The exchange of Connell, for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. G. Delaney, also for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. J. men, write of supersedeas for their removal from and with Remarks, Delaney, also for the county of Kilkenny; Mr. J. H. Talbot, for Wexford; Mr. Power, of Gurteen, H. Talbot, for Wexford; Mr. Power, of Gurteen, (stepson of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil), for Water- and Retail Warehouse, 58, Oldham-Street, Manford; Mr. M. Power, for Cork; Mr. P. Curtis, for chester; J. Cleave, I. Shoc-Lane, Fleet-street; Dublin county; Mr. F. Comyn, for Galway; and Messrs. Ternan, Mathews, and Ennis, for the London; and J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, county of Louth.

> riot, read the Riot Act, and the people not having NEW YORK LINE OF PACKET SHIPS most of which, it is alleged, have taken effect. One SOUTHERNER, Palmer ..... 700 tons, 5th July. dangerously wounded."-Evening Freeman.

> CHELTENHAM. - Joseph King, the unfortunate victim of the Northleach prison, who was unable through weakness to give his evidence at the late inquest on Jones, died on last Tuesday week. It was found difficult to hold an inquest, in consequence of the two former victims, Beale and Jones, ATLANTIC, Mallett,........700 tons, 10th August. being witnesses to his ill-treatment. His own depositions, and also those of his parents, went to prove that he must have died from the effects of the discipline

# BRADFORD.

J. ARRAN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has Opened a Shop for

Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of with those persons who are eye witnesses of the York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis,

ARTHUR O'CONNOR ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

REPEAL IN THE ARMY.—The following particulars ON MONDAY next will be published, in Numbers, "THE STATE OF IRELAND," written in 1798, by ARTHUR O'CONNOR. The whole will be comprised in Two Numbers of Thirty-two Pages each, same size, and may be bound up with the Lancaster Trials, price Fourpence each Number. This Work will furnish a better compendium of Irish History, and a more toxicated. Several attempts were made by the sober correct Account of the Grievances of that Country portion of the military to induce their comrades to than any that has ever appeared upon the subject. The following is the Dedication with which it will monstrance being alike unavailing. They then be introduced to that Party to whose co-operation the fought amongst themselves, but happily with more Editor looks for the correction of those Evils under

few real injuries inflicted. This conduct naturally DEDICATION TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

My FRIENDS,—While the existence of Irish grievances is denied, and, while the history of that devoted country is but little understood, I hope by have been brought away quietly by their sober com- the publication of the following work, written by resolution:—"That this House will resolve itself are nearly all tectotallers, volunteered their serinto a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into vices to that effect. But as all their efforts were Irish grievances, as will in somewise satisfy the

Sir V. BLAKE gave notice, that on Monday next | vere blows from the soldier whom he had arrested, | Ireland then complained, and not one of which up

viously arrested by the police up to the barracks. amiss to give a brief sketch of the political life of We understand that his worship the Mayor, and the author.

Arthur O'Connor, in 1793, was appointed High of his duties during office, he introduced so many re-DEMONSTRATION IN DROGHEDA.—Drogheda, June forms, and evinced such a leaning towards demo-6, 1843.—The patriotic men of Drogheda and the cracy, that the aristocracy of the county took slarm. In 1795 he was returned for Phillipstown, a pocket borough of his uncle Lord Longueville; and in the following year when the question of Catholic Eman-cipation was discussed in the Irish House of Commons he made that celebrated speech in favour of Complete Emancipation which remains fresh in the minds of the Irish people, and which can never be effaced. For that speech he sacrificed £20,000 a year and a peerage; and refuesd to retract one sentence that it contained, upon the understanding that both should Executive. The Press was destroyed. He was tried High Treason: three months after he had published From 1797 to the end of 1799, when the Union had been effected by an incalculable amount of blood

powerful for the individual; and he was compelled to submit to banishment for life. He still lives, having seen more than fourscore years, vigorous in men that Europe can furnish of a patriot, a statesthat he may live to see that Union Repealed which

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. No. 1, will be in the hands of Agents on Monday next, the 19th; and may be had of Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and all

Booksellers in town and country. CHARTIST TRIALS.

Now ready in handsome cloth boards, price 5s. 6d. A TRIALS OF F. O'CONNOR, Esq., and Fifty FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT of the Superseding of Magistrates.—In compliance Eight Others, at Lancaster, on a charge of Sedi-

> BY F. O'CONNER. ESQ., And Illustrated with a Splendid Portrait of the

"JUST JUDGE"-BARON ROLFE. Leeds.



Sail punctually on their regular days

From LIVERPOOL, as under :-NORTH CAROLINA, 3 ..... 700 tons, 20th June.

For BOSTON. BARRINGTON, Barton ..... 400 tons, 20th June

For QUEBEC. CLYDE, Halcrow ...... To-morrow.

For NEW ORLEANS.

THE above Ships are all First Class, and fitted 1 up expressly for the Accommodation of Second the Ship with Biscuit, Flour, Oatmeal, Rice, and Potatoes of the best quality. Parties in the country can secure Berths by forwarding a Post-Office pence. For further particulars address, by letter,

> FITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., 12, Goree-Piazzas, Liverpool.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

post-paid, to

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next attached to such statements. But how different is it attached to such statements. But how different is it with those persons who are eve witnesses of the curative powers of a Medicine in their own immediate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to the convictions of every one under whose notice they letters he has received. But he disdains to agitate the public mind with them, knowing full well, that the Medicine having gained a footing,

SATURDAY, JUNE 9. THE QUEEN T. M'DOUALL AND OTHERS.

and several in respect of riotons and turnlituous assum- law. evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumultuously as- offence" charged in the present instance was a conspi- by driving them off the lands, without any concurrent sembled together." If that did not constitute an in- racy, the fourth count must be considered insufficient | measure to promote their employment. dictable offence, he was at a less to know how the from the uncertainties-firstly, as to the present conintroducing several steps in the indictment could form spiring; and secondly, as to the persons conspired transactions in Ireland I have given as a prelude to take place at the race-course, from Col. Butter, from Lord Ffrench, from Sir Michael an offence. The defendants could not be found guilty against. No names were given for any of the principal following proofs of the action of the exterminating of riotously assembling. It was an essential that three effenders, nor, was it even mentioned that they were system now in operation. Various statements have or mere should be charged, because the essence of the persons "unknown." And the same objection held been made at different times in the newspapers of the counties to attend, en masse, and to come unprovided name—(laughter)—who took away the commission of the recollection of Carlow politics cannot be at any loss to offence was, rumbers should be assembled. (Co. Litt., true with regard to those who were stated to have proceeding of particular landlords and agents. They are 176; 1 Yentris, 251; Salkeld, 934) It was essential been obstructed by the conspirators in their work, all met by statements of these landlords and agents, the plantations of the aristocracy. The decoration of the fortune by the law, but yet he does not understand the cations.—Freeman. that the purpose of the assembling was to disturb the As to person, time, and place, the count was equally each saying. "It is not I who have done these things." peace, or that the indictment should have gone on to vague and loose in its allegations, and, in his (Nr. I shall not now enter into individual charges, but I truly splendid scale. It contained extensive galleries meetings, while he himself publishes an alleged speech bled, which in itself would constitute a riot, or break- maintained, however, that it was bad also on the documents, that a dreadful and heartless persecution is upwards of six hundred gentlemen; and the entire cost language uttered by the Prime Minister. But they ing the peace; but it was consistent with the present ground of "multifariousness," as charging the defend- and has been going on upon the part of the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictment that they might have assembled for the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictment that they might have assembled for the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictment that they might have assembled for the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictment that they might have assembled for the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictment that they might have assembled for the landlords of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exhaus sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and indictions the small holders. I say the land- ertions were wasted for nought. purpose of festivity or electioneering, which were legal a number of separate individual and unconnected acts, lords of Ireland as a body—at the same time I admit which fell without ceasing during Wednesday spoiled spend 36,000 shillings every day while they remain in purpose of reservity of electroneering, which differing in time, place, and performers, ought that there are many distinguished and most honourable the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding this country—(cheers). It would be a kind of little exceptions. There are two returns from which I shall night having carried away a considerable portion of the therefore did not show that the assembling was for had been stated in the case of "the King v. Roberts," take these facts. In the second supplement to Appendict the same time I admit the violations, and the high winds of the succeeding this country—(cheers). It would be a kind of little exceptions. There are two returns from which I shall night having carried away a considerable portion of the therefore did not show that the assembling was for had been stated in the case of "the King v. Roberts," take these facts. In the second supplement to Appendict the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding that there are many distinguished and most honourable the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding this country—(cheers). It would be a kind of little exceptions. There are two returns from which I shall night having carried away a considerable portion of the Repeal of the Union in itself—(a laugh). The Queen's take these facts. In the second supplement to Appendict the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding that there are many distinguished and most honourable the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding that there are many distinguished and most honourable the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding that the country—(cheers). It would be a kind of little exceptions. the purpose of breaking the peace. The second step in 4 Modern, page 101, and to that he referred their dices D. E. F., of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners, moment all idea of having the banquet there. In this geants that it contains is the most educated in existwas, that by violence, threats, and intimidation, divers Lordships. Another objection to the fourth count was a return is given of the civil bill ejectments at Court of predicament they contrived to procure possession of the ence, and I trust that the day will come when all the other persons, being peaceable subjects of the realm, to be found in the fact, that it contained no allegation Quarter Sessions in Ireland for seven years, from 1827 chapel of the "Black Abbey," and here the dimersubsergeants will be in a fair way of becoming commission of the preservation of the public to leave their occupations and employ- of, or reference to, the means and manner by which to 1833, both years inclusive. This return gives the sequently took place. The Liberator, who arrived on sioned officers (hear, hear, and loud cheers). They ments, and thereby labour was impeded. Was there the defendants had committed their offence. In an names of plaintiffs and the number of defendants, and last evening, about seven o'clock, accompanied by John also sent over the navy, and all the old women of peace.—Limerick Chronicle. to be found in that statement anything which, taken by indictment upon cursing and swearing, and upon a various other particulars; but this report has returns O'Connell, Esq., M.P. for Kilkenny, and Thomas Steele, Kingston were frightened the other morning by the itself, would constitute an indictable offence? The threatening letter, the Court held that the eaths used from only nineteen counties out of thirty-two, the Esq., remained during his stay in town at the firing of cannon from six or seven ships in the harbour has been advised to address a circular to every indiviresult was no part of the offence. The mere impeding in the one instance and the letter in the other ought whole number of counties in Ireland. There is another residence of Edmond Smithwick, Esq., where on the arrival of the admiral. But do you know what dual magistrate in Ireland, demanding a categorical labour was not an indictable effence. The nearest to have been specially set forth, in order that they are going to do? The admiral is coming down answer to the question of his being a Repealer or not. of an assault by circumlocation, such as was to be ciple that where an offence had been committed the does not give the names of plaintiffs or number of each of the members carrying a white wand with a have any hidden cannon on board. It is really a fact, the same opinion and determination of her Majesty and found in this indictment.

wenid have brought them within the reach of the already advanced by his Learned Friends, Mr. Dundas on each ejectment. By a reference to a former return siasm displayed as the procession began to move was over every other people in the world. He then condid not constitute an indictable offence by saying that to hold the fourth count insufficient in law. persons to continue and persist in the said unlawful act.

how a man could aid and assist in doing a thing unless it was done, but it might be miding to do a thing which

Mr. BRLE said, a person might supply gunpowder to a ship when no gun was fired. Where there were not aiding and abesting in an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. Where an attempt was charged, there must be an act done by the defendants which would be part of the offence supposing it should be committed. Supposing a pistol to be charged by a person who intended to commit a murder, but afterwards changed his mind, the loading the pistol would not be an offence, because there was no breach of the law—the intention alone was not criminal.

Mr. Justice Patteson said there was a case some years ago where a man went to an engraver in the Strand, and wished him to make a plate for the purpose of committing a forgery on the Norwegian Government : it was held that the man was indictable—he was indicted

for soliciting. Mr. ERLE replied, that here the case was different; the defendants were not indicted for soliciting, nor was it an indictment for an attempt to commit a-misdemennonr. The indictment did not show that they took any part in impeding labour; there was no act done by the defendants. He submitted that the generality of this indictment made it bad, it was too indefinite; it was so devoid of all particulars, that the defendants had not that reasonable information as to what they were bling. The defendants were not supposed to be jointly sent. guilty of any one of the acts charged, for these had been laid in the indictment as several and distinct, yet

Mr. DUNDAS followed on the same side. It ap- country. which is knew in criminal law, or of which the and abettors, since the count in question arose the system of middlemen, joint tenancy, conacre, ney-General, on the former argument, had endeavoured working their holdings, they have been rendered in as possible, to point out a few of the practical evils, is peace then, for we will not attack them, and they would not give judgment till the whole affair was into patch up the defect by appealing to "Hansard's capable of paying that amount of rent, which the quaand suggest a few of the practical remedies. I think will not attack us. (Laughter.) But, in order to vestigated.

Case," but there a guilty knowledge had been charged. lity of their lands would otherwise easily yield, and no one can dispute that I have pointed out grievances; induce us to give up the agitation of the Repeal, Sir

The inquiry will hardly conclude to-morrow evening Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.

rules of law to have done. In conclusion, he would to pay. Mr. Earlie had to support the rule for arresting the indictment contained no allegation of their "presence" their lands. Did they then attempt to better the con- provement have been neglected by all alike, and I am night." (Loud laughter.) It was the same way with which was unanimously approved of. A committee was AIR. EARLE find to support the fourth count of this indictment, and during the time of the acts committed; that they could dition of poor people, by aiding their industry and profree to acknowledge that, in the report I have referred Sir Robert Peel; he had been practising so long, that pagment on the fourth count of the Court particularly not be regarded as accessories before the fact, because moting their power of improvement? No such thing, to in 1833, the Whig landlords assume fully as conto the count itself, he would pray their Lordships would the count contained no words of spicuous a figure in the exterminating warfare as the laughter.) It came out with more facility from him bear in mind what this indictment did not charge, yet as accessories after the fact, as there was no aver. Ireland by a kind of general consent, and several con- Tory landlords. There were rine counts in this indictment, of which ment of "knowledge." And that, therefore, the fourth comitant causes gave an increased impulse to that sys-There were rine counts in this indictinent, or which ment of the loss of conspiracy, count must be held by their Lordships to be bad in tem of action. 1st. The abolition of the 40s. county pute their suffering—not to what I believe to be its said that the Queen would oppose the Repeal to the tecting witnesses. It was deemed unnecessary, or supersonal for known offences of conspiracy, county must be held by their Lordships to be bad in tem of action. 1st. The abolition of the 40s. county pute their suffering—not to what I believe to be its

criminal law. The residue of the first branch clearly and Mr. Erle, he submitted that their Lordships ought it will be found that each entry comprehended in many exciting and interesting in the extreme. All the win- tinued—Our petitions will go before her Majesty, for they thereby impeded labour, because that was merely Mr. Serjeant MURPHY came next, and after some forty. This arises from the heating of the beauty and fashion of the beauty and fashion of the beauty and fashion of the streets gative. She can, I repeat, restore the Irish Parliathe result. They ought to have been charged with an remarks on the absence of any averment of intent on lands in Ireland in sub-tenancy and co-partnership. By were so thronged that the procession moved on with ment; it is not dead—it only sleeps. There is a torpor offence of a known name. Those who made the charge the part of the defendants, proceeded to draw their that return the ejectment entries for nineteen counties the greatest difficulty. The entire of the male popula—an incubus overriding; but the vitality of the heart ought to have kept within the known principles of the Lordships' attention to the infraction in the fourth in seven years were 13,425, but the defendants amounted tion of Kilkenny county, with considerable portions of remains. Grattan said he watched over the cradle of meet with their fellow-countrymen for the legal and criminal law. The count was bad on the ground that count of the rule of law, that where an offence in its to 31,007, being in the proportion of about 21 to the Tipperary. Queen's County, Carlow, Wexford, and It is liberty, and saw her liberties inhearsed, and follow and an interpretation of an Act of Parliament, have resigned their comsembled. There was a point of a minor description, "knowledge" was indispensable. Sir W. Follett had in referring to the late return, the number of entries the most accurate calculations that could be made, there she only sleeps; and here am I sounding the trumpet which was that the divers persons who were the prin- on this point quoted the authority of "The King v. being 28,559, the number of defendants would be must have been over 300,000 persons present, and the for her resurrection—(cheers). What a day it will be gipal offenders were neither named nor stated to be un. Tuller," as an answer to the objection taken, but in 71,397. Each of these defendants is a separate occu- meeting had also the distinguishing characteristics of when Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler is setting out in proknown; and in support of this argument the Learned that case the word "advisedly" had been used, which pier, and probably head of a family; taking the containing a much greater number of horsemen and cession to go to the Parliament that will be sitting in Counsel cited the case of "The King v. Caspar," 2 had been held to supply the defect, while here no sub- families at the usual average of five heads—the total much fewer women than at any other meeting I have College Green. Irishmen, your country shall not be Moder's Criminal Cases, 101. If the party was not stitution had been attempted. With reference to the number of population against whom ejectment proceedings attended. There were probably from 10,000 to 12,000 enslaved. The Repeal of the Union is approaching! known, it should have been so stated in the indictment, argument of his learned friend Mr. Earle as to the have been laken would amount to 356 985 souls in the five horsemen on the course. With respect to the accessories not being properly absence of words of "solicitation" in the fourth count, years, being at the average rate each year of 14,339 PIERGE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., was called to the to Old Ireland to Old I charged, it was said they were accessories after the fact, he (Mr. Serjeant Murphy) was desirous of pointing out families, comprehending 71,397 heads of population. chair, amidst enthusiastic cheering. but it did not appear that they were present, nor that to their Lordships the reasons why the word "encon- But I can show farther, that this extermination is The CHAIRMAN said he attended there that day at they knew what was going on, but it was consistent raged," which occurred in the count, could not be held going on in a rapidly increasing ratio. By the first the summons of the county and city of Kilkenny, to act with the indictment that they might merely have sub- to cure the mistake. "Encouragement" and "solici- report the number of ejectment cases in the nineteen as chairman to that vast and patriotic assembly, the scribed money for the support of parties during the tation" were two very different things, and must not counties are 13,425, being at the rate of 706 for each largest, probably, that ever assembled in Irelandtime they ceased to labour. Unless the parties were be regarded as synonimous. If they took the case of county. At the same rate, the number for the thir. (cheers). He did so, on the solemn assurance by those shown to have peen present, it ought to be shown that false pretences, let it be a substantial indictment, that teen omitted counties would be 9,178, making a total gentlemen that the proceedings of that day would be they had a knowledge of what was going on. In the A.B. encouraged C.D. to obtain money by false pre- of 22,603 for seven years, or on the average 3,229 characterised by order, regularity, and a respectful rison forthwith, and to replace it by another; and The Lord Chancellor has accepted the resignation of the Side Trials, page 1, the parties were tences; he submitted that would not be a good indict- entries yearly. But the average of five years, given obedience to the laws of the alleged to have aided persons who were unknown ment. The party must set out the chief offence, in in the last return, would be 5.712 each year, soon as he had announced his intention of accepting Another objection was, that if the parties were charged order that the Court might judge whether it was unshowing a yearly increase of 2,483 cases on the high honour that had been conferred upon him Returns have been lately made by official persons of with being accessories before the fact, there would lawful: it was for the Court, not the prosecutor, to average, or an increase of very little less than by the people of the county and city of Kilkenny, the accommodation which the St. George Steam Packet appear to be a substantial offence, but then they would determine as to its illegality; and if it was not company's vessels on the Bristol and Cork station are be charged with being accessories to an offence which pletely set out, how could the Court form an opinion? rage of five years, ending in 1842, is nearly ene-third could possibly be offered to an Irish magistrate—he capable of affording for men, horses, &c.; their tondid not appear to have ever existed. They were charged The intent was so imperfectly stated that it was impost greater than the average of seven years, ending in 1833. Was dismissed from the commission of the peace-

