Market Street, Leeds,
William

The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. NO. 342. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY Five Shillings per Quarter.

LECTURING MISSIONARIES.

The Executive having now performed those several preliminary duties which were required of them for the purpose of giving to the country such information as was required with respect to the new Plan of Organisation, have arranged the following agitating tour for those who can be spared of their body.

Mr. Clark will proceed at the close of the present week to Birmingham, and will devote his services to that district with a view of giving effect to the decision of the late Conference.

On Monday week, the 10th of June, Mr. M'Grath will be in Bristol, and will be ready to comply with such arrangements as the Associations in that district shall make for him.

And Mr. Doyle will proceed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the several Associations are requested to make arrangements for making his tour as profitable as possible to the great cause of Chartism.

We hope in our next address to be able to put a numerous corps of lecturers in full operation, and beg a reply from Mr. Dorman, as to whether he will be prepared to proceed through Devonshire and Cornwall, where Mr. O'Connor will join him shortly after the occupation of that ground.

All localities desirous of having the services of a lecturer, will please to communicate forthwith with the General Secretary, as we are resolved that no exertion upon our part shall be wanting to place the people's cause in that position which it should occupy. The Chartist public will see that to enable us to carry out this project fully, they must be prepared to rouse from their slumbers, and to join in the good work. Trusting then that the desire of our own body to be as useful as possible, and to prefer labour to idleness may stimulate all to a like course of conduct,

We remain,
Your faithful and obedient Servants,
PHILIP M'GRATH.
CHRIST. DOYLE,
THOS. CLARK,
F. O'CONNOR, Treasurer,
T. M. WHEELER, Secretary,

243½, Temple-Bar, London, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

In our sixth page will be found an article headed "AMERICAN PARTIES AND POLITICS," in which will be found some account of a new party in the United States, calling themselves "*Native Americans.*" Since that article was in type we have received the following account of the doings of that party in Philadelphia. The report, it will be seen, is taken from the *Morning Herald*, and the semi-editorial comments of the Correspondent of that paper are most bitter towards the Irish Catholics, who appear to have been principally the sufferers in these dreadful doings. How far these comments are justifiable we have no means of knowing beyond what is stated in the *Herald's* report, which we give just as we received it.

[*From a Second Edition of the "Morning Herald," of Wednesday.*]

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Hibernia steamer arrived here this afternoon shortly before five o'clock. She brings intelligence of the committee on foreign affairs in the American Senate having reported back the Texian annexation treaty, with a recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely, or laid on the table, or rejected. This is, in point of fact, a virtual settlement of the whole question. This intelligence was conveyed to New York by the latest mail from Washington. The question of annexation is evidently at an awful discount, and the parties in this country who have divined such awful doings in the political horizon may take comfort in being grievously disappointed.

Congress is to adjourn on the 17th of next month.

The bill to modify the existing tariff, reported by Mr. M'Kay, was laid on the table of the House of Representatives on the 10th of May, by a vote of 105 to 99; and the motion to consider, made with a view to prevent the recurrence of such a motion at a less suitable time, was lost, 103 to 99. So the bill is virtually lost, as nothing short of a two-thirds vote can take it up again. This, in all probability, sets the subject at rest for the session. Seventy-seven Whigs, and 28 Democrats, voted against any alteration of the existing tariff.

A series of dreadful riots have occurred in Philadelphia, which continued several days, during three of which the mob held complete possession of the city. Sixteen lives were lost, and twenty persons dangerously wounded, besides many others not ascertained. They commenced with a disturbance at a public meeting of a new party lately sprung into existence in the United States, called "Native Americans;" and they were caused by collision with the Roman Catholic Irish, who inhabited the houses in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was holden.

It is well known that in the large cities in the United States the prejudices of the Irish are flattered to a great degree by designing demagogues to secure their votes. Their old sympathies and attachments are appealed to, and the distinctive national character of their country is sedulously preserved to them, while they are induced to become citizens of the United States. The whole body of Catholic Irishmen move as one man, and are sufficiently powerful to make terms for their suffrage. In many places they hold the balance of power, and are alternately caressed and cajoled by either party. In consequence of this state of things we see many Irishmen holding the minor offices in the cities, and lately they have even gone so far in New York as to insist that the Protestant version of the Bible should not be supplied to those of their children who received their education at the public schools.