persons to continue and person in the said untawing force in mariow, and a portion of the gentlemen who addressed the Police Barrack, it is said, is being prepared for the supposition that it was intended to say that divers on the ground of its uncertainty in the description of the presumption is, that the persons named were assemblage to confine themselves as much as possible officers' quarters. Two companies of the 56th Regiment said the parties had written letters to incite to an act to majority of cases no rent is charged as being due—the sponsive feeling in the breast of every Irishman who during the repeal demonstration. The Mermaid steamer, the defendants might have rendered the parties sup- 2s, for example, the county of Donegal. The number of would be no mistake on the subject, that he was a Re- port, passed the Malsbar abreast the Lizard Point, on port and assistance after the fact had been committed. | ejectments entered in the seven years included in that | pealer-(great cheering for several moments). But | Monday, the 5th instant, at three p.m. The destinawhich had been urged this count was bad, as it did is rent charged as due; and in that county the yearly Union, he would also declare, without any equivocation Admiral Bowles will hoist his flag on board her in Cove known offences these offences ought to be stated. It was not aver that the defendants had been guilty of any average of entries has risen, since 1833, from 111 to or mental reservation, that he was an enemy to all harbour. where she will remain for the summer. Lieuoffence known to the law; or that if the offence 246, considerably more than double. was known, it was so obscure that no judgment Now, gentlemen, and people of England, such is a Repeal of the Union would be of immense advantage join the Malabar as flag lieutenant, with Admiral ought to be passed upon it. The names of the prin- true, and as I think you will feel from the facts I have to Ireland, without doing too much harm to England; Bowles. The baggage, &c., of the admiral was landed, cipals enght to be given, or it ought to be stated that stated, incontrovertible statement of the landlord and but separation would involve the ruin of both counthey were unknown.

Mr. Justice Coleringe said, if ten regiments of of things has tempted the people to form illegal associa. amidst enthusiastic applause. infantry had been engaged, of what use would it tions, and to do violent, illegal, and cruel acts to protect have been to have covered sheets of parchment with themselves from this exterminating system; they feel stating their names, or how would it have served the that the laws and the institutions give them no protect and carried. parties to have said they were unknown?

Mr. ATHERTON said that was an extreme case, but appoint their own executioners to carry out their judg- with the most enthusiastic and deafening shouts of commanded by Major Wilcox and Sub-Inspector Berry, according to the rules laid down in the books, it ments: they are in a state of desperation; they feel that aplause. When silence was restored, the Hon. and appeared to be necessary either that the names should they must either hold their land or die the miserable Learned Gentleman proceeded as follows:—Is there a be stated, or that it should be stated that the numbers though not instant death of starvation; and this band within hearing? If there be, let them play up, Svies- Z3 919W

PEOPLE, AND MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At this time, when the condition of Ireland assumes called upon to answer, to which all indicted persons so important a place in the attention of the British were by the law of England entitled. There never was public-when, on the one hand, measures of a characan indictment more bare in specifying any particulars; ter subversive of political liberty are in progress of the words were "divers persons, at divers times, at being pessed by the legislature, and, on the other hand, divers places." To what part of England could the the great body of the people of Ireland are proclaimattention of the parties be directed? Who were the ing, as with one voice, the injustice of England, it principal offenders? where were they, what was the appears to me to be very desirable that the peculiar time, what was the offence? Every election mob. circumstances in the condition of the Irish people, every holy-day assembly, every festive meeting, might which give cause for this position of things, should be

Not only the outrages, but the discontents, of the prople of Ireland proceed from the wretchedness of this only furnished an additional reason why the count their condition, as existing generally over three pronow sought to be overturned should have been rendered vinces, and partially over the fourth; and if it be asked more accurate and specific in its language. Among what produces this wretchedness? I unhesitatingly many other cases upon conspiracies, those of "the answer, the oppression and bad systems of landlords, Queen r. Touls," 5 Carr, and Payne, and " the King r. which are no less injurious to themselves than to their Seaworth," I Ad-lphus and Ellis, were authorities to tenants; and to these there has of late years been show the inflexibility of the Courts in regarding added the desire of exterminating the small holders from generality" as fatal to an indictment. Upon these the lands of Ireland. It is bard for Englishmen to conauthorities. 23 well as upon the loose and vague word- ceive how it is possible that any body of men should be ing of the count, he contended that it was opposed to so completely blinded to their own interests as to inthe spirit and rules of the law with reference to indict- duce them to act as the landlords of Ireland have acted. ments, and must therefore be held by their Lordships It is therefore useful to call to mind the original circum-

peased to him that the charge intended to be set up. It arose from the repeated wars which occurred in At least, if it were not so, it amounted to nothing of power, that all the lands, with very few exceptions, have been at different times forfeited, and have changed criminal courts could take cognizance. Assuming that bands, in many cases even three times over. The it was so, their Lordships would hold in view, that as natural result was, that those who got these lands felt It required at least three persons to constitute a riotous no security in the property so obtained, and their object assembly, it ought to appear upon the indictment that consequently was to levy the greatest possible revenue. the principal effenders amounted to or exceeded that in the shortest possible time, without any respect to number. The names of these parties, if known, should the consequences of such proceedings on the future or have been stated, or, if otherwise, they should have been permanent condition of the people; and, in addition to mentioned as "unknown." In none of these respects, this, a source of hostility existed between the people however, did the indictment comply with the rules of and the landlords, derived from the circumstances of law. The number of principal effenders mentioned conquest, and difference of race and religion. From therein might have been two as well as three, and these causes, the connection commenced in a spirit of neither were their names given, nor were they said to mutual hatred, and has continued so. The landlords be "unknown." It had been argued by his Learned had the power to indulge unrestrained their desire to Friend (Mr. Erle) that the fourth count was bad, and oppress and exact, because no counteracting responsiinsufficient to charge the defendants with being acces- bility was created by a system of Poor Laws, or by any sories before the fact, inasmuch as it contained nothing other measures—but the reverse, the most dire system which could be construct as words of "solicitation," of laws was passed to supply the means of oppression. To this he would only add, that as a new order of Thus passion, prejudice, and temporary self-interest words had been used, without any reason assigned for created a system of action which has uniformly conchanging the old, the former must be rejected by their tinued, and has exhibited itself in the most reckless Lordships. He, however, maintained, that it was com- and cruel repacity. This produced the various modes petent for him, because qually consistent with the of managing lands for the purposes of extortion, to terms of the indictment, to regard it as charging the which I have referred on different occasions in Pardefendants with being accessories after the fact, liament, and which are minutely detailed in various The defendants could not be regarded as aiders reports of both Houses of the Legislature. From hence contained no words to show that they were present at letting the lands to the occupier without build-

franchise, by the Emancipation Bill of 1829, rendered true cause, namely, the imperfect representation of the uttermost, whereas she said no such thing. His conhies; but this count was neither for conspiracy nor Mr. Baines next took up the argument by reminding consolidation necessary in order to produce a new £10 people, in the Imperial Parliament, and consequent duct, according to the newspaper reports, was traitorous tumnitious assembling. The third count was identical their Le-dships that it could not be said that the statute franchise. This was the first step in the exterminating tumnitacus assembling. The third count was identified and pad government over the whole to the Queen, pessies being in the exception and pad government over the whole to the Queen herself, and crime, lest it might affect the pending trials. His Lord. With the fourth, with the fourth, with the fourth, with the sception that, instead of of George 1V. healed the errors that had been pointed system: but then, again, the £10 veters rejected the empire—but to the alleged evil intentions of the British the highest authority, short of the Queen herself, and crime, lest it might affect the pending trials. His Lord. charging the mere aiding and abetting, it charged the ont in the indictment; and without such an interposition landlords supremacy; they would not be his political nation towards Ireland, and they desire to protect I am told that she sent Peel away when he next came defendants did conspire to aid and abet. The fourth the common lav could of itself apply no remedy. The servants: this produced a second act of the exterminatcount was not framed for any offence that had a name in points that had been raised upon the argument came ing drama. It was deemed inexpedient to create £10 union. Now I would call upon the legislators of Engrespect of which any precedent was to be found. He before their Lordships in precisely the same light and voters, it was said the franchise must be placed in less land, both Lords and Commons, to reflect upon the Chanceller Sugden.—(groans.) What an ugly name the need not draw attention to the right the defendants with the same force as if they had been presented to numerous and more obedient hands, and for this reason, consequences of their present proceedings. If they fellow has. (laughter.) This Chanceller Sugden issues had to insist upon the presenter putting forward a them upon demurrer. An indictment had been defined whenever leases dropped, the consolidation principle pass such measures as the Arms Bill for the coercion of out a letter striking us off the commission of the peace. cautioning their congregations for the last three weeks charge of a known crime to which the defendants were in Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, and in a case re- became the rule of action in a still more extended the Irish people, and no measures for their protection Only think what a degraded man I am, deprived of the not to break a single branch eff any tree for the process. accessory. The indictment was framed upon the princi- ported in page 862 of Cooper's Reports, but the count degree. Again, a third impulse was given to this system to the peace—but what a great deal I care sion without the consent of the owners.—Cork Reports, ple of charging in the earlier part that some other per- in question was totally at variance with the nature of the Poor Law Act passed for manence to the repeal agitation, by proving them. for either it or him. (Cheers.) But if I have been pie of charging in the salies part and some the offence whereof the defendants were accessories before | count could not, in the first place, be maintained as one | ment, the poor man, when ejected from his lands, had justly or beneficially for that country? the fact by aiding and abetting. He was to submit that, charging a conspiracy for the principal offence, inasmuch no right to claim relief at the place of his birth. or dividing this indictment into two parts, there was no as it would be bad for "generality." It was true that former residence; therefore it became the object of offence charged in the first branch of the indictment; greater generality had been allowed in an indictment landlords and farmers to drive away the poor, in order and the latter branch of the indictment; imputing that for a conspiracy or a nuisance than for any other form of to guard against taxation for their support in their the defendants were accessories, was not sufficient to offence, but the indulgence had been strictly confined respective districts, especially as the enactment of some establish that offence. The first part of the indictment to these, and could not be very far dispensed with even settlement clause was looked forward to as a probable charged no principle offence; it was not a charge in them, much less extended to an indictment for aid- addition to the act at no distant period. Thus the Poor of conspiracy, nor was there a charge of rictously as ing and abetting the malpractices of others. Even, Relief Bill has, in this respect, had the indirect effect of sembling. The description given was, "that divers however, upon the supposition that the "principal greatly aggravating the miseries of the poor of Ireland.

> The foregoing brief history of landlord and tenant Mr. ATHERTON submitted that for the reasons return were 797 in that county, and in only 137 cases though he was an advocate for the Repeal of the tion of this vessel is Cove, and en her arrival Rear-

state of things also produces the desire for poli- "God save the Queen." [More than a dezen bands Lord DENMAN.-We will take time to consider the tical change. A people so oppressed and distressed here played up the national anthem, the entire vast grasp at the proposition of any change, because multitude remaining uncovered. At the termination of they are in such a deplorable condition that the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given OBSERVATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ENGLISH no change can make them worse. To meet for the Queen.] I will now give you another subject such evils as these what would be the obvious course? to cheer—three cheers for the Queen's army—the would it not be to propose such amendments of the law bravest army in the world (Tremendous cheers.) Three ENGLISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ON of landlord and tenant as would give the occupier some cheers for the Irish people—the most moral, the most protection against this heartless extermination? A brave, the most temperate, and the most religious power of claiming value for improvements, er a renewal people on the face of the earth. (Continued cheering.) of tenure as a set-off against notice of ejectment, has And now, having gone through these heartfelt ceremobeen repeatedly suggested; the powers of distraint nies, I present myself before you to address you on M'Kenzie. should also be limited within just bounds, and in con- topics of the highest interest. It has never happened junction with these amendments of the law of landlord to me to behold a more gorgeous assemblage of hun an and tenant, the Poor Law should be made to act ef- beings than that now before me. I return you ten fectively against the exterminating process; a power, thousand thanks for having set the elemental warfare should be given by which, in case ejected tenants were at defiance in coming here in spite of every impediment admitted as objects of public relief, the expenses of such that was imposed to prevent your attendance. Another relief should be chargeable to a certain extent upon the thing I thank you for is, that you have come without paid by any tenant exceeded, in a certain proportion, to show your sincerity in the cause of your country. ported from the rates, the expense of such relief should be chargeable on the immediate lessor and levied in both that physical force perfectly cognizant of the fact, cases by giving powers to the commissioners, in case of non-payment, to enter into the receipt of the rents. I unhesitatingly assert my belief that such measures as these would operate as a charm in ameliorating the condition, and removing the discontents of the peo- nothing except being wrong; for as long as I am right ple; various other useful measures have been sug- I fear nothing, and I think I have plenty here to join gested for promoting improvement and employment me in being right, and to join me too in fearing (see report on public works, 1835; and the reports of nothing. (Great cheering.) No, the only thing I the Poor Law Inquiry Commissioners, &c., &c.) propositions of the Government? Do they propose to Orange faction to put an end to the repeal question. stances of the connection of landlord and tenant in that increase the responsibility of the landlords? They find that they cannot anywhere tempt the people

Secondly-Will it prevent outrages and murder? Can you believe that those who have formed this agrarian wanting arms, that the bludgeon would not be resorted to, or other practices still more dreadful?

taking away the means of outrage, will it not by its offensive provisions increase the spirit of outrage? Fourthly—I ask you, is it right, is it politic, to con-

the means used by the defendants, as it eight by the management, would have been perfectly competent better ones if they can. I have carefully abstained him. (Laughter.) I remember that a friend of mine from the mention of political grievances, or saying one was once coughing all night, and when the doctor came Parsontown on Friday last, convened by the Earl of put it to their Lordships from the numerous authorities: Such being the state of things to which the people word indicative of predeliction. I do not wish to to him in the morning, he said to him, "I think you Rosse, in consequence of the atrocious murder of Mr. haid down upon the subject, that the defendants could were reduced, the landlords found that some remedy attach blame to this Government greater than you did before." "It is no wonder Gatchell. His Lordship was furnished with a copy of not be considered siders and abettors, inasmuch as the must be adopted, in order to obtain a fair return from preceding Governments; practical measures of im. I should," said he, "for I have been practising all the Arms Bill, which he read for the meeting, and

Such is the condition of the Irish people. They im-

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD. London, June 7, 1843.

MR. O'CONNELL IN KILKENNY.

KILKENNY, THURSDAY EVENING .- Kilkenny-the

tenancy condition of the people of Ireland. This state tries-(hear, hears. The Chairman resumed his seat

tion; they therefore make a law for themselves and Mr. CONNELL then came forward, and was received great injury to the cause of repeal as committing the slightest breach of the peace. (Cries of "never fear.") Somebody says "never fear." Why, I am afraid of could apprehend would be any species of a breach of But instead of such measures as these, what are the the law. I will tell you of one of the plans of the tended—that the whole reliance was on the Arms Bill. annoyed—thear, hear, and laughter). But they have

Arms Bill remedy the evils I have laid before you? You Repeal. I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to say, that the whole affair had been greatly exagger-Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they ated. would prevent the Repeal of the Union even at the erganization will not contrive to secrete arms, or else to expence of a civil war. We will not go to war with the original disturbances in Carland before the wreckrob arms from those who have registered them, in order them, but let them not dare to go to war with usto carry into execution their objects; or in case of (tremendous cheering for some time). We will act on the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny. there is no power in Europe that would dare attack Thirdly-If this bill does not operate effectually in you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves in the right, and act en the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threstened us with this civil warfare; but we only laughed at them, and you are at which an insignificant assault had arisen. The Orangethe time of the offence committed. Neither, in the ings or improvements, or any allowance for cede such a bill as this to a government who seek it as liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.) absence of terms of "solicitation," could they be regarded as accessories before the fact Even, however, on the hypothesis that the defendants were sought to be charged as accessories after the fact, the fourth count could not aland, since it did not appear thereby that the could not stand, since it did not appear thereby that the land were reduced to extreme poverty, without the land were reduced to extreme poverty, without the land any "knowledge" of the guilty set opposition of the guil defendants had any "knowledge" of the guilty act opportunity of subsisting themselves by the produce of they cannot understand the grievances of Ireland, or cheers.) What was the consequence? The great itself into a common assault, and that it eught not to March 28, 1845. which had previously occurred. This was an averment their labour in any way; without education, without what remedies can be applied. I hear this constantly Duke of Wellington and the grafty Sir Robert Peel be even sent to the sessions. which the law required in circumstances of the kind, agricultural knowledge, and deprived, by repeated dis- - I read it in the articles of the public press. I have pulled in their horns a little, and they said they did not Six o'Clock - The magistrates, after having conand which the indictment did not supply. The Attortraints, of their stock, and of all means of beneficially therefore endeavoured, in these observations, as briefly mean to attack us. (Hear, hear.) Very well. There sulted for a few minutes, Mr. Coulson said they on Tucsday last, when, owing to one of the men

it came quite easy to him to tell the lie. (Continued quarter sessions, and to prevent in every way arms get because he had been practising the entire of the preceding day and evening. The lie he told was this—he bad legislation and bad government over the whole to the Queen, besides being untrue; and I have it from already persons committed to abide their trials for that cheers.) What was the next step? Up comes Nenagh Guardian. me an excellent young friend of mine-our chairmanthe son of your old and faithful representative, Colonel Butler, and who will himself be yet your representative. (Cheering.) I thank you for anticipating me; but the moment it is not his father's convenience to represent the county of Kilkenny I would be glad to see the man who would attempt to interfere with his election. He possesses all the qualities of the truly noble house of City of the Confederates"—ever foremost in the cause | Mountgarret; and many and many a Mountgarret has a reward of £100 is offered by Government for the conof liberty, has nobly done its duty by Ireland and died on the scaffold, or fighting in the field for Ire-O'Connell. No exertion was spared by that most effi. land. Yes, and the Mountgarrets of the present day having, on the night of the 2nd instant, fired at John cient and active body of gentlemen, the Citizens' Club, would, if necessary, be ready to follow their example Barke, Esq., J. P. of Fintrim, co. Galway, as he was to render the arrangements perfect in every particular, (cheers). The commission of the peace was also taken | passing through his hall. about three miles from the city, and every possible effort Dillon Bellew, and from D. O'Connell, and other vago- tenant, we are told, has appointed Mr. Pilsworth Whelan made to induce the people of this and the neighbouring bonds—(laughter). This Sugden—the pig with the ugly a stipendiary magistrate for Slige. Those who have any with boughs, or a twig, which would betoken injury to peace from us is a lawyer, and has made an enormous know the nature and extent of this gentleman's qualification. magnificent pavilion for the Repeal banquet was on a law; for he says that it is unconstitutional to attend show some act, done in common by the parties assem- Baines's) opinion, should be held insufficient. He will show from facts, authenticated by parliamentary for the accommodation of the ladies, besides tables for of the Queen, and attributes to her the unconstitutional

offence to this would be that of assault; but it would imight themselves judge from the record whether the 1838, to 1842, both inclusive. This return gives the About one o'clock the trades fermed in procession the Grand Canal in the heavy boat to examine all turf- it being the determination of Government to leave no be idle to say that a party could be convicted offence complained of was indictable; and the prin- number of ejectments for all the counties of Ireland, but in the Coal market, with splendid new banners, and look into their potato lockers to try if they magistrate in the Commission of the Peace who is not of means and manner of its accomplishment ought to be defendants. It lies in manuscript in the library of small green flag attached to it. The several bands of and he is this very day at Monastereven. A lieutenant the Privy Council on the impolicy and danger of such a Mr. Justice WILLIAMS.—If persons assembled toge—
ther, and by acts of violence impeded labour, that would be an indictable offence, would in not?

The street and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning and manner of its accomplishment ought to be detendants. It has in manuscript in the morning of the indication of the nature of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all of the navel of the city and Mr. Erle said his Lordship had introduced acts of interminable, but that ought to have been remedied, entered for the five years terminating with 1842 the fair of Molahiffe, Kerry, and one policeman with four horses, preceded by a band similarly cen- scribe at much length the benefits that would be con- got his head fractured. Magistrates were previously The prosecutors had abstained from charging that the the form of the offence, and proceeding on the ground yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments veyed, and in the last of the coaches the Liberator and ferred on the country by Repeal, and then referred to called on to attend the fair, but declined.—Limerick divers persons so assembled had done an act which of a conspiracy. On these grounds, in addition to those entered—it does not show the number of persons served Mr. E. Smithwick occupied the front seat. The enthucases a large number of occupants, even so many as dows along the line of procession were crowded with she alone is able to Repeal the Union, by her prero-From this spot I proclaim to you liberty and prosperity After passing some other resolutions, the meeting separated in the most orderly manner.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS .- The Cork Reporter of Thursday says :- We have been informed that it is intended to remove the 45th Regiment from this garreadinesss for embarkation at Bristol for this port. Clare and Limerick. nage, rate of sailing, and facilities for embarking and with aiding and abetting the divers evil-disposed sible to say which of the parties had dene an unlawful It may be attempted to meet my statement by the alle. (hear, hear.) He was unable to find any rational or landing troops. Accommodation is being provided for gation that these entries were all decreed. It matters constitutional ground for such an act—(hear, hear). a large military force in Mallow, and a portion of the persons had been guilty of an offence, and that the the offence. If it could be imputed to the principal driven out by some other means; and undoubtedly within the bounds of moderation, and to make use and two troops of the 10th Hussars, and seven officers, defendants were accessories; then the indictment con- offender or to the party inciting, the grand jury might large numbers have been expelled, against whom no only of the language of conciliation—(cries of "hear, under the command of Captain Barclay, proceed hence defendants were accessories; then the indictment contaking no charge that the crime of the principal offender
to-morrow morning for Mallow, in order to be within
ever was committed.

Cheuder or to the party inciting, the grand jury might have been expended, against whom no
taking to-morrow morning for Mallow, in order to be within
the great this declaration, and he hoped it would find a recall of the authorities in that town on Sunday next to be committed, or that the meetings having ceased, ejectments are brought for what is termed overholding— heard him. He would tell them, and he hoped there Captain Hearn, on her passage from London to this idea of separation from England—(hear, hear). The tenant Farquhar, R.N., has arrived at Cove, and will

FATAL AFFRAY ON THE SHIRLEY ESTATE .- On PATRICK CANTWELL. Esq., moved the first reso. Thursday the jury gave in their verdict-"We find lution, which was seconded by JAMES DOYLE, Esq., that Peter Agnew came by his death at Maheracloon, in the county of Monaghan, on the 5th of June inst., by a gun-shot wound from a party of twenty-eight policemen and we find that they have not produced sufficient evidence to shew that they were in imminent danger of their lives at the time they fired on the people; and toms, &c., are English and Scotch-in the proportion that there was not preof as to the identical person who of thirty-five to one. fired the shot that killed Peter Agnew."

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN

DUNGANNON FRIDAY NIGHT .- The Government enquiry into the recent outrages committed near this nations. Again let us see how facts actually stand. town was resumed this day before Mr. Coulson, stipendiary magistrate, and the following local magistrates :- Messrs Greer, Jackson, Burgess, Wray, and 3. Iri-hmen, 0.

Mr. Alderman Butt and Mr. Nowlan appeared as counsel and attorney for the Orangemen. Mr. Clements and Mr. Falls were for the poor Catholics whose houses were wrecked and persons and properties injured.

Mr. Coulson begged to know if any arrangement had been made between the learned gentlemen on both sides come under the denomination of lumnituous assemmore fully understood than I believe they are at prethe rent by valuation. If such tenants should be sup- (Cheers.) I have before me more physical force than transactions took that place on the 30th of last month, were causes and cross-causes connected with two separate any military commander that ever existed, and I have and he thought, for regularity sake, they ought to commence with the occurrences that took place in the mornthat they could not do anything that would be such ing at the quarry, or the attack of which the party complained who were coming to Dungannon, and then proceed to investigate the occurrences of the latter part of the day.

Mr. Butt said he coincided exactly with what his worship said with regard to the propriety of the ar-

rangement. Mr. Clements should have no objection to the course suggested by the bench. Mr. Butt said-It appeared that great excitement existed in that part of the country, and, indeed, throughpropose exactly the reverse. They bring in a New to violate the law openly in the noonday, and, there- it having been represented through the public press out Ireland generally, upon the question of Repeal, and Poor Law Bill, the changes made by which are to in- fore, in the north of Ireland, down to the county of that the Protestants and Presbyterians in and about had identified herself politically and socially with peaced to film that the charge intended to be set up it arose from the repeated was which occurred in and about against the "principal effenders" was that of a riot. Ireland, in consequence of rebellions against the British Crease the power and to diminish the responsibility of Eouth, they have sent about men to form Ribbon Dungannon had given in their addression to that measure, the landlords; and they do this with a knowledge (or lodges and swear the people into secret societies— they determined to prove that these assertions were unclise they are guilty of unpardonable ignorance) that a (hear from Mr Steele). Men of Kilkenny! if you hear founded, by making a great anti-repeal demonstration, cruel extermination is in progress by the landlerds, of any person attempting to form a secret society in your and for that purpose they agreed upon having a meetamounting, as I have shown, to the extent of upwards county, deneunce him at once to the repeal wardens in ing in Dungannon, on Tuesday, the 30th May. Some of seventy-one thousand heads of the population annu- your neighbourhood. They will communicate the fact to persons were coming in to attend that meeting, and us, and we will take care to have the fellow punished— when passing a quarry at a place called Carland, they The second measure the Government proposes is an (cries of "we will"). The repeal wardens are the men were attacked by a mob of nearly one hundred persons, Arms Registry Bill. The nature and character of this by whom I intend to obtain the Repeal of the Union, stones were thrown at them, and one man, named Morbill is fully before the public. There might be some and there is no more honourable station in society than row, was so dangerously wounded, that his life was apology, if it were said, we want this bill to protect theirs. I now charge the Repeal wardens, who are despaired of. Some young lads then ran into the town life, till other measures of remedy shall come into established in every parish in the county, to find out of Dunganuon, and having given that exaggerated acaction; but they do not say this. I purposely put the for me any attempt to establish secret societies in the count of the transaction which their fears had prompted, question on a late occasion to the Government; the answer clearly showed that no other measures were in- brought before them for punishment they will feel purpose of attending the anti-repeal meeting, sallied Then I ask Englishmen to consider, first, Will this invented other methods for stopping the agitation of the retaliation, bad committed acts which he would be very sorry to appear there to justify—but he might

Several witnesses were then examined touching ings. Mr. Butt said he had closed his case, and sub-

mitted that he had proved the charge of both riot and assault.

Mr. Clements contended that, in point of law, there had been no riot. It might be called an affray, out of men were passing with their fifes and drums; some

The indictment, moreover, contained no allegation of which those small holders, under a proper system of let those who disapprove of my remedies, suggest Robert Peel told a lie, and that same came very easy to ing.—Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.

MEETING OF KING'S COUNTY MAGISTRATES in ting ipto the hands of the peasantry of the King's County. Resolutions and subscriptions were entered into to co-operate with, and assist government in prorerogatory, to enter into any reward for the apprehen. sion of the murderers of Mr. Gatchell, there being ship entered his name for the sum of £100, and below the meeting separated there was £400 subscribed

MR. O'CONELL IN MALLOW .- The Catholic clergy. men of Mallow and surrounding districts have been NATIONAL EDUCATION.—REPEAL.—We have been informed that the Commissioners of the National Edn. cation Board have dismissed one of their teachers, who was in attendance upon the training school in Dublin, he having spoken at and taken an active part in a Repeal meeting in the county of Louth, previous to his entering upon his course of educational preparation in the Dublin model school.—Saunders.

GOVERNMENT REWARD .- In the Gazette of Tuesday viction of the party or parties who are represented as

NEW STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.—The Lord Lien.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR -The Limerick Chronicle states that Captain Fry, R.A., Bararckmaster of that district, is gone to visit the fortresses on the Lower Shannon, to provide accommodation for parties of the 36th regiment who detach to the batteries of Kilca dane, Donaha, Kilkeran, and Carrig Island, as a reinforcement to the artillery force on these stations. A non-commissioned officer's party of the 36th is nonattached to each fortress.

CALLING IN THE ABSENTEES .- Lientenants of Counties have received orders to repair to their respective districts, to co-operate with government and the

LOTS OF SUPERSEDEASES .- The Lord Chancellor

THE DROGHEDA MAGISTRATES AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR.-Patrick Ternan and Thomas Ennis. Esqrs., of Drogheda, feeling that to retain their commission as magistrates could only degrade them, by debarring them from the free exercise of their right to missions into the hands of the Chancellor.—Drogheda MORE RESIGNATIONS .- The following gentlemen

have been superseded at their own request:-William J. Finn, Esq., formerly M.P., for Kilkenny county; George Comyn. Esq., Woodstock, county of Galway; John Power, Esq., Gurteen, late M.P., for Waterford county; John H. Talbot, Esq., Ballytrent, county Wexford; and R. A. Fitzgerald, Esq., Muckridge House, county Cork. Mr. JOSEPH MYLES MAC DONNELL, Doo Castle,

because he attended a repeal meeting. Mr. MacDonnell has already expressed his sentiments on this act of

county Mayo, has been removed from the commission

IRISHMEN IN OFFICE.

In reference to the appointment of Englishmen and Scotchmen to Irish offices, the Times had an impudent article which we intended to notice; but the Mail has something to hand so pithily and pointedly done, that we must borrow from our cotemporary, whose observations, we hope, will circulate with good effect among his Tory readers :—

We need not persevere in re-stating our own crude views, opposed as they evidently are to those of a "heaven-born minister;" but we may just mention that—

The Archbishop of Dublin is an Englishman. The Chief Administrator of the Irish Poor Law is an Englishman. The Paymaster of Irish Civil Services is & Scotchman.

The Chief Commsisioner of Irish Public Works is an Englishman. The "Teller" of the Irish Exchequer is an En-The Chief Officer of the Irish Constabulary is a Scotchman.

The Chief Officer of the Irish Post-office is an Englishman. The Collector of Excise is a Scotchman. The head of the Revenue Police is an Englishman. The second in command is a Scotchman.

The persons employed in the collection of the cus-But the Times may perhaps observe, "True," but all this is only the elucidation of our plan for unbarring the gates of preferment unsparingly, impartially

and honestly." Scotchmen and Englishmen are placed in office in Ireland, and Irishmen in return in Scotland and England, in order to draw closer the bonds of union between the three united There are-Cabinet Ministers-Englishmen, 10. Scotchmen

Lords of the Treasury-Englishmen, 4, Scotchmen, 2. Irishman, 1. Secretaries of the Treasury-Englishman, I

Scotchman, 1. Clerks of the Treasury-Englishmen or Scotchmen, 119, Mr. Fitzgerald (query an Irishman), 1. Members of the Lord Steward's and Lord Chamberlain's departments of the Royal household-Englishmen and Scotchman, 225-Irishman, 4. British Ministers to Foreign Courts-Englishmen and Scotchmen, 131-Irishmen, 4.

Poor Law Commissioners—Englishmen, 3-Irish-

We presume these facts show that the natives of the three kingdoms are all placed upon an equal footing, the chances of access to preferments to an English or Scotchman in Ireland being, in the few instances that have occurred to us while writing, 28 6 to 0; while the probability of an Irishman obtaining place in England appears, from an analagous calculation, to be in the proportion of 491 to 10, or 1 to 50. Well may the writer of the Times refrain from using the language of taunt and reproach towards Ireland, while he thus eloquently apostrophises, a sister kingdom-

England and English fortunes! How ample was her vengcance for the past-how splendid her earnest of the future ! English arms, English conquest English Commerce—are not all these also Scotch We could easily swell this list were it necessary. Ireland has always been used by English Ministers as a means of providing for poor relations, dependants, and partisans. Our highest as well as our lowest offices have been prostituted for this purpose. What would be thought of an Irish lawyer being called over as Lord Chancellor of England 1-yet we are forced to take English lawyers as our Lord Chancellors. So on through all departments of the Government-injustice to Ireland everywhere meets us, and so will things continue until we learn to think less about party and more about our country. - Dublin Monitor.

SHORT AND SWEET. - Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty on Thursday.—The audience last—ONE MINUTE.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Richmond Compile says that the tobacco crop is likely to be materially ourtailed by the very backward spring.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN MEXICO.—There are in the Republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufactories, with an agregate of 135,000 spindles. They work

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A party of Rifles stationed at Dundalk were firing ball cartridge on the strands having bad sight, he shot one of the men stationed as marker through the head. The man died on the spot. The ball then went through the neck of and ther man, wounding him dangerously.

Mr. BERNAL reported from the Nottingham Election BERNAL reported from the Nottingnam Election Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that in the comthe devoting of a portion of the annuity, now received by
Lord John Russell concurred, but was sure that in
dealing with corrupt boroughs they could not go on in
the said the ground of his should be branded for any loss they might entain be that

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that in the comthe devoting of a portion of the annuity, now received by
Lord John Russell concurred, but was sure that in
dealing with corrupt boroughs they could not go on in
the said the ground of his
should be branded for any loss they might entain be that granting pecuniary compensation to those whose arms should be printed. He said the ground of his should be branded for any loss they might sustain by that rion was, that circumstances had been disclosed process.

It led the Committee to think that a course had pursued by the parties for the purpose of procuris evidence was ordered to be printed.

petition was presented by Lord J. RUSSELL from tin electors of Durham, complaining of bribery pleasuplion at the late election.

HE PUME gave notice that on Tuesday next, or on before the pension of £21,000 a year granted to the burgh Strelitz ple of Comberland ought to be discontinued while he

B PEEL appeared at the bar, and announced Sir R. PEEL then rose and said—Before I move that the expectation was intense, and each man held the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House for four of losing a word. The message was pering the marriage of the Princess Augusta.

The disappointment of those who expected another different kind of message was sufficiently ludi-Her Majesty's message, which was received thers, was ordered to be taken into consideration

Monday. h reply to questions, Lord ELIOT explained the at riots at Dangannon, and said that a stipen-Managistrate had been sent down to investigate the

and Jocelyn saked if Government were taking to have parties arrested who committed ason persons assembled to petition Parliament the Repeal of the Union—the case at Danind Elior answered, that the Government would.

the to do so. and ELIOT explained, that the movement of troops ply sent from Dublin to Waterford, and immeby afterwards ordered back again to Dublin, was monsequence of information received by the Comgder-in-Chief, which Lord Eliot declined to state. the House went into committee on the Canada That and Flour Bill, after a protest from Mr. G. to divide the House on it upon the third

pling.
Strend clauses were agreed to, and progress reand in House went into committee on the Poor Law ment (Ireland) Bill.