The influence of this body of men, in consequence of their position as a balance of power party, has at length become so odious in its effects as to originate a "a Native American Party" for its counteraction. That party has for the most part its bonds of union in an inveterate hatred of all foreigners, and Irishmen in particular. This party, it seems, held an out-door meeting in Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, to discuss some local affairs, and before it was fairly organised a violent storm arose, which induced the assembly to adjourn to the Washington Market House, a building near at hand, which has been frequently used for public meetings. The third speaker had hardly commenced when he was interrupted by a loud noise, said to have been made by Irishmen, and then followed a general fight, in which the Irish were worsted, and driven to their houses. The excitement during the fight was raised to an intense degree, in consequence of several shots being fired from the windows of the Hibernia Hose House, a building adjoining, which wounded many of the Americans. There appears to be some doubt as to which party fired the first shot; but the Irish were in the vicinity of their own houses, and fired from their windows, whereas but one of the other party is known to have had fire-arms about him. A New York paper gives the following account of the continuation of the riot. It commenced on Monday, May 6, when the Irish fled:—

The Native Americans pursued them, and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they were seen to enter were attacked, and the doors and windows of two frame-houses in Cadwallader-street, below Master-street, and one in the same street, above Master-street, were battered in with stones. On Master-street, near Germantown-road, the fronts of two houses were also much battered, and the windows riddled with stones. On Germantown-road, the dwelling-house of a widow was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up. The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining. The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia Hose House were also shattered, and Master-street, between Germantown-road and Cadwallader-street, was literally strewed with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen rallied, and beat off the "Native Americans," and there the contest ended for the time.

On Monday night an armed body of Irishmen patrolled in front of and about St. Michael's Church, and stopped all persons that passed, questioning them as to their business there, &c. One gentleman, who was up there at twelve o'clock, says he counted twenty-three, all armed with muskets and slinging sticks.

On Tuesday morning placards were found posted all over the city, calling a meeting of "Native Americans," to be held at three o'clock p.m., in Independence-square. About noon, a small party of men and boys, of the hard-working class, passed through the streets, bearing a large American flag, and a banner, on which was inscribed, "This is the flag that was trampled by Irish Papists," referring to the act of the Irish Catholics at the American meeting of the previous day, which they had invaded and fired upon.

At the appointed hour the meeting assembled, and the speakers did their utmost to allay the excitement of those who composed it. It was evident, however, from the first word uttered by the chairman, that there was no disposition to listen to pacific suggestions. The resolutions they passed were as calm and moderate as could be expected under the circumstances, but the people composing the meeting proceeded after it to the scene of the riot, and there fresh outrage ensued. Bearing the mutilated flag and the banner above mentioned, the multitude proceeded up Fifth-street to Second and Master-street, where the riot ensued. It may be proper to describe the spot. Master-street intersects Second at right angles. On the north side of Master, and parallel to Second, is a short street which opens on the former, and in which the Washington Market is situated. On each side of the market is a vacant lot. The Western lot is nearly triangular, bounded on the west side by Cadwallader-street, which also opens upon Market-street, forming at the junction an angle with Washington-street. On Cadwallader-street, and extending round the corner of Master, are small houses occupied by Irish, who were engaged in the fight. There is also an open lot on the south side of the Master, opposite to Cadwallader-street.

The procession from Independence-square arrived at the Market House, and was proceeding to organise, when a musket was fired from the house at the intersection of Master and Cadwallader-street, or from the Hibernia Hose-house, which is next to the corner. There was a man in the procession who had joined it on the way, carrying a musket. Many of the Natives at the first shot dispersed, but this man immediately levelled his piece at a window in the direction from which the first discharge was made, and it is said shot down a person. He declared he would stand by the stripes and stars. He fired a second time, and was then shot down. Thus, we are assured by an eye witness, the battle commenced. Other reports say that stones were thrown first at the house by some boys in company with the Americans. This, however, does not agree with direct information. The Americans had few arms in the beginning of the fight. They rallied, however, and the contest was maintained with desperate perseverance.

(*From the Ledger.*)

CONTINUATION OF THE RIOTS.—MORE BLOODSHED.

The scene of the riots of Monday afternoon, in Kensington, was quiet during yesterday morning, and many families were removing their dwellings. In the early part of the afternoon, large numbers of people were gathered in various quarters, but were peaceable and orderly. Between four and five o'clock the crowds of individuals became great, until they numbered in the aggregate at different points 2,000 or 3,000. The greater part of them, however, considerably below the scene of the riot. After the adjournment of the Native American meeting, which was held in the State House Yard, a large body went into Kensington in procession, with a banner and flag. They immediately repaired to the Market House, when great excitement ensued, and the rioting was renewed. Shots were fired from several of the houses opposite, and one young man was killed and several wounded. The houses from which the shots were discharged were assailed.

The conflict commenced about five o'clock, and continued with great fury. At about six o'clock the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwallader and Master-streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired that killed Rhinedollar. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hibernia Hose House adjoining, and in a short time the whole row of buildings was in flames.

The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as fast as they were driven out of one house by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters, they took refuge in another. They fought with a desperation becoming madmen.

The Carroll Hose carriage was taken from the house in Fourth-street, above Master, and dragged upside down through the district; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was also attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out, but not injured. The firing during this was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the Market House.

The Hibernia Hose House was the first place where the fire was discovered. That building was burned to the earth, and the contiguous houses caught fire and the flames spread with fearful and alarming rapidity. About thirty houses, north of the Hibernia Hose House, have already been consumed, and the fire is still raging. What became of the inmates no one can tell. Probably a number have been consumed in the flames.

The scenes above described were enacted over and over again during the night and the succeeding day, Wednesday. Two Roman Catholic churches were burned to ashes—one the St. Michael's Church, in Kensington, and the St. Augustine's Church, in Philadelphia city. The conflagration in Kensington was terrific, and above fifty houses were also consumed. The mob held unbroken sway until the evening of Thursday, when they ceased, it would seem, from mere physical fatigue. In one of the churches a most valuable library was entirely destroyed. It would seem, from all accounts, that the military and police, which were called out at the commencement of the disturbances, were singularly inefficient. They seemed to have no force, and to be entirely disregarded, for no one dared to take the responsibility of ordering the strong measures necessary in such a crisis.

With regard to the origin of the riots, it must be borne in mind that the meeting at which the disturbance was began was held in a strictly Catholic district, and thus the original provocation came from the Natives. On the other hand, the Irish seem to have had warning of the fact, and were prepared to resent it. Arms and ammunition were found in nearly all the houses in the vicinity; some of the muskets and rifles being new, and evidently placed there for immediate use in anticipation of the riot. The similarity of many of the arms gives rise to a supposition that they were distributed by some whose names have not yet appeared. The whole affair on the part of the Irish looks as if it were the result of contrivance and design of an organisation they are not to be suspected of.

THE PRESIDENCY.—At the Whig Convention held at Baltimore, May 1, Honourable Henry Clay, was nominated as the candidate of that party for President, and Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of New Jessey, as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

The Democratic Convention would be held at Baltimore on the 27th of May.

John C. Spencer has resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury. His successor has not yet been appointed.

IRELAND.—THE STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, MAY 27.—The Court of Queen's Bench sat this morning at eleven o'clock, at which hour there were but few persons present. The attendance of barristers was also scanty, but the number increased in the course of the day. Mr. Steele was the only one of the traversers who made his appearance in Court, that we could remark, throughout the day.

The case of "The Queen *v.* O'Connell" being called on,

Sir C. O'Loghlen said, that in this case he appeared as counsel for Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and that it became his duty, as the record now stood, to argue that judgment could not be pronounced against him.

A conversation here ensued relative to the number of counsel to be heard, in which the Lord Chief Justice, Judges Crampton and Perrin, and Messrs. O'Hagan and Close took part. It was ultimately decided that only two counsel should be heard on the part of the traversers, and two on behalf of the Crown.

Seven-eighths, or perhaps it would be more correct to say since Mr. Tierney's name has been withdrawn, six-sevenths of the motion, being thus disposed of by the Court, for it will be seen to be of importance only as an instrument of delay.

Sir C. O'Loghlen proceeded, and stated his arguments according to the outline he furnished on Saturday. The cases he referred to had also been furnished by him on Saturday evening, as directed by the Court. He said that before he proceeded to open his objections he would cite an authority, "The King *v.* Robinson," 2 Burrowes, 801, to show that a motion in arrest of judgment could be made at any time before sentence.

The Chief Justice—No one controverts that.

Sir C. O'Loghlen thought that the Attorney-General did.

The Attorney-General.—You have misapprehended me in supposing that I made any such objection.