Yr REDINGTON moved that the bill be referred za select committee, but withdrew it, after a distenses one, two, and three, were, after one division,

red to, and progress reported.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

size taken before the Nottingham Election Comrice was presented at the bar and laid on the

In GISBORNE presented a petition from certain rithey stated that they were in a nitration to procure sience to substantiate them in the fullest manner: zire into the facts alleged in the petition, before Eth they were willing to give evidence on oath relation of the House to it on a future day. Ordered. he Hon. Member then moved that the proceed-

The Earl of LINCOLN-May I ask the Hon. Member

It GISBORNE-Undonbtedly, I have given a notice rist effect. Will the Noble Lord allow me to ask a sation of him in return? Had the Noble Lord any maxion with the proceedings before the committee fish lately inquired into the allegations made ensi the return for Nottingham on the late occa-

hilly justified, and should, perhaps, better fulfil my Trans Member of this House, if I declined to be imed, but I am fully prepared to defend the part frestions, and will concede to me the same privilege -isr, hear)-and will promise me that he will give and if he thinks I have taken any steps in any fancied they would not have some day or other to an pretence was this new demand made? The Right which were incompatible with my duty as a swer for this they were mistaken. Eber of this House, or the conduct of a gentleman, bill have an opportunity of calling me, and I pro-Ted for by the Hon, Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) Petule it before the House—and further, it was upon eught to be duly considered. Privice that the legal assistance was retained.

lincoln) had misunderstood the motive with which had put the question to him. It was generally ered by a large body of the electors of Nottingham question. the Noble Lord was connected with the party which corrupt practices had been charged; but he (Mr. Gisborne) had before received such an answer and now given by the Noble Lord, he would have to do so now. and the electors of Nottingham, with whom he was ted, to dismiss from their minds any notion that a Soble Lord was in any way a party to the practices think that he had departed from Parliamentary

In the question being again put from the chair,

Lord Howick pressed on his noders rest the pro-tiles. Member's return; but with any corrupt prac-ber any such ever existed, he need hardly say he of money without giving time for consideration, thereby is any such ever existed, he need hardly say he of money without giving time for consideration, thereby opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

Indeed, from all he learned, he following the precedent adopted in the case of Prince opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

After some further conversation it was a second prince of the control opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

After some further conversation it was a second prince opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

The motion was then agreed to. E CRAWFORD said, he had been intrusted with definition. They complained of corrupt practices hear the proposal of the Government. the late as well as at former elections by Mr. Walter, helder, and others, and the peritioners prayed the to institute a strict inquiry into the whole of

The petition (as we understood) was ordered to be

he End of Lincoln said, that he had to present a Prior from Messir Ciarks, Fyrmore, and Fladgate, in Nottingham. They complained of a consplhe, by means of which the ends of justice had been liked in the late proceedings before a committee of like and also the petition withdrawn; and they and also the petition withness in an analysis and in an inquiry into the whole of these proceedthe riew of punishing the parties engaged in Be in also of punianing the parties, that hemis and privileges of that House had been violated by

The delay. The Petition was ordered to be printed. those laws which deprived the people of one of the other. To that principle he proposed strictly to adhere to the cause why such imperfect evidence had been addressed to the House of Floriday This information might recognized rights of British subjects, namely, that of on the present occasion, and he therefore did not mean duced to the House of Lords. This information might carrying arms for their own defence, had not tended to to propose any absolute vote of annuity, but one conjustify the necessity of the Bill proposed by Mr. Tuff-

give them that passion for the possession of arms which tingent on the death of his Royal Righness the nell, and the inquiry might, therefore, suitably precede they now manifested? (Hear.)

Dake of Cambridge. In fact his proposal amounted to its introduction.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE. Sir R. PEEL moved that the message from Her Ma-

jesty on Friday last be read. Her Majesty's message was then read by the clerk at the table, as follows:-

" VICTORIA REGINA—Her Majesty thinks it right to arriest possible day after, he should propose a acquaint the House of Commons that she has given her inion to the effect that the payment of a pension consent to a marriage between her Royal Highness the independent foreign sovereign from the taxes of Princess Augusta Caroline, eldest daughter of his Royal Liked Kingdom was a waste of public money and Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highinjustice to the people of this country, and that ness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklen-

The many proofs which the from a sense of their affectionate attachment to Her Mathose who acted with him had, from a sense of their affectionate attachment to Her Mathose who acted with him had, from a sense of their Government. Passing over the arguments as to the
public duty, taken, he (Sir R. Peel) confidently felt that necessity for husbanding our stores of coal, seeing that
hope a similar excitement will never again be required. print touching the state of Ireland was to be delivered, of their readiness to enable her Majesty to make a they did cordially participate with him in wishing competent authority had estimated that the Northum-

Sir R. PEEL then rose and said—Before I move that he expectation of losing a word. The message was gracious message, it will be right to move a formal gracious message, it will be right to move a formal this kind nead open attended to. He proposed that, in not been realised; the tax had already operated distance of the event of the proposed marriage taking place (a astrously on the trade, in proof of which he clause necessary as a matter of form), the sum of adduced documentary evidence, showing that our any individual of my fellowmen is no wish or purpose to that formal reply to her Majesty's Historical to a strought of the death of his the Dutch trade was peoply lost alteration and that in throne of this country, and, so far as circumstances can form any guarantee for the happiness of an union of this nature, there is every guarantee for the happiness of this; and I cannot forbear to express every wish imuse, but they had no information at present on that every happiness may attend the illustrious princess and her consort in the union they are about to contract—(cheers). I move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, offering the thanks of this House to her Majesty's most gracious information of the intended marriage between her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline and his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and assuring her Majesty that this House will

annuity of £3,000—(hear).

The motion having been put.

by the impatience of the House.

Mackinnon withdrew his amendment.

ment from that situation—(hear, hear).

only conjecture the reason to be the relationship sub-

a thing to form alliances with the royal family. Look-

ing to the state of the country, the suffering and dis-

respect to the Duke of Cambridge, oppose the motion.

taken in supposing that his Royal Highness the Duke

of Cambridge derived emeluments from two regiments:

Mr. HUME pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of

Sir R. PREL could not now think of doing so, seeing

Lord Howick thought he ought to do so, in conform-

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the contrary, was of

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was reluctant to lose his

Col. RUSHBROOKE then moved the issue of a new

Mr. TUFNELL moved as an amendment, that leave

be given to bring in a bill for an effectual inquiry into

rejected, was totally inadequate, and argued that the

House of Commons could not now agree to the issue

of the writ, after having unanimously agreed to the

postponing the consideration of the subject.

that discussion had been raised?

writ for the borough of Sudbury.

Sudbury.

ity with former precedent.

the Committee could not entertain the proposition.

gracious message. The question having been put, Mr. HUME said, that no one could wish happiness to the illustrious Princess more than he did, but at the same time he must say that the Right Hon. Baronet seemed to have omitted what was very important. He did not object to one word that was in the proposed address, he only wished to add two or three lines with reference to what it was the duty of the House on some occasions to attend to. He thought the Right Hon. Barenet could not expect that the House should go into Committee before he had given notice of his motion to that effect. He presumed that the Right Hon. Baronet ought to state on this occasion that on a future day he would name the precise sum which he Instant to an order of the House, a copy of the should ask the house to vote by way of income for the Princess. On the 3d af May, 1797, a message came down from the Grown announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, when the House only voted the Address, and did not go into committee. He believed wars of Nottingham, in which they took notice of there were other precedents to the same effect; but, is precedings of the late election for Nottingham, whether there were precedents or not, the House was by stated, that after the election certain persons in a condition to make precedents for themselves, and is were named in the petition had eccupied them. they ought not to go into Committee immediately. He objected to a part of what had been stated by her exames and distributing money for the purpose of Majesty. (A laugh.) He wished to add to the words sing up suborned evidence against the return: they of the address two lines, which he thought it was the and that such corrupt practices were calculated, un. duty of the House to insert, and to which he presumed laugh). He was uncommonly delighted to hear that his to depend on its dissent. The state of the revenue was is exposed and punished, to bring the proceedings the Right Hon. Baronet could not have any object Royal Highness had undertaken a duty without emolution an all-important consideration; he did not defend the its election committees into contempt, and in their tion. His amendment went to pledge the House ment. In that respect he had shown a noble example, tax as abstractly good; but he was sure that if they when were a gross breach of the privileges of this to consider Her Majesty's message with refer- worthy of being followed; but he was afraid his fol- listened to the claims of the coal trade for the Ene. They prayed the House to institute an earnest ence to a due consideration of the condition of the lowers would be "few and far between"—(a laugh, and repeal of the duty, they would be bound, in reason zi strict inquiry into the allegations made by them, finances and the diminished receipt from the ordinary a cry of "The Duke of Sussex held the same office"), and equity, to entertain the claims of other insources of revenue, and to the state of many of Her He thought it must be admitted, looking to the immense terests for smilar concessions. Nine months was not if it be established by men of comprehensive minds, Majesty's subjects, and the depression of trade, and es- amount of public money which his Royal Highness the sufficient to enable them to judge of the effects of the by payed that a committee might be appointed to pecially to that suffering and destitution which had so Duke of Cambridge had received, that the exercise of imposition of the tax. He did not deny that it was object required, namely to procure an enlightened long prevailed, which her Majesty's gracious speech proper prudence and care would have enabled him to an impost on the trade, but he denied that the depresfrom the throne delivered by the Commissioners on the make ample provision for his children. His Royal sion of the trade was to be attributed to it. Lord is to all the proceedings in which they were engaged 2nd of February had so deeply deplored. He wished Highness had peculiar opportunities of doing so, having the late election; and further, they prayed for her Majesty to take these subjects into her considerable number of years been Viceroy of drawn from imperfect data; the actual annual amount Erelief, &c. He moved that the petition be printed tion; he wished it because he believed that her Ma- Hanover, when the emoluments of the office must have would be about £112 000 or £114 000. This was not a to the votes, as it was his intention to call the at. jesty would not wish that any step should be taken in been sufficient to meet his expenditure; and, if common this matter without due consideration of the circum. report spoke truly, his Royal Highness had, in consestances which had been stated from the throne in quence of the numerous appointments and emoluments to fifty millions of revenue. But there were certain p before the late Nottingham Election Committee February last—thear, hear). He wished, therefore, to he held, been enabled to amass a very large fortune. States of the public Treasury, when such an apparently could not conceive that the Right Hon. Baronet could out of the public money to the children of persons in his isher it is his intention to bring the petition under have objection to them-(cries of hear, hear). He axalted station, who had ample means of providing for

Right Hon. Barenet would consider it proper to take the principle that these poor wretched beings who reany steps in the matter without taking into considera- ceived 7s. Ss. or 10s. a week, were in duty bound, may, tion the state of the finances, which the Right Hon. were forced, to provide for their families, however nu-Baronet himself had stated were in a very unsatisfac | merous they might be? That law made the property of tion of the diminuition of our exports into France in | means afforded them would allow. tory condition. All he wished was to add to the 2d. a father, nay, of a grandfather, liable to provide for consequence of the duty; and, though there might dress that to which he could not conceive there could children and grandchildren unable to provide for thembe any objection—(cries of hear, hear). When that mo- selves, if they became chargeable on the public. tion was disposed of, he should propose that the Right Why not apply the same same just rule in cases like the Extl of LINCOLN—Sir, I am aware that I should state in the House, and before that now before the House? There was one very general depression of trade. The picture drawn by the Society I have been speaking of will have to pay going into committee, what sum he meant to propose remarkable circumstance connected with the pre-Mr. WILLIAMS was not surprised at the manifesta- sent case,—a Duke or Prince of Mecklenburgh, Edited by the Hon. Member—(cheers)—and declined tion of feeling on the other side of the House. He did as he was called, some relation of the Prince haver a question that must be considered extraer not doubt the readiness of Hon. Gentlemen opposite to who was about to marry Princess Augusta of Cambridge Eryand musual—(cheers). Sir, I am not only not vote away the public money without, as he believed, —he presumed either his father or grandfather, had any knowledge of the state of the country, or the been in the receipt of £2,000 a year out of the public th I have taken in any election, not only at Not- ability of the people to pay the taxes. (Hear, hear) money of this country ever since 1798. That family, Thum, but in any one in which I have been concerned. He rose, therefore, to second the motion of the Hon. therefore, had already received sums which, with the Hon. Gentleman is inclined to go through a series. Member for Montrose, and if Hon. Members would interest, amounted to £300,000 out of the hard-earned listen he would give them some information to which monies of this country. Was it not enough, then, that they ought to attend. Within nine years they had the father should be a pensioner, without placing the in and impartial answer to every question I pro- added by their votes £42,000,000 sterling to the per- son on the pension list too? The amount of public had to him, as far as I am concerned, I am per- manent debt of the country. Within three years they money now allowed to German princes and princesses, prepared to go through the ordeal—floud had added by their votes £8,000,000 sterling to the who had formed alliances with the royal family, was The Hon Gentleman has given notice of his taxation of the country. He would like to know whi- £200,000 a year. Surely, in all conscience, that was nation to move for a committee; if that is granted ther they were going to drive the country? If they enough, without the addition new called for. On what Hon. Baronet had offered no explanation, and he could

Upon the question and amendment, Sir R. PEEL said,—I hope the two Hon. Gentlemen sisting between Princess Augusta of Cambridge and her is him that I will give as full answers to every will allow the House to go into committee to enable Majesty. If that were the ground, and he could imaput to me as I did before the committee me to state what is the proposal I have to make. I gine no other, they must, in consistency, provide for all the tax. have acted not only in conformity with strict precedent, relations of equal nearness to her Majesty. They Sir, I am fully sensible that my duty but in correspondence with those rules which are dic. would then have a long list of them. There were some lead me to leave the question as it stands, tated by common sense and reason, without reference to even nearer in blood to her Majesty, and was the prinmy refusal to answer the Hon. Gentle- precedent. (Hear, hear.) The proposal I have now to ciple to be laid down that all these should be provided might leave an erroneous impression on the make commits no one to approve of what I may state for? There would then be no end to the taxation of of Hon Members, I trust the House will excuse in committee. (Hear, hear.) The proposal is only an the country for the maintenance of those German le departing from what I feel is my duty, and assurance to her Majesty that we thank her for her princes and princesses who found it so very profitable its me to answer the question which has been put most gracious communication, and consent to the consi-Hear, hear.) Sir, I will state at once that the deration of the message—nothing more—it is not the Traive electors of Nottingham did call upon me adoption of the message. (Hear, hear.) Now, surely, advice after the termination of the last election in Committee of the whole House there will be a much is since I entered upon public life, they have done better opportunity of my explaining to the house what The honour to place great re innce upon my opinion, is the nature of my proposal; and though I cannot have frequently been guided by my advice. After accede to the Hon. Gentleman's wish that I should the election they solicited my advice, and having state it now, yet I cannot help confidently hoping that ented to me that the election had been obtained the proposal I have to make will be one that will show miswful means, I did advise them to present a that the Government have not disregarded the various surrendered the hereditary revenues of the Crown, the which followed. But the trade was reviving, as was in against the Hon. Gentleman's return, and to considerations that, in the present state of the country,

Mr. AGLIONBY felt much in favour of the proposition of his Hon. Friend the Member for Montrose, and required. The Hon. Member for Coventry was mis-E GISBORNE said, that the Noble Lord (the Earl at a fitting period he should support it; but he would suggest that that was not the proper time for it-thear, hear). The hest time would be in the next stage of the

Mr. HUNE-I cannot do that. Mr. AGLIONBY-If that were so, then he should vote with his Hon. Friend, though he felt unwilling Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked whether the Right Hon. Baronet intended to take the vete that evening? Sir R. PERL-I hope the proposal I have to make Sir K. PEEL—1 nope the proposal 1 may we make the proposal 1 may be make to opinion that as discussion had begun, it ought to must be remembered that there must be a bill to go on.

is and it was in that conviction he had advised the Sir R. PREL was not disposed to resist postponement, Who consulted him to petition against the late if it were the general feeling of the House; but still needay. thought that his statement, if suffered to be made, would

prove satisfactory. Lord J. RUSSELI considered that it would be more Prince aigned by 2,000 inhabitants of the borough respectful to the Crown to go into committee, in order to Mr. HUME said he should not withdraw his amendment. He wished her Majesty to know the truth, as before the House of Lords, on the bill which had been

far, at any rate, as he was concerned. The House then divided-For the motion ... For Mr. Hume's amendment ... 52 Majority ... ... 224

Mr. HUMB called on Sir Robert Peel to make his statement before going into committee; but after a few words from Sir Robert Peel, he withdrew his opposition.

The House then went into committee, and Sir R. PEEL rose and said, he would now state to the committee the precise nature of the proposal he was authorised to submit to them. In the first place, he tify a suspicion of collusion on the part of those who the human race are afflicted are the result of a dismight state that he did not mean to call on the comhad its management. The House would scarcely do
mittee to affirm any proposition that would effect an
its duty, without appointing a committee, in order to his giving false evidence before one of its committees, in the property with other witnesses in order to him the Noble Lord) made many either allegations which they said they were ready to prove, and they be the notice of money—(hear.) The general rule with the rejection for princesses, whether the regard to the provision for princesses, whether the relations of the people. In inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an intend to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition that would enect an inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to affirm any proposition to the burden and acted upon, the affirm any proposition for her Royal Highness the Principal and the rejection of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.

A Fool.—A drunken shoemaker at Skerton made a firm resolution on Monday night last to drown monday night last to drown monday night last to drown most satisfactory and harmonious results have been understood and acted upon, the rejection of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.

Mr. TUFFRELL withdrew his anendment in order to a firm resolution on Monday night last to drown most satisfactory and harmonious results have been understood and acted upon, th the Boyal house, he found to have been, that the dence affected the entire constituency of Sudbury, de- temporal affairs were not properly arranged, and deparents of such princesses had undertaken the provi- clared his intention of dividing on his motion. Mr. Blewill gave notice, that on the next stage of the sion for them during their lifetime, either out of the In the meanting of the world move the appointment of civil list in the one case, or out of the Parliament in the meanting I must revert at length to some points of our compiler. sometiment of civil list in the one case, or out of which provided in the provided as special as sp

to enter into all the cases in which provisions of this failing there through some cause or other. A more sakind had been voted for princesses of the blood Royal tisfactory system should be adopted. -it would be sufficient for him to refer to one or two Mr. THESIGER advised Colonel Rushbrooke to with-

instances, in order to guide the House in coming to a draw his motion, which was done, and Mr. Wynn's decision in the present case. The principle to which motion for a committee was agreed to. he had referred was adopted in the year 1778, when Mr. TUPNELL then moved that the issue of the writ his Majesty George III. was enabled to allot £30,000 for Sudbury be suspended for a month, which was also a-year, as provision for five princesses; and it was agreed to.

again recognised in the case of her Royal Highness the On the motion for going into a committee of Ways Princess Sophia of Glocester, on whose behalf a pro- and Means, in order to grant the annual sugar duties, vision was made, which was to take effect on the death | Lord Howick (after the presentation of some petiof her father. It was in strict accordance with the tions on the subject) moved, as an amendment, for a practice adopted on the latter occasion, and with the committee of the whole House, on so much of the act serviceable; but my remark only went to shew the principle that regulated the other case he had referred 5 and 6 Vic. c. 47, as relates to the imposition of a objection to compelling a leader to debate, discuss, and to, that he should now propose the vote for her Royal duty on the exportation of coals. He avowed that Highness the Princess Augusta; and, notwithstanding his object was to obtain the repeal of the duty imposed lutely necessary. The many proofs which the House of Commons has the course which the Hon. Member for Montrose and last year as a portion of the financial measures of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The amount he pro- years, and that of Wales for two thousand, he addressed posed for her Royal Highness was one which he hoped himself to the considerations which had been adduced would satisfy the House that every consideration that by Sir Robert Peel as vindicating the imposition of the ought to be borne in mind in making arrangements of duty. The anticipations of the Prime Minister had

this kind had been attended to. He proposed that, in not been realised; the tax had already operated dis-Highness, to be paid in the event of the death of his the Dutch trade was nearly lost altogether, and that in and so ignorant of what contributes to our own happiam sure that the House feels obliged to her Majesty Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—(hear, hear). the short space of nine or ten months. We were ness; whilst we are surrounded by circumstances which for her gracious communication, and will be glad to He did not desire to draw any contrast between this only beginning to feel the results of this pernicious compel us to seek our own individual interests at the hear that a princess, of that illustrious house of which proposal and that which had been made on a former duty. In Spain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other her Majesty is the head, is about to ally herself in mar- occasion; but at the same time he might observe that continental countries, capital was now investing in the those whose minds cannot be expanded to anything risgs with a prince whose high character and amiable it would be found to be less. He hoped the House expensive operations necessary for the production of personal conduct have endeared him to every one who would bear in mind that no money was immediately coal, and when once fairly invested it could not and pain to others, and be ourselves pained by their conduct has had the honour of being acquainted with him. He to be voted, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cam- would not be withdrawn, and thus a class of compeis already connected by more than one tie with the bridge would still provide for the princess during his titors was raising up against us, depriving us of a life, and that it was only in the event of his death that trade which it was vain to expect that we could regain that the means for human happiness abundantly exist the public would become chargeable with the proposed by retracing our steps. The example of the sulphur trade was a signal warning. The Neapolitan Government fancied—as did all the world—that it had a com-Mr. Mackinnon proposed an amendment, that the plete monopoly of the sulphur trade, and it imposed a

annuity should be reduced to £2,000, to be granted from heavy duty on the exportation of sulphur to this the day of the marriage. He entered into some calcu- country. But the ingenuity of our chemists had lations to prove the superiority of his proposition to discovered the means of manufacturing sulphur in that of the Government, but he was greatly interrupted this country, which maintained its ground against the Sicilian sulphur, though the Neapolitan Govern- human being, to whatever class, sect, sex, party, or Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the amendment, though ment had retraced its steps. The effect of the coal ostensibly a reduction, was really a proposition for an duty was apparent, not only in the stagnation of the increased grant, inasmuch as it was to take effect from trade, but in the condition of the working population, Strenz, and assuring her hispans, and assuri interest was also suffering, for freights were now lower After some discussion on the point of form, Mr. than they had ever been; wherever the trade was retained, the tax was paid, not by the foreigner, but by than by making sacrifices of any kind longer ne-Mr. WILLIAMS wished that the Right Hon. Baronet, the British shipowner. It operated disastrously on instead of referring to precedents established in this British industry in other ways; the Transatiantic country, had followed the practice adopted in the case Steam Company, which used to have a depot of British of those numerous German princes and princesses who coal at New York, was compelled, since the imposition

had from time to time formed alliances with the Royal of the duty, to let the Great Western steam-ship per-Family. He would have found very little difficulty in form out with American coal. Sir R. Peel defended the discovering that no member of the Royal Family in tax on revenue grounds alone, and he had calculated on this country had ever, in forming alliances with those receiving from it £140,000 annually. But the actual German princes or princesses, received one farthing of produce had been only £100,000, and as the old duties fortune. He should like to know what pretence there had produced £12 000, the amount received was only was in the present state of the country for adopting £88,000, which had still further to be diminished by a different rule in favour of German princes or prin- the expense of collection, as well as the indirect dimicesses seeking alliances with the Royal Family from nution of revenue caused by the tax itself. In fact, that which was pursued towards the Reyal Family were a balance struck, it would be found that the

itself? The Duke of Cambridge had ample allowances Treasury was rather a loser than a gainer by the tax. of the public money to enable him to provide for his The budget of Sir Robert Peel had proved a more signal own children. His Royal Highness was now in the re- failure than any; the least of its evil results had been ceipt of £27,000 of the public money per annum. He its disastrous operation on various departments of was colonel of two regiments, each having two batta- British industry.

> it. The tax had unquestionably not been proposed Howick's estimate of the produce of the tax was of man. large sum, when considered with reference to the fact, Returns showed that there was an actual small increase in the amount of exportation—an increase trade was much exaggerated; the duty had fallen on which I am to speak. mainly on a class of middle-men, intermediate between

elapsed for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the adapted to all existing circumstances. Mr. Hedgson Hinde was glad that Mr. Gladstone had abandoned the high ground on which the tax had been originally defended. The depression in the coal trade was unquestionably not to be traced to the duty; but it could not be denied that it had produced much mischief. In fact, no answer had been given to the case made out by Lord Howick against

Lord H. VANE said that in France there were no less than sixty-one coal mines open, though not worked. The effect of the tax would be, that English capitalists would go over to work them. It was not wise policy in this country to maintain anything whose tendency was to check native industry, and stimulate

Mr. Bell did not consider the motion of Lord Howick to be well timed, but as it has been brought forward he would support it. Sir GEORGE CLERK pointed out, that in the four

tress which so extensively prevailed, the grievous complaints they had heard of oppressive taxation, and months which elapsed between the time when Sir. looking especially to the state of the revenue, he must Robert Peel made his financial statement, on the 11th on public grounds—on principle, and without any disof March, of last year, and the final passing of the Custom Acts, there had been an extraordinary activity. Sir H. DOUGLAS contended that after the grandfather of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta had in the coal trade, which accounted for the depression shown by returns, though the trade of Sunderland was immense patrimony which the Kings of England foraffected by local causes, not connected with the impomerly held, a great moral and political obligation sition of the duty. rested upon the House to make the provision now

Mr. LABOUCHERE felt himself perfectly justified in supporting Lord Howick's motion, after the evidence they had of the utter failure of Sir Robert Peel's his Royal Highness derived none whatever from the anticipations, whether it were the distress caused by the coal duty, or the moral mischief produced by the

Sir R. PREL, however, yielded, on condition of the as an evidence of the effect of the duty. But the tion as the members of the society, or other in continuation of my last two letters; but thought,— LINCOLN repeated, that he had advised seeing you are so wedded to the above principle,—that the society had consulted him to petition against Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the prosumption that there will be a marriage—(near, near.) John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give why with his motion on the Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the pro- John Russell would give which has a second give a second give which has a second give a second give which has a would support the Government in resisting the powerful pany to each other. I know it may be urged that the consequence; seeing, too, that it is more than probable combination which sought to repeal the duty, and superior minds will naturally attract and draw up the that a National Delegate Meeting will shortly be con-After some further conversation it was settled thereby to inflict a blow on public credit. Every inferior, and to some extent this is correct; but I have vened by common consent, when I hope this subject that the discussion should be adjourned until Wedduty on wool, would be ready to urgo arguments that the warmest and most devoted feelings and actions an efficient plan embracing all our wants. similar to those by which the repeal of the coal duty for the benefit of others, are often, and even generally, was solicited.

bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the support. On a division there appeared borough of Sudbury. He contended that the inquiry For Lord Howick's motion ... 124 ... ... 187 Against it Majority

disfranchisement of the borough. He proposed, by FROM THIRTY to five and thirty thousand workmen this bill, to empower two commissioners of inquiry to go down to Sudbury, in order thoroughly to investigate are now employed in the re-building of the city of into the nature of the inveterate corruption of the Hamburgh. borough; and affirmed that the motive which actuated A FUGITIVE SLAVE undergoing an examination at

him was solely a desire to uphold the character and Northampton, Connecticut, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, Sar, he's a member of dignity of the House, affected as it was by such practices as had been so amply proved to exist in Congress." PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. - It is a fact Mr. WYNN commented on the failure of the case beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which before the House of Lords, which would seem to jus-

liberately walked out of the watery grave to bequeath Sir R. PEEL felt, that after the all but unanimous; his old coat to a brother cobbler, when his triends HARMONY HALL. LETTER XIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—Before proceeding to the subject of my letter for this week, I must make one or two comments on that of Gracchus, which appears in this day's Star. Your correspondent appears to attach more importance than I do to who may be the persons to first lead such a movement as I desire to see in action. I rely on the principles I have laid down; on the ease with which their practicability may be demonstrated whenever unity is obtained; and on the universal happiness to be gained by their adoption; as the weapons that shall overpower all opposition and lead men forward to

undertake and accomplish the task that I propose.

With regard to Mr. O'Connell or any other leader giving an explanation of his conduct. I believe that explain at a period when prompt action may be abso-

believe to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be produced. If the objects to be gained nad open to be beneficial to all; the means of obtaining them made clear and distinct; and the movement carried forward in entire unity, under sound practical leaders, these objects could have been readily obtained, and a much higher position might ere this have

towards us. But I seek another and a far different around us, and that all may be provided for as readily as true desires can be created without an injury

being committed to any.
Gracchus says that numbers hazarded their liberties and may-be their lives in the struggle, and have been sacrificed as scapegoats; and be claims this as an evidence of a proud position in the political world. It is from such a position that I desire to remove every country he may belong. I hope we shall never be afraid of the loss of liberty, life, or anything else, however dearly prized, except truth and justice; but I do also hope that the minds of all will become so far enlightened, that they will see an easier and a better mode of accomplishing what all must of necessity desire,

With regard to the theory laid down by Robespiere as being in accordance with the demogratic principle, namely, that the rights of every man are bound by the rights of others, and if we pass our own boundary we invade the rights of others; it is quite inapplicable to the universal and eternal truths on which alone I propose that we should form this association. The rights, the interests, the duties of man, are all universal, and it is only in proportion as we can embrace this idea that we shall be enabled to progress to that higher and better destiny, which I believe is now ready for us, as soon as we can be sufficiently united to re-

I have, in my former letters, given an outline of a moving the present distress, which every where exists, and introducing such changes as shall secure to all ranks Mr. WILLIAMS—That was perfectly marvellous—(a with the assent of the coal trade; its repeal ought not President and his Council, and of the kind of manifesto ceeding, and the views I entertain of the most practical mode by which this unity can be secured, and I have also at some length given the details of an organization simple of construction, and easy to be worked, which will. I think, be sufficiently powerful for the great public opinion that shall combine and direct all the energies we possess to promote the universal happiness

> that in this country we have to raise from forty-eight will require to be taken, which after this lengthy digression I will now proceed to do.

In my letter No. 8, I stated that the Central Presipropose these words in addition to the address, and he On what ground then could they justify any allowance small sum could not be conveniently parted with dent and his Council should, if possible, be immediately located on the land, and call to their assistance the best minds that they can procure to carry on the agricould not conceive it. He could not think that the them; when in the New Poor Law, they had laid down which would have been larger, but for the unnatural cultural and gardening operations in the most superior stimulus of two years ago, which was followed by a manner that the present knowledge acquired in these corresponding langour during last year. The testimony sciences will admit, and that they should employ on the of the English Consulat Brest was against the allega- land the greatest quantity of manual labour that the

These remarks form part of a subject which now possibly be a dimunition of the exports to Holland—a very much engages the public mind, namely, that of the fact still in uncertainty—even that dimunition, if it occupation of the land; and, as it is one on which I did exist, could be traced to other causes, such as the have had some practical experience, and one to which Lord Howick of the effects of the duty on our home great attention, I shall place it as the next practical step

In the occupation of land, as in every other proceedthe coal-owner and the foreigner; and though he was | ing, entered into by a society based on the three great | far from wishing that the profits of these middle-men truths which I have placed before your readers in should be diminished, still their case was very different former letters, entire unity of purpose and action should from that of a general state of distress in the coal be observed. However large or small the business trade. Nor was the pressure on the shipping interest may be which the society undertakes, it must be one to be attributed to this tax, inasmuch as the general de- and entire, and under the chief superintendance of one pression of trade was a main cause of it. On the whole directing mind. This principle does not prevent, or he did not think that a case had been made out for the interfere with, a variety of modes of occupation; but, gates that will embrace all the desired objects. In the interposition of the House, or that a sufficient time had on the contrary, will allow of these being suited or

> My opinion, as before stated, is, that in the first place every effort should be made to locate on the land the Central President and his Council, assisted by the best minds with which he can be associated; and that all the parties so placed should every day do something towards the procuring of their own food. After these are provided for in such a manner as to give them ease and calmness of mind, and a due appreciation of the great business they will have to perform, and the necessary expences attendant on the missionary and other exertions connected with the diffusion of the principles and objects of the society are liquidated, I should propose that all the money raised by the contributions of the members, both centrally and throughout the branches and classes, should be appropriated in the next place to the purchase of freehold lands, in the names of the trustees of the society. These lands should be selected in the best localities, and with the greatest natural advantages that can be secured. They should, as far as possible, be contiguous to each other, and the better the soil is at present, the more advantageously may they be brought into immediate high cultivation and profit. Much has been said about waste and inferior lands, but it will be found that under sound arrangements and wise direction, it will be most economical in the first instance to select the best lands that can be obtained, and to cultivate, however small the quantity, to the highest point of

always distinctly keep in view Mr. Owen's largest combined arrangements, as laid down in a work published by the Home Colonization Society; entitled "A Devespirit duty in Ireland. He recapitulated some of the lopement of the Principles and Plans on which to form would endeavour to carry them out to their fullest Sir ROBERT PEEL reminded the House of the extent. But in the meantime I shall not neglect the financial condition of the country, which was still in a simplest form of occupation, namely, the Allotment Sysstate of deficiency, in spite of the Income Tax. Our tem. I would proceed from this to other and higher diminished exports to the United States were adduced orders of occupation and association, in proporother interest, as the advocates of the repeal of the seen and known by the strongest personal experience will occupy their attention, and that they will produce misconstrued in such conduct; and rendered dangerous to Mr. LIDDELL, though feeling that Lord Howick's the individuals who pessess them, and such persons} motion was ill-timed, would nevertheless give it his suffer to an extent not to be calculated on by those who are differently organised. I shall have again more than once to revert to the

subject of the Land, and to speak more in detail, but I would here again urge more especially, as it involves the whole of existence to all who associate; whatever may be the extent of the combination let no parties ever think of commencing except on a basis of unity, with the strongest power placed in the hands of the governor, and that governor in some manner selected by themsolves. All external interference with the internal regulations, whether by an individual, a society, a loves and admires the King of Hanover. monied proprietory, or any other body of persons, who are not equally advanced in associated arrangements, is false in principle, and cannot fail to lead to disastrons results in practice.

The highest combination, or association, under the name of united interests ever yet formed, is that of the establishment from which this letter is written, and nothing could more powerfully demonstrate the truth of the principles of the formation of character, than the

of the Preliminary Charter, and shew their relative importance when compared with other objects of agitation, which now engage the public mind. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, Hants, June 10, 1843.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. ITS PRACTICABILITY, ITS FOUNDATION, ITS PRIN CIPLE, " THE RIGHTS OF MAN."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHERS IN HOPE, - Again, the political horison sheweth signs of approaching day; the bright rays of the sun of liberty illuminating the borders of our dormant scene, proclaims "the night is far spent, the day is at hand." The new crisis is gradually though certainly approaching; the delegates of North and South Lancashire have issued their manifestoes; Wales is answering the call. Those signs, like the tints of early dawn, note surely that the bright refulgence of noon will come. We shall awake with renewed vigour to the labour of love and hope, with the increased strength that a day of rest is wont to give to the mind and body, with the increased confidence in each other that years of companionship in toils and troubles is wont to bring, with the undying energy that years of active zeal in a righteous cause is wont to effect; and 'neath the influence of these holy feelings, by our united moral strength, who can say but we shall be invincible?