Sir C. O'Loghlen proceeded—His first objection, he said, was to the caption of the indictment, which stated the manner and by whom the bill of indictment had been found. It stated that it had been found by certain jurors "who had been sworn and affirmed." His objection was that the caption did not particularize, nor state for what cause, those who had found on affirmation had been permitted to do so and remain unsworn. Affirmation was contrary to common law, and was only suffered by statute, and that in certain cases which, the statute pointed out. If an exception existed the cause of that exception should therefore be shewn, that compliance with the statute might appear. For this, he referred to the case of "The King *v.* Don," 1 *Moody's Crown Cases*, 427. It would be said that a subsequent statute rendered the form previously requisite unnecessary, but here the caption did not refer to this latter statute; and, as it unnecessarily professed to state that some were affirmed it should shew why they were so, as those who were affirmed certainly were not sworn. His second objection was to the indictment, every count of which, except the 11th, was bad for duplicity. Each other count charged more than one distinct offence. This was clearly bad, as he cited many authorities to show. Each offence had its peculiar punishment, and, therefore, two should not be joined in one count. The first count charged a conspiracy to do five distinct things. They did not constitute one conspiracy, because the jury had acquitted some of the traversers of the design to do some of these things. Now a party to be convicted of a conspiracy must be convicted of all the objects of that conspiracy. If he were guilty of some and innocent of others, he should be acquitted on the count which contained those of which he was innocent, and be convicted on the count which was confined to those of which he was guilty. For this he referred to the case of "The Queen *v.* Feargus O'Connor," reported by Mr. O'Connor. The Court had at the trial refused to recognise this report, but since that the copy he held in his hand had been shown to Mr. Serjeant Murphy, who, after reading it, had certified upon it that it contained an authentic report of the Judge's charge. Now, here some of the traversers had been found guilty of some and acquitted of some of the intents charged in the first count. Therefore these several intents constituted several and distinct conspiracies. Sir Colman next contended that on none of the counts was there charged an indictable crime. A conspiracy, he contended, was a confederation to commit a criminal—an indictable offence. For this, he referred to the decision of Lord Ellenborough in the case of "The King *v.* Turner," 13 East, 228. There an indictment charged a conspiracy to commit a trespass and shoot hares. To do this was clearly an unlawful act, but Lord Ellenborough held that a conspiracy to do it was not indictable. Many cases, he was aware, would be referred to, for the purpose of answering this objection. Indictments had been sustained for conspiracies to do many acts, which at first view would merely seem civil injuries, but he would go through them, and show that in every one of those cases there was involved an indictable crime. Sir Colman proceeded to do so, and insisted from a review of the cases referred to that he had made good what he had undertaken to prove. Sir Colman then proceeded to urge, that the count of the indictment did not disclose a conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, or, if it did, that the charge was not made with sufficient certainty and particularity. The first count charged five criminal intents. The first was "to raise and excite discontent and disaffection amongst the subjects of the Queen. First, this was too vague. The indictment should show. "against whom, and to what" the disaffection should be excited. No latitude of intendment was to be allowed in an indictment—that was, nothing would be supplied by inference, or collected from the context. For this he cited many authorities. It could not, therefore, be taken for granted or assumed, that the disaffection charged was against the Queen or against the Constitution. Perhaps, it might be taken to be against the existing law. But to excite disaffection or discontent against that was no crime. But it was next charged that the intent was to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of the Government and Constitution of this realm as by law established. These latter words, he contended, qualified the sentence. Without these words the charge would be for exciting hatred and contempt on the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons; but with the addition of the words 'as by law established,' the sentence meant that the hatred and contempt excited were against any or all of the existing statutes of the realm. But to do this was no offence. To excite discontent with the Act of Union, for the purpose of having it repealed, was no offence. It might be a crime to excite this discontent and hatred, if done for the purpose of withdrawing the allegiance of the subjects from her Majesty, or to excite a breach of the peace. But neither of these intents was charged; and it was necessary they should have been so to make that criminal which in its own nature was not so. Here Sir Colman cited "The King *v.* Lambert," 2 Camp., 203, and several other cases. He further urged that the charge was too general, inasmuch as a party could not, if indicted a second time for the matters thus generally charged, plead his previous acquittal or conviction, for this reason,—that the offence was not so specifically identified as to make it distinguishable from any other. But, at most, this was a charge that the traversers were common disturbers, exciters of hatred or illwill—or common scolds. This was too general, and for that he cited several authorities. It would be said there was a precedent for this form of indictment; but the only one he was aware of in print was "The Queen *v.* Vincent," 9 Carrington and Payne, 275; where Vincent had been indicted with Frost. But the legality of that count did not come before the Court of Queen's Bench, the conviction was on all the counts, and there was one good one, at least—a count for an unlawful assembling. The second conspiracy charged in the first count was to excite jealousies, hatred, and ill-will amongst different classes of her Majesty's subjects. For such an indictment there was no precedent. If such an indictment were good, tyranny would be consecrated and oppression sanctified. He referred to the efforts made for Catholic Emancipation, for Reform, and the abolition of slavery. All these efforts excited hatred, animosity, and ill-will between the Irish serf and the English landholder—the peer who sent his representatives to the House of Commons and the unrepresented citizen—the black slave and his white and Christian master. If Clarkson had been indicted for stirring up hatred and ill-will between her Majesty's black and white subjects in Jamaica, a West India jury might have been found who would have convicted him. But, even if such an indictment could be framed, this one was not framed properly—it was too general; and for this he reiterated the reasons and authorities he had already urged. The third charge in the first count was for exciting discontent and disaffection among subjects serving in the army. This was bad, for the same reasons he had previously used, and also for that there was a statute which made it felony to seduce soldiers. If the offence charged was within that statute, the misdemeanour was merged in the felony. The fourth charge was for conspiracy to procure the subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition of great physical force, changes in Government, laws, &c. &c. This was the way in which the indictment now practically stood. Originally it charged that the meetings were unlawful, but the jury had expressly found that they were not. As they were not found to be unlawful, they were to be taken therefore to be lawful. Now, a lawful meeting could not cause intimidation, for if a meeting did intimidate it was unlawful, therefore the charge, as found by the verdict, was repugnant and insensible. Then the charge of conspiring to effect changes by the demonstration of physical force was an indefinite phrase, not sufficiently certain, and they had never before been introduced into an indictment. Numbers alone could not make a meeting unlawful: that had been distinctly laid down in Hunt's case. Here it was not charged that the demonstration caused intimidation. Sir Colman pursued the same course of argument respecting the charge of conspiring to bring the administration of justice into contempt, and on the whole contended that the conviction could not be sustained on the several counts which contained or repeated the charges he had stated. He then passed to the ninth count, which he said was a revival of the old and exploded offence of encroaching on the Royal power. It charged a conspiracy to usurp the prerogative of the Crown in the establishment of courts of justice. Such charges had been made against Spenser, Gaveston, Cardinal Wolsey, and the Archbishop Laud, but no precedent could be found for this indictment since the time of the Revolution. The offence charged was no doubt a misdemeanour, but it was not an indictable misdemeanour. It was one punishable by *quo warranto*, and not otherwise. The tenth count was for conspiring to intimidate the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons of Parliament. Intimidation could be effected in three ways—1. By force; that, if attempted against Parliament, was treason by statute. 2. By threats; but threats could not be used against aggregate bodies, for threats must affect the mind, and aggregate bodies had no mind. 3. By conduct and demeanour; but these, if used by the traversers, could not effect Parliament at such a distance. Sir Colman proceeded with his argument at great length, and wound up his observations with an eloquent peroration.