The Congress of the Rational Society have addressed us, through last week's Star; allow me to draw your attention to that address. Let me induce you to read it again and again; it is full of good truth respecting the present state of things, and contains good advice upon the remedy of the evils under which we labour, and however so much some of you may differ with the doctrines of Socialism, I trust we shall none of us be so foolishly stubborn as to reject good advice, and truths, come from whatever quarter they may, though it were from an "infernal den," as some of their halls have been named by the professedly pious. I particularly wish to draw, the attention of the South and North Lancashire delegates, at their next meeting, to that address, especially the two last paragraphs, with a view to their devising some plan whereby we could start a society, in connection with our Charter association, for the purpose of relieving, to some degree, the poverty of our fellows, and drawing from the labour-market some of the surplus hands, giving beneficial employment to that surplus; in a word, seizing the wealth that is within our united exertions, by bringing together the idle labour and stagnant materials for the benefit The practibility of such a society is the first purpose

of my present letter. An outline of a plan suitable to

such a society hath already been drawn up by delegates of the people, that is, the plan of the National Charter Association. That plan only requires a few alterations to render it perfect. It was not to be expected that any plan could be sent forth from any body of men perfect. It may be based upon a true principle; but it would require to be tried in order to prove whether it had faults or not. On the discovery of those faults, they should immediately be remedied. One fault in our present plan appears to be, that the people have not sufficient knowledge of the candidates for the executive offices. To obviate this, I propose that every candidate shall have testimonials from the locality in which he resides or has been a member, stating how long he has been a member, what offices he has filled. and his general qualifications for office, published in the new society which I propose should be formed for re- localities is, that the members do not pay suffi-Star, with his nomination, Another fault in the cient attention to the manner in which their officers perform the duties assigned them, nor and classes a higher and better state of existence than to their general behaviour to the members, and was colonel of two regiments, each naving two patts.

British industry.

and classes a higher and better state of case and classes a higher and better state of their general behaviour to the members may intend the parks.

The parks of are often very backward in using their common discernattention. I have spoken of the election of the Central ment in electing their local officers. These things they must remedy before all will go on well; in this they do or Charter they should put forth. I have, at some not do their duty. The members are the best judges of length, explained my reasons for desiring a unity of proand must use that judgment in common justice to the association. The plan of conducting a national association by a general council and executive committee with its numerous secretaries, treasurers, &c. is a good conception. It forms a cord to bind all the members and officers together; and has an influence on every member. (more or less) whereby he feels himself part of a great whole, and as the plan continues it will beget a stronger influence, whereby the individual will feel he has thousands of brother members who have a claim upon his I stated, at the conclusion of my last letter, that I actions; that these expect he will do his duty. That should in this, point out further practical steps that the plan requires many additions and alterations I feel confident, but the groundwork of the plan I would not have altered.

In commencing our new campaign, I would recommend that a delegate meeting be convened from all the localities that can make it convenient to send, whose business it shall be to revise and amend the present plans of organisation, consider the plan or plans for a national benefit society, and adopt or draw up one suitable to the present depressed and varied circumstances of the people, having for its objects the relieving of their present wants, either by giving them employment for the society, or a weekly stipend in accordance with their subscriptions; the ultimate locating them on the land, or in the societies, workshops, and warehouses; the defence of all members who shall be arrested for performing any services that the society exacts, or has deputed them to, and to engraft the same into the National Charter organisation

as part and parcel thereof. Let me induce you, by the poverty that surrounds us, in which we shall surely be all overwhelmed, unless by such a society we provide against its future rapid fearful strides, the present and future prospects of desolation. Let me beg of you to turn your attention to this subject. I am assured that Mr. Hill is prepared in a short time to submit a plan to you or your delemean time, brothers, bestir yourselves; consider and discuss this at all your meetings, until you have decided upon giving your delegates instructions to act thereon, and to the best of their abilities frame such a plan that will meet our numerous wants. We possess in our body all the requisites to such a society. We have plenty of tried, honest, energetic, talented, businesslike men in our localities; we have, as the Socialist's address sets forth, that power which calls wealth into existence in abundance, viz., labour and knowledge. There is an abundance of raw material waiting for the labourers magic arm to coin it into wealth. Let us unite our pence to purchase it—let us no longer stay like gaping idiots or paralized mortals, gazing on this unholy, unjust, unnatural divorce of labour and land, or its springing, ripening, and ripe comforts. If we possess already associated such abundant means to acquire a sufficiency of food and raiment, wherefore should we longer remain in this slough of poverty; if we possess in our association, the requisites for such a benefit society that I have named, wherefore should we suffer it any longer to lay dormant; and if such a society is so much needed in our present distressed condition, what will the world think of us if we do not attempt to establish it? Other countries will say of us, aye, even the upper classes of our own will excuse their want of feeling with the stinging accusation of "they might have bettered their condition, but would not."

Come, brothers, let us prevent their having even the shadow of a pretext for such a taunt; let us by forming such a happy combination of all our powers, avail ourselves of all the advantages within the reach of such With regard to the mode of occupation-I would a union, and thereby maintain our character for intelligence, industry, and ingenuity.

In conclusion, brothers, let me ask of you to read my letters on the subject of this National Benefit Society through once more, and calmly consider whether I facts adduced against the coal duty, the operation of self-supporting Home Colonies," and as rapidly as the have not established the necessity for such a society, which he contended was pernicious, and not worth minds of those who associate could be brought to see or and its practicability: and if you think I have done maintaining for the sake of the small revenue which it comprehend the advantages of such a combination, I this, the rest is for you to do, by instructing your delegates to the next National Delegate Meeting to frame the plan, and then work like men to carry it out. I have herein shown how it should be carried for-

ward on the democratic principle. I should have proceeded further with that argument

I remain,
Yours in Truth, GRACCHUS. هم خار د فاحد و د و د و موجه من منازم د ریوم در و مردور م

AT A MATCH which took place on the Thames on Thursday, between five yachts, three of which were iron, was shewn the superiority of iron vessels over wooden ones for speed. The three iron boats made the distance in shorter time than ever was known before, and beat all their wooden competitors.

No Accounting for Taste -A morning paper assures us that everybody, high and low, at Kew,

THE BERWYN range of hills, in Montgomeryshire. were on Wednesday morning last, the 7th of June.

LAST WEEK, two vessels sailed from Greenock to Quebec and Montreal, taking with them no less than 590 passengers, principally agriculturists, and very respectable in their appearance.

THE ACT for the abolition of slavery in India passed the Supreme Council on the 7th of April, and became law. Henceforth, there is no slavery in

India, save that which is perfectly voluntary. tors plunged into the river Lune, but, not being out comprehend them, have had a foretaste of an order of St. Petersburgh, May 16.—Yesterday was our Colonel RUSHBROOKE, not considering that the evi- of his depth, he suddenly bethought himself that his existence, higher and more noble than men can generally Longchamps, but all ice and snow. All vegetation is dead, and the thermometer on the freezing point There have, however, been errors made here as in even at noon. The oldest inhabitants do not reall other new undertakings, and in some of my future member a similar season; and more astonishing

Lexpox.-An Elecution and Dramatic class for mutual instruction upon the above subjects, is held every Thursday evening, at the City of Lendon Political and Scientific Institution. Pesons desirons of joining are invited to attend.

of London Political and Scientific Institution, will be held on Monday evening, to elect a general secretary; and receive the report of the anditors. CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC IN-SHITTION. - Professor Wale will lecture here on Suneay evening. Subject-The past, present, and

Mr. MANIZ will deliver the third of a course of lectures on the French Revolution, on Sunday morning at the same place.

A PUBLIC MEETING on the Repeal of the Union will be keld on Sunday evening, at the Star, Golden-

STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE, -A public meeting will be held on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven, to take into consideration the necessity for the Repeal of the Union. Messrs. Bolwell, Wheeler, and several of the sons of

Erin, will address the meeting. requested, as business of great importance will be Ireland; two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity brought before them. All letters for the Association College, Dublin; and one for each of the 31 most conmust be directed to Wm. Emmett, No. 5, Portland- siderable cities, towns and boroughs; viz. Waterford,

Krighter—The monthly delegate meeting of this gates is requested. Mr. D. Ross, from Manchester, Cashel, Dungannon, Portarlington, Enniskillen. 40 will be present as the meeting.

HOLMFIRTH.-Mr. Shaw, from Huddersfield, will the afternoon.

Mr. David Ross, from Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Room, Holmarth, on the United Kingdom. Monday and Tuesday evening. Subjects-Elocu-

eight o'clock. Mr. JGHN PEPPER will preach at Silston next Sunday night at six o'cleck.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Kirkby Folley. Pepper of Silston Grange, Harrison, of Calverton, and others will address the meeting.

OLDHAM-On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening, by a friend. Also on Monday, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. M'Cabe will deliver his second lecture on repeal and the history of Ireland.

Haufax-Mr. Snowen will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening. six o'cleck in the evening.

Recuproy-The General Council are particularly requesica to meet the sub-Secretary on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, at their late meeting place, to take into consideration the best means of re-organising the locality and other important

LEICESTER-Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the Pasture next Sunday morning, at half-past ten Market-place. The subject in the merning-lie land; the Repeal of the Union; and the prospects of

lectures here on Sanday next.

in the morning, at ten; and at six o'clock in the

THE COMMITTEE for Mr. West's defence being desirous to balance the accompts connected with Mr. West's trial, beg to request that all persons holding monies or collecting books, will ferward the same to Mrs. Parry, newsagent, Cheapside, on or before Sunday, 25th instant.

Macclespield-The Chartists of this town intend holding a tes party in their Roem, Stanley-street, 1st January, 1821, certain manufactured articles, viz wynds of Edinburgh and Glasgow, has not been struck wealth, and liberty, and equality," arrived at the New on Thursday next. Tes to be on the table at five o'clock. A ball will take place on Friday (the night; following) in the same room, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening. Tickets for the ica party one shilling each, may be had of John Warren, either country, subject to internal duty, or to duty on, worn, and sickly artican of the Cowgate, and then remarking, that it was the first time he had sailed with Crompton-road; and of Mr. Stubbs, news-sache, the materials of which they are composed, are made boast, if you will, of the virtues of mere ontmeal, such a cargo, for he verily believed he had thirty tons

South Shields. - Mr. Beesley will lecture at Walker on Sunday moning, at ten o'clock, and proceed from South Shields at half-past tweive, by steam-boat to Blyth, where he will address the people in the afternoon. Tickets there and back,

Mr. Bresley will lecture in Newcastle on Monday evening; South Shields, Tuesday evening; Sunderland, Wednesday evening; Bishop Auckland

and neighbourhood, on Thursday, Friday, and THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the delegates of Northe 25th inst., in the Chartist Room, opposite Robson's lane, High-street, Sunderland. To commence at one o'clock. The several localities are earnestly

requested to send delegates, as business of the greatest importance has to come before the meeting. SHEFFIELD. - FIG TREE-LANE. - The Northern Star and Nation will be read as usual on Sunday evening, commencing at six o'clock. A public dis-

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Fig Tree- sels, &c. lane Room, on Monday evening. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

from Manchester will address the meeting, THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held in the Social Institution, Padiham, on

new plan of organization; third, a district lecturer. years after the Union the contribution of Great Bri- discipline, and enduring the misery of an injured con-BIRMINGHAM MOSTHLY CONFERENCE.—In course quence of the Repeal meeting on Monday night last, this conference was again prevented, bat it was

positively be held on Monday evening, June 19, at the Royal Oak, Great Charles'-street, when the attendance of every Chartist is requested. Rechdale-On Sunday, June 25th, a Camp Meeting will be held on Bagslate Common, near

Rochdale are expected to attend. On SUNDAY, the 25 h inst., the North Lancashire Delegate Direting will take place at the Socialist's debt, and the proportion of her expenditure, the reve- for his fellow-man, who, whatever may be his crime, Room, Padmam, when delegates from all localities one of Ireland was, by the same article, constituted a is still his "neighbour," uphold the oatmeal torture?

meeting to begin at twelve o'clock at roon.

## THE MAIL-COACH CONTRACT. (From the Evening Post of Saturday.)

of the Post office authorities, respecting the all future loans should be considered as a joint debt to under the above heading of some proceedings which coaches applied by the Scotch contractor, for the be discharged by each country in their respective pro-Irish ear bishment. This inquiry was made by portions unless particular provisions were made in any night; but in consequence of the extreme secrecy mainmanufacturers of the highest professional capacity, puricular year - That if at any future day the sepa- tained by all parties concerned, we were enabled to give and by men whose charteser is a guarantee for their rate debt of each country should have been iquidated, only such particulars as were derived from sources honomrable and efficient discharge of the duty. Their or if the values of their respective debts should be in totally independent of the court; but although some of report goes into minute details; but the following the same proportions as the contributions (viz. as those statements might have been slightly overstated, letter embodies their opinions :-

Dublin 29th May, 1843. Sir-We beg leave, as desired, to enclose our reports of the mail coaches examined by us in Dorset street, and cannot close term without expressing our opinion that the manufacture of the coaches, with very few exceptions, is of the roughest and most unworkmanlike cia. We are also of opinion that the bodies and or a parts, after some work. will give further and der ded evidence of inferior materials and workmans? 3. As a whole, we are of opinion that these coec'rs are not what any respectable compelent coach bu 'ter would turn out as wellconstructed mail couches, f built to order. The value of the coaches in question is, in our opinion, at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. 1-55 than that of well-built coaches.

# We are, sir, Your obedient servants, Thomas Herron. S Dawson JOHN S. DAWSON.

To George Stowe, Esq., General Post-office. Here, upon evidence which no man can question, is the result of the change in the contract from Irish safest coaches, such articles as those described by

the present arrangement to continue?

IRISH ACT OF UNION.

To many of our readers it may be interesting to learn what are the real provisions of the Act of by Commissioners of the Treasury. A Vice-Treasurer tween one and two o'clock. Union between this Country and Ireland. The fol- for Ireland is to be appointed for the issue of money out | The only official persons present at 'the examination, lowing is the substance of the Eight Articles of of the Irish Exchequer; and regulations are made for we understand, were the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, tantine and others, the following resolutions were Union as ratified by the 39-40 George III., c. 67 of tenant of Ireland, and the issues out of the Treasury of The prisoner, who is a person of very gentlem A PUBLIC MEETING of the shareholders of the City the British Acts, and 40 George III. c. 38 of the Great Britain, from the growing produce of the conso-Irish Act :-

"ART. L That the Kingdom of Great Britain and National Debt are declared Commissioners for reducing Ireland shall, after 1st January, 1801, and for ever, be the debt of the United Kingdom. Two additional Comunited into one kingdom, by the name of The United missioners of the Treasury are to be appointed for Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"ART. II. That the succession to the Crown of the sald United Kingdom shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland stands limited and settled Union, and all courts, civil and ecciesiastic, within the it was deemed necessary to call upon the prisoner to and are hereby given, to T. Duncombe, for his noble according to the existing laws, and to the Term of Union between Great Britain and Scotland. " ART. III. That the said United Kingdom be re-

presented in one Parliament and three of the eighteen Bishops; (See 40 Geo. 3 (1.) peals to the delegates in chancery there. All laws con- give any explanation respecting the letter? c. 29, sec. 1.) and twenty-eight Lords Temporal of trary to the provisions enacted for carrying the articles Ireland, (elected for life, subject to forfeiture by attain- of Union into effect shall be repealed." der, 40 Geo. 3. (1) c. 29, sec 4. by the Peers of Ireland: shall sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Chartists of this place the United Kingdom; and in the House of Commons, will meet on Sunday next, when a full attendance is 100 Commoners; two for each of the 32 counties in Limerick, Belfast, Drogheda, Carrickfergus, Newry, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Galway, Cionmel, Wexford, district will be holden in the Working Man's Hall, Youghal, Bandonbridge, Armagh, Dundalk, Kinsale, Snn-street, Keighley, on Sunday June 25th, at nine Listarn, Sligo, Catherlough, Ennis, Dungarvon, Down-

Geo. 3 (1.) c. 29. sec. 2. righterist.—317. 202 W, from fluddersheld, will the election of the said Lords and Commons shall be cruel experiment on the capabilities of his digostive upon the subject, and suggested the propriety of writtenshelds. the National School, on Sunday, at half-past two in Part of the Treaty of Union, and incorporated in the organs. It may comport whith Mr. William Merry's

"Questions respecting the rotation or election of the Peers shall be determined by the House of Lords of to move, and of the amount of consideration due to upon it in a serious point of view, but consider it as it

tion and Total Abstinence. Lectures to commence at House of Lords, may be elected as Members of the their follow-creatures, to indulge in unseemly jokes intention in writing the letter, and expressed in the Commons House for any place in Great Britain. In about "mucous membranes;" but the subject of prison which case they shall be considered merely as Com- discipline is of too momentous an importance to be it, and the unfortunate mistake he subsequently made

certain restrictions, viz. whenever three such peerages of with impunity in Scotland. Suiton at six o'clock at night. When Messrs, Ireland become extinct, one new peerage may be created; and when the whole of such peerage is reduced more serious attention than Mr. Merry's letter alone penned by him at a subsequent period whilst in his to 100, then, on the extinction of any pearage, another could tempt us to bestow on it, because there is a cer- proper senses. may be created; so that the peerage of Ireland may be tain amount of plausibility in it, not unlikely to impose kept up to 100, over and above such peers of Ireland on those country justices whose mental calibre is not edly a misdemeanour, for which he was liable to be as may be entitled by descent or creation, to an exactly proportionate to the authority which is intrusted severely punished; and it was certainly such an offence hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United to them, and who, like Mr. Merry, draw general in-

their qualifications, shall be decided by the laws of have the best intentions, those inferences will generally signed by the High-Sheriff of Glocestershire, and many Great Britain.

address the Chartists of Siddall on Sanday next, at 41 Geo. 3, c. 52, by which all persons disabled from their way for those whom hereditary predisposition. sitting in the British Parliament are declared disabled habit, and hard necessity have reconciled to their use; from sitting in the United Parliament as Members for but because Greenlanders relish train oil, and the Great Britain, and so for Ireland.

shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, wreck passed several wretched months could boast any indictment which may be preferred against him. to be called The United Church of England and Ireland, no better larder than a store of eggs which had been according to the dectrine, worship, discipline, and go- laid up for many months, we see no reason why vernment of the Church of England. The Church of either of those articles of diet should be introduced Scotland to remain as under the Union of that Kirg- into this country; and, though oatmeal is reckoned

o'clock, and in the evening, at SIX o'clock, in the "ART VI. The subjects of Great Britain and Ireland against the Scotch diet being crammed down the Glocester, where he for some years practised as a solishall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has, within the last past two months, trast citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has, within the last past two months, trast citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has, within the last past two months, trast citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has, within the last past two months, trast citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has a supplied to the same privileges, and be on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has a supplied to the same privileges, and be on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has a supplied to the same privileges, and be on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has a supplied to the same privileges, and be on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances citor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being writer has a supplied to the same privileges. shall be entitled to the same privileges, and do on the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances are footing as to encouragements and bounties on the similar to those which render it an endurable food. And appointed to a situation in the Custom-house at versed the whole length and breadth of the country, English Wheat, as also, of Oats from most quarters, like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of what are those circumstances? Did Mr. Merry, when ROCHDALE-Mr. E. P. Mead will deliver two either country respectively, and generally in respect of he was deer-stalking at the tail of a Duke, ever hear of trade and navigation in the ports and places in the mountain-dew or Glenlivet? Is he aware that every DEREY-Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, will deliver United Kingdom, and its dependencies; and in all gillie who runs at the heel of a deer-stalker is in the two addresses on Sunday next, in the Market-place; foreign treaties Irich subjects shall be put on the same fullest enjoyment of liberty, of the free and unrestrained footing as subjects of Great Britain.

country to the other, shall cease and determine.

to the countervailing duty payable on such articles, if rare instances, the constant mental angulah which a pose of giving an opportunity to the people of Manit had been imported into the country from whence it total disruption of all the ordinary habits of life, a chester of listening to Mr. O'Connor's opinions upon "All articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture ments, and excitements of every day existence, from

directly from their own country. "All duty on the import of foreign or colonial arti- men like these, and to administer the diet to them cles into either country, shall, on their export to the, without any of those stimulants which the practical other. be drawn back; and this is confirmed by 59 experience of a whole nation has shown to be essential

G. 3. c. 52 sec. 8. and c. 83. sec. 9. foreign or colonial goods, imported into Great Britain " By stats. 55 Geo. 3. c. 83. 59 Geo. 3. cc. 52. and 83, or Ireland from each other, shall pay such duties as on neighbour. If one man may go to the north of Scotland thumberland and Durham will be held on Sunday, or Ireland from each other, shall pay such duties as on for the basis of a theory in which he delights, another than the first importation, according as they were important to the first importation, according as they were important to the first important the first important to the first important the first important to the first important the first importan ported, either British or foreign ships, or directly or may seek in a higher latitude his ultima thule. If outnot directly from the place of their growth; and for meal is fit for English prisoners merely because it suits this purpose the clearances on the exportation of such the Highlanders, the same reasoning will suffice to this purpose the clearances on the exportation of such goods from citizer country to the other, shall state whether the cricinal exportation into the exporting country food which agrees with one man under his peculiar was in a British or foreign vessel, or directly from the place of growth, or not; the purpose of these acts is circumstances is therefore to be given without to prevent the evasion of the higher duties, parable

"Corn, meal, malt, floor, and biscuit, are exempted from the operation of the Union Acts; so that all meat? If catmeal is in all cases sufficient to nourish a A CAMP MEETING Will be held on the Sabden side these, except malt, were declared free between Great man and keep him in health, why not at once reduce of Penale Hill, near to the road leading from Sab- Britain and Ireland, under 46 Geo. 3. c. 97.— the army and navy estimates by striking out the superden to Clitheroe, on Sunday. June 18.h, at twelve The intercourse of Malt between the two coun-fluous rations? We have abolished the stocks and o'clock at noon, when Mr.D. Ross and other parties tries is regulated by stat. 50 Geo. 3. cc. 34.53. and the whipping-post (except where Royalty is concerned, an countervailing duties are asc stained by the several exception proving the absurdity of the rule,) because acts imposing the internal duties.

in North Lancashire are expected to attend. The collected fund.—It was declared that the proportion of contribution of each country should be raised by taxes in each country respectively; provided that in regulating such taxes, no article in Ireland should be made li ble to any new duty, so as to make the a.m. uni exceed the amount of duty payable on the like article in England.-That any surplus of Irich revenue filter-seventeenths are to two seventeenths), or within they were it substance perfectly correct.

almost wholly superseded by the provisions of 56th of purpose, which was placed in the hands of Inspector Geo. 3, c 98 (amended by 57th of Geo. 3, c 48), by Otway, of the A division, who without delay started which it is enacted, that the Consolidated Funds of for Gloucester, for the purpose of executing it. The Great Britain and Ireland shall become one General officer experienced no difficulty in finding the accused, to Scotch manufacturers. Lord Lowiher talked of Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, charged indis- whom he at once apprehended, and as speedily as pesa saving of £2,000 a-year; but can that be saving criminately, whether in the Exchequer of Great Britain sible conveyed to town, where they arrived at an early which gives the public, in place of the very best and or Ireland, with the whole of the interest and sinking funds of the National Dabts of Great Britain and Ire- Gardiner's lane station-house, where he remained till Mesers. Hutton and Dawson? What the public land, as one joint consolidated National Debt, interest, have obtained is not a saving of a shilling, but and sinking fund; with the civil list establishments in Home-office, for the purpose of undergoing an examia loss of twenty-five per cent upon the whole trans- Great Britain and Ireland; with all other charges on nation. the former separate consolidated funds; and, subject Esit possible that Sir Robert Peel can now permit to such charges, to be indiscriminately applied to the present arrangement to continue?

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. and it is requested that all the members will attend to such charges, to be indiscriminately applied to the present arrangement to continue?

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. and it is requested that all the members will attend to such charges, to be indiscriminately applied to the present arrangement to continue? service of the United Kingdom.

lidated fund.

"The British Commissioners for reduction of the Irish business; and the balance of joint contributions between Great Britain and Ireland are declared to be

cancelled. "ART. VIII. All laws in force at the time of the respective kingdoms, shall remain as established : subject to future alterations by the United Parliament. All writs of error and appeals (determinable in the House) the letter to be in his handwriting? of Lords of either kingdom) shall be decided by the "ART. IV. That four Lords Spiritual of Ireland, by House of Lords of the United Kingdom. The Instance rotation of Sessions, viz One of the four Archbishops, Court of Admiralty in Ireland shall continue, with ap-

# PRISON DIETARY.

(From a correspondent of the Times.) We should be glad to learn from Mr. William Merry. or any other "visiting justice" who is an advocate for prison starvation, and who justifies oatmeal porridge by undergoing a rigorous system of coercion in confine-"That the Irish Act, 40 Geo. 3. c. 29, for regulating ment, and of being subjected at the same time to a laughed out of countenance by a more merry than "His Majesty may create Peers of Ireland, under wise reference to the oatmenl porridge which is eaten

ferences from particular propositions, and draw them "The temporary regulations respecting Commoners detestation of oatmeal porridge, any more than we spectability and good character. SIDDALL-Mr. J. Greenwood, of Warley, will holding places under Government were superseded by have of train oil or rotten eggs. They are all good in "ARZ V. The Churches of England and Ireland Anson and such of his crew as survived their ship. July sessions at the Central Criminal Court, to answer the Union, after which it was proposed that a peti- has been for some months past. Wools, Oils, &c., South-American savages among whom Commedore exercise of his limbs, of the finest mountain air, and "All prehibitions and bounties on the export of ar- yet that, with all these aids to digestion, he "fortifies ticles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either his stomach" by repeated drains of ardent spirits? Can any one who will bestow a moment's reflection on the "That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufact subject believe that a diet which may suit a man under the Act, to specific duties), shall be imported into each into a prison? But it may be said that the labouring the Carpenters' Hall, about six o'clock in the morning, we merely sought our political rights, what are we country from the other free of duty, except countervailto resort to catmeal as their chief food. We grant it; off, preceded by a band of music and a beautiful silk "For twenty years from the Union, that is, until the but who that has passed, as we have, through the flag bearing the inscription, "Labour, the source of all apparel, cabinet-ware, pottery, seadlery, &c., are sub- by the astounding number of spirit-shops which supply Bailey Bridge; and the party having taken possession jected to a duty of £10 per cent. Salt, hops, coals, to the poor what we have no hesitation in calling one of the boat, the band struck up-"Hail noble O'Concalicoes, and muslins, &c., to certain duties specified. of their necessaries of life? Contrast the Highlander nor," amidst the cheers of the numerous spectators, "Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of whose-life is passed on the heather, with the pallid, and the boat glided swiftly along; the Captain jacosely Back Waligate. Admission to the ball, twopence subject, by certain schedules in the acts to countervail. When you resolve to make your experiments on of Chartism on board. The utmost bilarity prevailed ing duties there specified; and it is provided that all English prisoners, deprived of lib rty, constrained Normaghan.—A delegate meeting will be held in articles subject to such internal duty, shall, from time to pass their days either without the exercise of pelting of the rain that, with some few intervals, fell the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Barker-gate, on to time, be subjected, on their importation into each or in the performance of tasks to which labour Sunday, at ien o'clock in the morning, for the pmr- country respectively, for the other, to such duty as they have never been accustomed, cooped up the company proceeded to the large gardens of the pose of maturing a plan, and carrying into effect the shall be sufficient to countervail such internal duty in in cells, breathing the close and contaminated air of a Rock House, where they spent several hours in dancing local organisation of Nottinghamshire and South the country from which they are experted; and that, gaol, deprived of the cheering daylight, except in such and other rational amusements, and arrived in Man-Derbyshire; derising mesas for the spread of upon the export of the like articles from one country to glimpses as serve only to make its deprivation the more chester time enough to attend the moeting in Carpon-Chartist principles, and transacting other important, the other, a drawback shall be given equal in amount painfully felt, and, beyond all this, suffering, except in ter's Hall, which had been called expressly for the pur-

forced separation from all the wonted scenes, amuse- the question of a Repeal of the Union. of either country, when exported through the other, ascociates, friends, relatives, and home, and a constant are made subject to the like charges, as on exportation sense of known guilt and shame must produce—when you resolve to practise your oatmeal experiments on to its answering the purposes of food, bear that contrast in mind, and think how much below the conestablish the claims of Lapland and Esquimanx dishes, discrimination to any man whom the country is on the original impertation, if made in foreign ves not giving it to every one who is supported at the bound to keep alive, what logical reason is there for public expence, and why are the turnkeys and gaolers maintained at the extravagant cost of bread and

the march of humanity cannot bear to have actual "ART. VII. By this article it was provided that the suffering for crime brought "between the wind and its Sunday, June 25th. The delegates are desired to charge of the separate national debt of either country nobility;" but we have no lack of soft-hearted persons come fully prepared to vote on the following quest before the Union, should continue to be separately who shut their eyes to the sight of a discharged contions, viz.:—first, the new Executive; second, the defrayed by the respective countries. That for twenty vict pining for months under the effects of his prison tain and Ireland towards the annual expenditure of the stitution, an exemption from which would have been Britain and two parts for Ireland.—That after such them make the case their own, and fancy themselves and respectable, and the utmost good feeling pretwenty years the future expenditure of the United condemned to oatmeal porridge for a single month. Vailed. Kingdom texcept the interest and charges of their Such of them as remember the events of 1799, when, separate debte) should be deflayed according to a pro- in consequence of the scarcity of Wheat, the universal portion to be settled by Parliament for a subsequent substitution of brown bread for white was recommended period of not more than twenty, nor less than seven by proclamation, and was attempted by every one, years; and so from time to time, unless the Parlia- from the throne downwards, will probably recollect Rochdale, to commence at two o'clock in the after- ment of the United Kingdom should declare that the fact that this change of diet, apparently of such noon, when several speakers from Manchester and expenditure of the United Kingdom should be defrayed slight importance, was obliged to be abandoned after a indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like single fortnight's experience of the disorders which it articles in both countries.—For defraying the national produced. Can they, can any one who has any feeling

#### THE PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL. (From the Times of Saturday.)

There has been a strict investigation, by order should be applied to local purposes in Ireland -That. In our columns of yesterday we gave an account

ere hundredth part theree, and if the Parliament From information subsequently obtained, it appears should think that the respective circumstances of two that on Munday morning last the Right Hon. Baronet countries weals admit of their contributing indiscrimi- the Secretary of State for the Home Department nately by equal taxes, the Parliament might declare received at his private residence, Hill-street, Berkeleythat all future expense, and all joint debts then con- square, a letter bearing the Gioucester post-office stamp. tracted, should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal, On perusing it, he found it to be dated "Gloucester, texes on the same atticles in each country, subject to June 5," and signed " Samuel Mayer." The letter, any requisite exemption in Ire and or Scotland. That which was couched in very rambling language, related after such declaration, the centribution of England and chiefly to Irish politics, and contained, among others, Ireland respectively should cease to be regulated by the the following sentence:-" I will undertake, as I may proportions before mentioned; but that the charges of be advised, to run the risk of my life against O'Conthe separate debts should be derrayed separately by nell." The Right Hon. Baronet, immediately upon each country. That sums granted by the Irish Parlis- receiving the letter, proceeded to take the necessary ment for encouraging agriculture, manufactures, cha- steps in order to ascertain whether any person of the rities, &c., in Ireland, should continue to be granted name of Samuel Mayer resided at, or was known in the for twenty years; and, finally, that the revenue from neighbourhood of, Gloucester, and having been satisfied territorial dependencies should be applied to the expen- upon the subject, he deemed it necessary to have him diture of the United Kingdom in the foregoing propor- at once apprehended. Accordingly on Wednesday evening an application was made to Mr. Twyford upon "The effect of this Article VII. may be considered as the subject, who forthwith issued a warrant for the hour yesterday morning; the prisoner was taken to orders were given for his being conveyed to the

chief clerk at Bow-street, arrived at the Heme-office, brought forward.

"The offices of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain | when orders were immediately given to have the priand Ireland are united, and the office of Lord High soner taken there, whither he was at once conveyed by ing Mens' Hall, on Monday evening last, to petition Treasurer of the United Kingdom may be executed Otway, but the executation did not take place till be-

> The prisoner, who is a person of very gentlemanly appearance and demeanour, and apparently about 33 or Richards, is marked with a spirit of vindictive 35 years of age, was then introduced. On being asked by Mr. Burnaby whether his name was Samuel Mayer?

The prisoner said it was, Mr. Burnaby having stated the nature of the charge christianity and a love of every thing like instice. against him. Sir James Graham briefly deposed to having received

the letter in question, and stated, that in consequence the care of T. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for presenta-of the expression above alluded to, contained therein, tion." "That the thanks of this meeting are due give an explanation of it. Mr. HALL asked the prisoner whether he admitted

The prisoner immediately admitted having written it. Mr. HALL then asked him what statement he had to Chartist Reading-room. On Monday evening, a make in answer to the charge, or whether he wished to The prisoner said the fact was, that on Siturday last he was dining with some friends at Glocester, and in the course of the evening the present state of affairs in Ireland was the subject of conversation, and particu- Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union larly the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, and whilst under

the influence of wine, he volunteered to write a letter delivered an address on the sufferings of our Irish to Sir James Graham upon the subject. Without for a brethren. After the lecture, a concert was held at to New Orleans, walked up to a curious-looking old moment thinking what the consequences might be, he the house of Mr. Parks, Forest Side. On Wednes- chap sitting alone in the bow of the boat and rewrote the letter in question, but he had no intention day, a public meeting was called in the Market- marked: "Where are you from, my friend?" "I'm whatever of sending it; he put the letter in his pocket, by reference to ducal commissariats or more physican in which was another letter he had written to his of Thos. Cooper and John Richards, and also to fur- up there in Illinois as they do down here?" victualing departments north of the Tweed, the example mother, and on the following day went to the postdaily allowance of raw whisky which is served out to office for the purpose of posting the letter to his mother, Repeal question. Mr. Gammage addressed the meet-repuderate exactly as they do down here. We owe o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance of dele-patrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New Ross, Tralec, but by relative placed in the box the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to they tell me, about 20,000,000 dollars, and I reckons, the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to the state of the foolish letter in ing at considerable length and was listened to the foolish letter in pitating his offences against the laws of his country, question, which he had addressed to Sir James Graham. He did not find out his mistake till some time after- cert was held at the house of Mr. Evans, the Ring per cent. in the dollar, we can borrow a million, and wards, but as soon as he did so, he consulted his friends of Bells, at which great harmony prevailed. ing another to Sir James, in explanation, but so little notions of the decencies to be observed in that class of did his friends think of it, that they advised him not to society in which every unpaid magistrate is presumed d. so, feeling assured that Sir James would not look the feelings of men who, whatever may be their crimes, really was, the effusion of a man under the excitement " irish Peers not being elected to sit in the are unquestionably chiects for the commiseration of of wine. He solemnly protested that he had no evil strongest terms his regret for his folly in having written in posting the wrong letter. He confidentently submitted that the whole tenour of the letter, from its very rambling character, showed it to have been written

> Mr. Hall said the writing such a letter was undoubtwhich could not be possed over without notice. The prisoner again expressed his extreme regret at "Questions touching the election of Commoners, or with mischievous consequences, since, even where they what had occurred, and handed in a testimonial, decide their line of conduct. We have no abstract of the most respectable inhabitants, as to his high re-

Mr. Hall repeated, that under the circumstances such Glocester immediately entered into the required sureties, and he was forthwith released from custody. We understand the prisoner, who is a married man, in England rather more palatable, we must protest and has a family of four children, is much respected in

Glocester.