When he concluded, Mr. Fitzgibbon insisted on the right of sixteen counsel to speak, and said it was arranged that four should speak.

The Court, however, remained firm, and in the course of the discussion,

The Attorney-General stated, that Sir William Follett had told him that in England, in a similar case, no more than two counsel would be heard.

The Court adjourned shortly after four.

When the Court decides this motion, which will hardly be the case till Wednesday, one counsel on behalf of each traverser, now only seven in number, will be heard in mitigation of punishment, for which purpose affidavits may be filed. The Attorney-General will then be heard, if he wish it, in aggravation, so that judgment will scarcely be pronounced before Friday or Saturday.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

GREAT MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN TRADES.

ON MONDAY week, the 3rd of June, the Trades will hold a grand meeting at Saville-house, No. 6, Leicester-square, in aid of the above object. The Central Committee having resolved upon convening similar meetings in the several metropolitan districts, have by their selecting Leicester square, afforded an opportunity to the Trades and the public of Finsbury, Marylebone, and Westminster, of expressing their sentiments on the above object.

JOHN TEMPLE LEADER, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WILL ATTEND:—

SIR WILDIAM MOLESWORTH, Baronet, JOSHUA SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M.P.
CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq, M.P., ROBERT WALLACE, Esq., M.P.,
RICHARD NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, JAMES HUTTON, Honorary Secretary,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.,

Together with several other supporters of the national object. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Admission to the body of the Hall, FREE; Platform, One Shilling; Reserve Seats, Sixpence.
Entrance to the Hall in Leicester-square.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

TREASURER,
RICHARD NORMAN, ESQ., No. 2, New Broad-street.

SUB COMMITTEE,

Mr. PAPWORTH, Paper Stainer. Mr. WILLIAMS, Silk Hatter.
Mr. HICKS, Printer. Mr. MOORHOUSE, Skein Silk Dyer.
Mr. SEWELL, Upholsterer. Mr. WHEELER, Wool Comber.
Mr. PARKER, Tailor. Mr. M'GRATH, Tailor.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
JAMES HUTTON, ESQ., No. 10, Tokenhouse Yard.

BANKERS,
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO., No. 62, Threadneedle-street.

THE Trades of London having resolved upon raising a sufficient Fund to purchase an Estate for THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., as an imperishable testimonial of their thanks and gratitude to that Honourable Gentleman for his uniform support of their order, do hereby invite the working classes in their several localities throughout the United Kingdom to form "DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEES," and to arrange all the necessary machinery for carrying out the contemplated national object with vigour and energy; and when the machinery in each locality is completed, the Central Committee of the London Trades will communicate with the several Committees as to the mode by which they propose to give effect to this national project.

JAMES SYME, }
JOHN KELSEY, } Secretaries.

The Central Committee meet every Wednesday Evening at Eight o'Clock, at the Prince and Princess Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, where Collecting Books, &c., may be obtained. All Communications with reference to the Duncombe Testimonial to be addressed, post-paid, to the General Secretary, James Syme, 1, Bishop's Terrace, Walcot Square, Lambeth, London.

The Central Committee, consists of from sixty to eighty of the different Trades of London; the insertion of all the names would occupy too much space.