Chartist Entelligence. MANCHESTER .- On Thursday week, the Chartist Council of this town having engaged a boat from the proprietors of the Irwell and Mersey Navigation, made an excursion by water to the delightful village of Barton-upon-Irwell, accompanied by upwards of 400 throughout, which was in no way interrupted by the in torrents. Having arrived at the place of destination CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sunday last two lectures

were delivered in the above Hall, by Mr. Wm. Dixon : the audiences were numerous and attentive, and listened with the most intense interest to a very eloquent defence of Chartism, commingled with explanations of spised Chartists. Mr. Dixon made some remarks upon render their Irish brethren all the support in their power, regardless of the fulminations of Tom Steele or his brethren of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Dixon then entered upon the subject of the Land, and took a review of the various statements made by the free traders, and having exposed their fallacies, he went on to defend the plans laid down by Mr. O Connor, and showed by arguments the most clear and irrefragable that the people of our much-oppressed country had no hope of upon the land, together with a firm determination to continue their present struggle for the attainment of their political rights. Mr. Dixon was loudly cheered at the conclusion of each lecture, and an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to him upon retiring. -At the conclusion of the evening lecture, a memorial on behalf of the whole of the prisoners confined in Kirkdale Gaol for offences arising out of the late strike, was moved by Mr. T. Rankin, seconded by Mr. J. Lane, and supported by Mr. D'xon. Upon being put to the meeting by the Chairman, it was unanimously adopted -A metion was then made and carried, that it be signed by Dr. Hulley, as Chairman, and transmitted to T. S. Dancombe, Esq. for presentation to Sir Jas. Graham. THE CHARTIST YOUTHS of this town held a concert and ball on Whit-Friday, in the National Charter Associntion Room, Brown-street. The room was beautifully decorated with the portraits of O'Connor, Frost and

the meeting. Mr. Frazer, in an eloquent manner o'clock precisely. proposed the following resolution—"That in the ovinion of this meeting the treatment of Thomas Cooper, John Richards, and Thomas Capper, now confined in Stafford gaol, is utterly unproportioned to their offence, and is highly disgraceful to the Government and the judicial authorities of the kingdom." Mr. llolyoake in a long and able address, seconded the resolution, and detailed his own experience of prison discipline. He characterised the conduct of the Government, as cruel and unjust. Mr. Fussell briefly moved-" That the petition should be presented on behalf of the meeting, Thos. S. Duncombe, E.q., to the Commons House of Parliament." Bernard M'Cartney, in a long and eloquent speech, seconded the adoption of the petition. Mr. Cox made some remarks on the language of the petition, which he was fearful would cause it to be and the petition manimously adopted. Mr. Dowling moved and Mr. Fussell seconded. "That Mr. Gisborne, M. P., be requested to support it." Carried unanimously. Mr. M'Grath, in an address which was greeted with loud approbation, moved the following resolution—" That in the opinion of this meeting the principles for which Cooper and his truth and justice, and the treatment they are enduring is another proof that the laws will never be justly administered or the condition of the working classes ameliorate, until the People's Charter become the law of the land." Mr. Bolwell ably seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, departed after giving cheers for the Charter, victims, &c. CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC IN-

STITUTION.—Mr. Mantz lectured on Sunday morning upon the subject of the French Revolution, which he handled in a masterly manner. In the evening Mr M'Donald was called to the chair, and a very cloquent and instructive lecture was delivered by Bernard M'Cartney, to a numerous audience, who were highly gratified with his able advocacy of the democratic principle. At the conclusion of the lecture Miss Inge delivered an address on the rights of women, and was deservedly applauded.

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. and it is requested that all the members will attend

after several able speeches from Messrs. Firth, Cons- in-law of Mr. O'Connell. unanimously passed-"That the treatment of the Chartist prisoners, more especially of Cooper and cruelty on the part of the authorities, of this country that shows the nature of the Government under which we suffer, and calls loudly for the interference of every man professing That a petition on behalf of the prisoners be sent from the inhabitants of this town, and confided to and patriotic exertions in behalf of the unrepresented, and cruelly used inhabitants of this country." SUTTON-IN-ASHFIBLD .- On Sunday week, Mr. R. G. Gammage, delivered a lecture in the concert was held at the house of Mr. James Turner, hailed with reiterated thunders of applause. Mr. George Kengall, in the chair. Songs, recitations, and addresses occupied the time till midnight, when the meeting broke up. On Tuesday, a public between England and Ireland. Mr. Gammage

NOTTINGHAM. - A public meeting was held derate only the million. We cannot think of such according to notice, in the Democratic Chapel, Rice a thing as repuderating the whole 20,000.000 Place, on Monday evening, Mr. J. Barker in the chair, when Mr. T. Clarke from Stockport, delivered a most eloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Legislative Union; after which Mr. R. J. Morrison Rev. T. Mathew to stay at his palace during his moved, and Mr. Simmonds seconded the adoption visit to Norwich. of a petition to the House of Commons against the Arms Bill. The Chairman was instructed to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting, and forward it to T. Gisborne, Esq., M.P., for presentation, with a request that he would support the prayer of the Mr. Cox left New York for Pennsylvania; next for petitioners. A vote of thanks was then proposed Baltimore; and was on the 29th of May in Philaand carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for delphia, from whence he was to start on the next his talented lecture, and to the Chairman for the day for Ohio.—Mercantile Advertiser. impartial and able manner in which he had fulfilled his office.

THE CHARTISTS met in the Chapel, Rice Place, on Sunday 11th inst., Mr. G Rodgers in the chair, when the following resolutions were passed, "That the secretary he instructed to inform these localities who have not paid their share to the incidental fund, that they are requested to do the same immediately, or assign some reason for their omission." "That Miss. 4s per bushel. M. A. Abbott be allowed the use of the above Chapel, an offence could not be passed over with impunity; he for the purpose of giving a lecture, on the 26th instant, market this week can with safety be quoted as a should therefore call upon the prisoner to enter into for the benefit of the Sunday school held in that decided improvement upon that of last week's. A his own recognizances in the sum of £500, and find place." Mr. T. Clarke gave a lecture on Monday good amount of business was transacted, and there two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the evening to a crowded audience, upon the Repeal of are more operatives employed at present, than there Two gentlemen who accompanied the prisoner from against the Search for Arms bill for Ireland. Mr. A. Malton Corn Market, Saturday, June 10-Anthony will lecture in the above Chapel on Monday On this day the supply of Wheat was rather sparing, evening, 19th inst.

and few could have better opportunities of knowing what the working people were thinking about; and he feels confident that were a public meeting called at this instant, in any town in the county, for any purpose whatever, and the Charter proposed as an amendment, that fen hands would be displayed for one that would be held up for aught else. It is true that O'Connell and his Repealers have excited some attention here of late: but when we call to remembrance how often he and they have abused us he and his followers gon: with us some three years ago for the glorious little BILL to which they, as well as the Complete Suffragists must yet come, there is not a vestige of doubt but it would have been the law of the land ere now. Many, theu, we say, hereabouts, as well as in other distant parts, consider the Repeal movement highly apocryphal; and that supposing Ireland had a domestic legislature, the day before to morrow, unless the working people had, to a considerable extent, the construction of it, the labouring classes would not be one pinch of snuff the better for it. But the late anti-splenetic disruption of the Kirk has also caused some little sensution in the West. It has been alleged TRUE, not among the workies, however. Men cannot perceive the least particle of difference between the erced of the loyal, moderate, and the unintelligible non-intrusionist. The only remarkable feature in the whole of the hubbub is, that the rigid Calvinist is now to be seen holding forth in the temple of the Armenian; a fact that will scarcely be credited in some parts, it being notorious that a few years back, Calvinists were as investrately opposed to Methodists, as the Orthodox are to Socinians. But withstanding we have to report the arrival, up to the unadulterated fruth of God is, that the miser- this morning's market, of a fair average time of able millions who have been driven to beggary and year supply of beasts-in the general quality of the objects sought by the much calumniated and design by class-made laws, care not a straw which a decided improvement was apparent—the about the squabbles in our Church Courts, no matter beef trade, owing to the attendance of both town and the Repeal of the Union, and advised his hearers to whether they consist of Puseyism or non intru- country buyers being large, and to Newgate and sionism. So long as the sly priesthood will not Leadenhall markets having been well cleared of move a finger to help the working people out of their, their last week's receipts of most kinds of meat, was temporal difficulties, so long will the white slaves very firm, at a rise in the quotations to that on this doubt their sincerity while ranting and canting day se'nnight of 4d per 8lb., at which improvement about spiritual affairs and a future state. The a clearance was easily effected. The primest Scots Chartists here still continue to hold possession of the sold at 4s. to 4s 2d., runts, Herefords, and Durhams Hall of Wallace Tower, and let it to all parties 3s. 8d. to 4s. per 3lbs. Nearly 300 beasts were taken without distinction or favour at a very moderate for speculative purposes-namely, for re-selling them rent. It is occasionally used as a school-house, and in some of the Kentish and other markets, the facilibettering their condition in any other way but falling on the Sabbath as a place of public worship. It ties for transmitting stock per railway appearing to

can accommodate about 500 persons. REDDITCH .- On Whit-Monday, a public dinner took place in the Chartist Hall; at the close of the day's proceedings £1 ls. was handed over to the treasurer towards the establishment of a local funa; and on Whit-Thursday, a public meeting was held in the above place. Mr. Clarke, of Ledbury, delivered an excell ht lecture to an attentive audience. At the close of the lecture a petition was

adopted on behalf of Cooper and Richards. BIRMINGHAM.—At our meeting at the Ship, of really prime old Downs amongst them. The mut-Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday, a discussion arose about ton trade was again firm, and the currencies were the Repeal meeting that was held in the Mechanics' enhanced quite 2d per 8lbs, the figures being from Institution, on Monday last, after which the follow- 4s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lbs. Comparatively speaking, ing resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the but few cases of disease were noticed, yet the prinbest thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. John cipal portion of the mutton supply was composed of Mason for the talented and manly manner in which shorn it, s. The number of lames were large, and United Kingdom, should be fifteen parts for Great mercifully granted by the application of the lash. Let other Chartist leaders. The company was numerous he defended the Chartist body at the Repeal meeting of fair average quality. The very primest Essax held at the Mechanics' Institute; and that we are and Sussex breeds were taken at an advance of 2d determined, not withstanding the calumny that has per 8lbs; but in the value of other kinds, no alterabeen heaped upon our body, by some of the Repeal; tion was noticed, though it was freely supported. LONDON - A public meeting was held on Menday leaders, to use every exertion that is in our power Although the supply of Calves was good, the veal evening, at the City of London Political Institution, to to assist our prother Irishmen in carrying the Repeal trade ruled firm, at a rise of quite 2d per 8lbs. In petition the Legislature relative to the treatment of of the Legislative Union." 10s. 6d. was then col- Pigs, a fair amount of business was transacted, and Thomas Cooper. At eight o'clock Mr. Skelton was lected for Mrs. Ellis, and the meeting adjourned to the quotations had an upward tendency. There called to the chair and ably detailed the object of Tuesday evening. The chair to be taken at eight have been no imports of live cattle, from abroad, in

REPEAL MEETING. 1- A public meeting of the friends | week. vened by placard. Mr. Duffey proposed that Mr. of year supply of Potatoes has been received at the Daniel Kennedy should take the chair, which was waterede in the last week. Prime qualities support unanimously agreed to. Mr. Duffey was elected their previous rates, but the value of all other kinds Secretary to the meeting. Mr. Mac Hail moved has a downward tendency. York Reds 80s to 100s, the first resolution:— That this meeting views Scotch ditto 50s to 65s. Devons 65s to 75s, Kent and with mingled feelings of contempt and indigna- Essex Whites 50s to 55s, Kent Kidneys 55s to 60s, tion the recent conduct of her Majesty's Govern- Jersey and Guernsey Blues 50s to 55s. They galloped like a race horse to the commission of ment towards the Liberator of Ireland, Lord Borough hop Market.—There has been a good injustice, but crept like snails to perform an act of Firench, and the other noblemen and gentlemen, falling off in the demand for all kinds of Hops sneed humanity. The resolution was carried unanimously whom they have dismissed from the Irish magis- our last; indeed so few sales have been effected that tracy, because they patriotically united with the prices may be considered almost friends of justice in demanding for the Irish nation would advise our readers to be very cautious in their the adoption of a principle recognised and in purchases, as we are confident the present quotations operation in every county, city, or parish cannot be supported. Pockets, 1842, Wealds 85s to throughout the three Kingdoms, namely, the 100 to 145s, Sussex 80s to 100s. Farnhams 145s to right of local self-government. That such con- 160s per cwt.—Pockets, 1841, Wealds 60s to 80s, duct on the part of Government, more particularly East Kents 70s to 81s per cwt -Bags 1841, East rejected, which were replied to by Mr. Wheeler, at the moment they were affecting to complain Kents 60s to 80s per owt. Pockets, Old olds 60s to of others causing excitement amongst the people of that country, proves them to be totally ignorant of the character of the people they pretend to govern, thereby furnishing additional proof (if any were wanting) that the demand of the people of Ireland is justified on the ground of expediency, as well as moral justice." The motion having been seconded, co-patriots are now suffering, are the principles of and carried unanimously, Mr. Hughes moved the second resolution. "That we, that portion of the Irish people resident in Birmingham, do in the most unreserved sense, in common with all our Irish fellow subjects, declare that we yield to no other portion of the people of these realms in affection for the person of our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and in loyalty the most devoted to the maintenance of the throne and constitution." The motion having been seconded, Mr. Mason, Chartist lecturer, said Ireland during the continuance of her struggel would always find friends in the Chartists of England; forfin struggling for Repeal they were struggling for justice." The motion was put from the chair and carried. Mr. Wise moved the third resolution, salling upon the men of Birmingham to support the Irish nation in their present struggle. The motion having been seconded and put from the chair, was, after some discussion, carried. Mr. John Donovan moved That we forthwith forward a petition to Parliament, as numerously signed as possible, praying for a Repeal of the Act of Levislative Union." Mr. WALWORTH.—This locality met as usual to Michael Farren seconded the resolution, which was transact their local business on Monday evening, carried. A resolution was next moved and carried, lington for presentation in the Lords.'.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER. - The Carlow Sentinel announces the committal of three men to the gaol of Partiament on behalf of Cooper and Richards. Mr. Kilkenny, charged with a conspiracy to murder Mr. William Thompson was appointed to the chair, and F. Finn, a Roman Catholic Magistrate, and brother.

THE ATHLONE DEMONSTRATION.-The Athlone Sentinel announces that preparations on a most extensive scale are being made in that town for the reception of Mr. O'Conne'l, Lord Higgins, and Co., and adds, that "the Repealers alone are not the only people that intend to honour the Liberator," for "the cannons of the garrison have been repaired, cleaned, and fitted up for the purpose," as the Sentinel believes, " of welcoming him with a Royal salute."

DUBLIN, MONDAY EVENING.—The Repeal Association has closed its sittings. The amount of the rent for the week has this instant been announced, viz, £1.717 11s. 103d. The enthusiasm was beyond all description, the immense mob cutside the building ioining in the cheers from the inside. Previous to the adjournment, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Lowery, a 1 resbyterian clergyman of the north of Ireland, whose appearance at the meeting was

HEAVY LOSS TO THE BRITISH ARMY !- Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 56th regiment, the largest officer meeting was held at the Forest Side, to petition in the British service, sold out on Friday. This gentleman is about twenty-three years of age, and weighs twenty-five stones !- Cork Constitution.

AMERICAN HONESTY .- A friend of ours, travelling place, to memorialiso Sir James Graham, on behalf from Illinois." "Well, are you going to repuderate ther sanction the petition to Parliament on the no," said the old sucker, "I don't think we shall with marked attention. After this meeting a con- by waiting till our bonds get to be worth but fire pay off the whole, and then we shall have to repudollars. Thank God, we suckers have some honesu," -Montreal Transcript.

THE BISHOP of Norwich has invited the Very

THE DEPAULTING CORPORATION TREASURER, -- By a letter received from Mr. Ross Cox, it would appear that he is on the "trail" of Mr. Finn, the defaulting treasurer to the corporation. On the 21st May,

# MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JUNE 101H. - We had a good supply of Grain in our market to-day:-Wheat sold from 6s 3! to 7s 6d; Oats, 2s 61 to 3s 31; Bariey from 3s 6i to 3s 2d; Beans, 3s 91 to

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, JUNE 13 .- Our

but anticipating an advance in price. Wheat, from AVR .- The Chartists of Ayrshire, at the present 54s to 55s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 28s to 30s per moment are like those of other districts, very quiet, do. of 32 stones. Oats, 10d per stone.

though very numerous and well informed. The LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 12.but those of all other grain were small. Fresh to day, a moderate quantity of Wheat came to hand from Essex, yet from Kent, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, the supply was small. Although the stands were well filled with samples, the demand for all descriptions of Wheat of home produce (owing to the prevailing changeable weather, to the somewhat unfavourable accounts which have been received relative to the appearance of the Wheat plants in some of the lower districts, and to the increased attendance of both London and country buyers) was active, and the quotations of that article were from ls to 2s per qr. dearer than on Monday last. In foreign Wheat, free of duty, a large business was passing at a rise of fully 1s. per quarter. Most of the bonded samples were withdrawn from the market, arising from most of the holders being of opinion that prices will be higher than at present. Good and sound qualities of grinding Barley were inquired for, and produced in some in tances, len advance of is. per quarter, while the value of all other kinds was supported. Malt sold freely, and was considered the turn higher, with a moderate quantity on show.

CORN FXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY .- Although the arrivals of English When have been tolerably good since our last report, the demand for that description of Corn this morning was very fair, and Monday's advanced rates were freely supported. In free foreign Wheat an extensive business was transacted. and, in some instances, rather higher figures were obtained for it. Bonded grain was generally hold for more money. The general sale for Barley and Malt was firm, on full as good terms as of late. Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour were quite as dear as on Monday.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 12.-Notform the great inducement for such purchases. The arrivals from Norfolk were composed of about 15,000 Scots and homebreds; from Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 200 Scots runts, and homebreds: from Yorkshire per railway and steamers, 240 beasts; from the Western and Midland Counties, 200 of various breeds; from other parts of England 90 runts, Devons, &c.; from Scotland, by sea, 230 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland, via Liverpoo!, 40 Irish beasts. The number of Sheep any part of the United Kingdom, during the past

of Repeal took place on Monday, having been con- Bohough and Spitalfields.—A full average time

70s per cwt.

WOOL MARKETS .- A very large importation of Wool has taken place during the week-there having been received from Sydney 1,000; from Port Phillip 700: from Adelaide, 1,500: from Launceston, 323 from Alboa Bay, 332; from Swan River, 452; from Megadore, 40; from Hamburg, 70; from Smyrna, 16; from Constantinople, 30; and from various other quarters, 600 bales. The public sales will commence to-morrow, and continue for several subsequent days. The quantity already advertised is about 10,000 packages, chiefly colonial. By private contract, little is doing.

LEEDS :-- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate: and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an Internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, June 17, 1843.)