BALANCE SHEET OF CONVENTION FUND, &c.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
London...	1	0	0
Glasgow	0	5	0
Manchester	1	0	0
Worcestershire ...	0	5	0
Todmorden	0	5	0
South Staffordshire ...	0	5	0
Wigan	0	5	0
Stalybridge	0	5	0
Bromsgrove	0	5	0
Bolton	0	5	0
Oldham	0	10	0
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	0	5	0
Rochdale	0	5	0
Nottinghamshire ...	0	5	0
Nottingham	0	5	0
Halifax	0	5	0
Stockport	0	10	0
Bury	0	5	0
Horton, Bradford ...	0	5	6
Hebden Bridge ...	0	5	0
Dewsbury	0	5	0
North Lancashire ...	0	5	0
Devonshire	0	5	0
Northampton	0	5	0
Sheffield	0	5	0
Northamptonshire ...	0	5	0
Huddersfield	0	10	0
Long Govan	0	5	0
Preston	0	5	0
Leeds	0	10	0
Mottram	0	5	0
Hanley	0	5	0
Liverpool	0	5	0
Salford	0	5	0
Greenwich, &c. ...	0	5	0
Mansfield	0	5	0
Leicester	0	5	0
Bishopwearmouth ...	0	5	0
Aberdeen	0	5	0
Carlisle	0	10	0
Cummersdale	0	5	0
Coventry	0	5	0
Kilmarnock	0	5	0
Dumfries	0	5	0
Newport (Isle of Wight)	0	5	0
	14	0	0
Meeting at Carpenter's Hall	0	14	9½
Ditto	2	11	6½
Mechanics' Meeting ...	1	10	0
Total receipt...	18	16	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
One week's rent Carpenter's Hall, Manchester	11	0	0
Seven boardmen three days each	2	2	0
Mr. Baker three days	0	6	0
200 printed slips ...	0	15	0
50 Double Crown bills	0	7	6
Posting bills	0	6	0
Hire of waggon ...	0	4	0
Mr. Murray's bill for stationary, &c. ...	0	18	4½
Wages of doorkeeper	1	0	0
Printing 100 copies of rules...	0	7	6
Total expenditure	17	6	4½
Total receipt ...	18	16	4
Total expenditure	17	6	4½
Balance in Treasurer's hands	1	9	11½

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY, SINCE MAY 11TH.

CARDS.

	£	s.	d.
St. Andrews, London	0	3	0
Saffron Hill, do. ...	0	7	6
Camberwell, do. ...	0	1	0
Hammersmith, do. ...	0	3	0
Marylebone, do. ...	0	12	6
Standard of Liberty, do.	0	6	3
Barnsbury Park, do.	0	3	0
Lambeth, do ...	0	3	0
Golden Lion, do. ...	0	5	0
Mile End, do. ...	0	6	0
Weaver's Arms, do.	0	4	0
City of London—Mr. F. O'Connor ...	0	1	9
Marylebone—Rules ...	0	1	6
Blackheath—do. ...	0	1	0
Wigan—do. ...	0	2	6
Long Govan	0	10	0
Liverpool	0	12	6
Oldham	0	15	0
Sheffield	0	17	6
Brighton	0	10	0
Manchester Painters	0	7	0
Stockport	0	12	6
Calverton	0	3	6
Bristol	0	6	6
Coventry	0	9	9
Wakefield	0	7	6
Walsall, per Mr. Doyle	0	0	6
Rochdale	0	13	6
Bradford Central ...	0	10	0
Carlisle	0	10	0
Burnley	0	13	6
Lower Warley ...	0	3	0
Sowerby Longroyd ...	0	6	0
Halifax	0	1	0
Prescot	0	6	3
Pochdale	0	10	0
Bath	0	7	0
Hull	0	7	6
Tonbridge Wells ...	0	7	4
SUB CRIPTIONS			
Carlisle...	0	5	0
Brighton, the Cap of Liberty	0	4	8
Crown and Anchor, London	0	2	0
Sheffield	0	4	2
Todmorden Females ...	0	10	0
Lambley	0	1	6
Merthyr Tydvil ...	0	5	0
Standard of Liberty, London	0	2	1
Wellingborough ...	0	3	4
Dumfries	0	6	0
Lamberhead Green ...	0	5	0
Halifax...	0	2	11
Sowerby, Longroyd ...	0	1	10
Do. Helm... ...	0	1	8
Lower Warley ...	0	0	10
Siddall	0	0	8
Bath	0	7	7
Cummersdale	0	5	0
Plymouth	0	5	0
Tunbridge Wells ...	0	1	9
G. Wyatt	0	1	0
Oldham	0	7	7
MISSIONARY FUND.			
Mr. Roberts, per Mr. M'Grath	0	1	0
Working man, Windsor, per R. Ridley	0	0	9
Lower Warley ...	0	2	6
Plymouth	0	1	0
Cummersdale	0	2	6
Oldham	0	1	0
DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.			
Bath, six friends four months subscription, per Bolwell	0	12	0
Working man, Windsor, per R. Ridley	0	0	9

Chartist Intelligence.

CHESHIRE.—NORTH CHESHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.—On Sunday last, a delegate meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Bombers' Brow, Hill-gate, Stockport, when the following resolutions were passed:—Moved by Mr. Webb, and seconded by Mr. Davies—"That Mr. Campbell do preside as Chairman, and Mr. Warren be our District Secretary, for the next month."—"That Mr. Robert Wilde's, of Mottram, service as a local lecturer be accepted, and that he act on the new local lecturers' plan"—"That a camp meeting be got up as soon as convenient, in New Mills and Mottram; and that Mr. Mitchell, of Stockport, and Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, attend, and address the meeting; and that their expenses be defrayed out of the District Fund."—"That Mr. Leach, of Hyde, and Mr. Wilde, of Mottram, be instructed to go to Hazel Grove this day fortnight, if the men of Hazel Grove can get up a meeting." "That Messrs. Mitchell and Carter, of Stockport, attend and address a meeting to be held in Hyde, on Sunday, the 16th of June.—That each locality send in their quota of levy money immediately.—That this meeting be adjourned to the 23rd of June, to be held in the Chartist room, Hyde, at ten o'clock in the forenoon." Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting dispersed.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual weekly meeting of the Manchester Chartists was holden in the above Hall, Mr. Roberts, a working man, in the chair, who, after the regular business was concluded, introduced Mr. William Dixon, who addressed the meeting upon the necessity of the people commencing operations to ascertain what number of voters there were in each ward of the town that would support a Chartist candidate; and, also to get up committees for the purpose of putting Chartists into the local offices at the next municipal election. At the close of the address, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Dixon, who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—The following resolutions were agreed to at the delegate meeting of the Manchester division of South Lancashire, held on Sunday last; Mr. Ambrose Hurst in the chair:—"1. That the minutes of last meeting be confirmed. 2. That we recommend the various localities in South Lancashire immediately to send the money due to the Executive, according to the Plan of Organization. 3. That the delegates attending the next delegate meeting be requested to bring the opinions of their constituents as to the propriety of holding camp meetings. 4. That the Secretary's bill for postages be paid. 5. That we recommend the various localities in South Lancashire to consider the fourth clause in the new Plan of Organization, and instruct their representatives to the Warrington Conference thereon. 7. That we recommend all localities to carry out the instructions of the Executive concerning the registering of Chartists as voters. 7. That we recommend the various localities immediately to correspond with Mr. Stallwood, requesting information upon the same. 8. That this meeting stand adjourned until this day fortnight, June the 9th: chair to be taken at one o'clock.

LONDON.—SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—Mr. M'Grath delivered a very able lecture at the above Hall, on Sunday evening last, to a respectable and attentive audience, which gave great satisfaction.

HAMMERSMITH.—DUN COW, BROOK GREEN-LANE.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, May 28th; Mr. T. F. Brown in the chair. It was resolved that the Metropolitan Delegate Council be requested to take up the case of the miners of Northumberland and Durham, with a view to their assistance.

THE SAFFRON HILL Chartist Temperance Locality is going on well. New members are joining every week. They are establishing a Chartist Benefit Society, and all persons wishing to join are requested to communicate by letter or otherwise, with Mr. Thompson, Temperance Coffee House, 10, Little Saffron Hill.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of the Central Locality met in their room, on Sunday morning, when Mr. Thomas Cole was unanimously elected delegate to the West Riding meeting to be held in Dewsbury, on Sunday, June 2d.

THE CHARTISTS OF LITTLE HORTON met in the School Room, Park-place, on Sunday evening, when the letter of Mr. O'Connor was read from the *Star*, also the Editorial article on banking. It was unanimously resolved "That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to the Proprietor and Editor of the *Northern Star*, for the instruction and political knowledge imparted through the columns of that paper, and the aid it renders to the trades and all classes of labourers in exposing tyranny and oppression; and we hereby call on all trades to support the only organ in the kingdom that vindicates the rights of labour." Resolved, "That a delegate be sent to Dewsbury on Sunday, with the amount of the levy laid on each member, at the last delegate meeting." Mr. Smyth was unanimously elected.

ON SUNDAY, the M'Douall Committee met in the large room Butterworth-buildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when it was resolved, "That as Dr. M'Douall could not visit Bradford on Whitsun-week, we respectfully request he will accept our invitation to lecture in Bradford, on Monday, the 10th of June, and remain for a tea-party and ball on Tuesday, the 11

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 24.

BANKRUPTS.

Bloomfield Webb, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger—Joseph White Martin, Newmarket, Suffolk, chemist—James Milton Pike, Great Bath-street, Cold Bath-square, victualler—William Parson, Southampton, grocer—Thomas Davison, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer—John Smith, Bacup and Manchester, calico printer—James Crawford Johnson and William Chapman, Manchester, manufacturing chemists—John Pitt, Bongdon, Worcestershire, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Thomas Cheetham, sen., Stockport, surgeon, first dividend of 6s 2d in the pound, payable at 74, Moseley-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, May 28, and any subsequent Tuesday.

William Taylor, Great Winchester-street, merchant, first dividend of 9s in the pound, payable at 31, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

James Turner, Grange-place, Hoxton, cabinet maker, first dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, payable at 31, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Henry Prior, Sise-lane, City, stationer, second dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, payable at 31, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

William Chamberlain, Peckham, linen draper, first dividend of 6s 6d in the pound, payable at 31, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Isaac Worthington, Manchester, draper, third dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, payable at 31, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Francis Burdett Courtenay, of 42, Great Marlborough-street, bookseller, first dividend of 3s 3d in the pound, payable at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday.

William Stone, Birmingham, printer, first dividend of 2s 7d in the pound, payable at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Richard Potter, John Potter, and James Potter, Manchester, cotton-spinners, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, June 11, or any subsequent Tuesday.

William Caton, Preston, ironmonger, second dividend of 1s 2d in the pound, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, June 4, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Peter Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal dealer, a dividend of 3s 9d and 31-32ds of a penny in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, May 28, and every following Tuesday.

Edmund Arrowsmith, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer, first dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, May 28, and every following Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY.

John Jardine, late of Richbucto, New Brunswick, now of Liverpool, merchant, June 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Christopher Pope, of St. Phillip and Jacob, near Bristol, copper hoop manufacturer, June 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol.

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

Charlotte Staples, Southampton, milliner, June 14—Thomas Ames, 114, Kingsland-road, builder, June 14—Jas. Tarver, Daventry, Northamptonshire, ironfounder, June 14—Thomas Bryson, 26, Addle-street, City, commission agent, June 15—John Cunnington, Newport, Monmouthshire, June 14—George Wood, Ingram, Northumberland, banker, June 17—Charles Harrington, Kidderminster, plumber, June 21.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before June 14.

John Henry Bell, Bristol, apothecary—Thos Eastoe Lubbock, Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-street, City, victualler—Emanuel Charles, Radipole, Dorsetshire, brickmaker—Charles Tapp, Wigmore-street, Marylebone, coach-maker—Thomas Bentley, Eccleston, Lancashire, calico printer—Isaac Lumley, Cornwall-road, Surrey, victualler—Henry Rhoades, Manchester, spirit dealer—Joseph Douglass, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, rope manufacturer—Charles Savill, Romford, Essex, grocer—John Todd, Hylton Ferry, Durham, ship builder—William Burt, 53, Harrow-road, Paddington, boarding-house keeper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ann Whaley and William Pearson, Doncaster, Yorkshire, retailers of wine—Alice Fairbank, John Fairbank, and Richard Fairbank, Bradford, Yorkshire, carriers—James Fox, James Lockwood, Mark Beaumont, and George Lockwood, Leeds, cloth finishers—Samuel Venables and Adlington Cooke, Liverpool, commission agents—Thomas Frederick Hewitt and Thomas Ward Pullan, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants—Abel Styan and William Jackson, Leeds, excavators—John Middleton, Christopher Graves Middleton, and John Lord, Calliards, Lancashire, flannel manufacturers (so far as regards John Lord).

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 28.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Gill Flight, publisher, Adam-street, Adelphi—Edward Louis, perfumer, Gerrard-street, Soho—Edw. Oxley, jun., hatter, King's Lynn, Norfolk—Thomas Brand, livery-stable keeper, Stamford-street, Blackfriars—John Sison, dealer in toys, Brighton—John Berwick, worsted stuff manufacturer—Thomas Kearsley and Thomas Watt, bone merchants, Runcorn, Cheshire—William Monk, jun., currier, Nottingham—Jacob Barnard, clothes dealer, Cheltenham.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

G. Kersting, schoolmaster, Oxford-street, Stepney—W. H. A. Cole, attorney's clerk, Church-road, Camberwell—R. Ackland, Mapledurwell, Hampshire—J. Fury, butcher, Chester—J. Bridge, quarryman, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire—R. Davies, landing waiter, Toxteth-park—J. Rowley, chimney sweeper, Sheffield—J. Samway, brewer, Yalding, Kent—T. Doyle, marine store dealer, Liverpool—J. Rantell, wheelwright, Thaxted, Essex—J. M. Girling, veterinary surgeon, Northampton—T. Basham, brewer, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel—J. Walker, tailor, Fetter-lane—S. S. Oliver, clerk, Blenheim-place, St. John's-wood—S. Blanchard, boarding house keeper, Charles-street, Chelsea—F. Wymer, steam ship steward, Southampton—H. Tovey, carriage lamp manufacturer, Bristol—J. J. Shetbolt, innkeeper, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire—J. Wadge, carpenter, Holloway—W. Turner, wine merchant, St. Alban-street, Lambeth—H. B. Glover, clerk, Great Bland-street, Newington—H. White, warehouseman, Arlington-street, Camden-town—E. N. Danels, schoolmistress, Turnham-green—G. Perkin, victualler, Bollington, Cheshire—J. R. Adams, schoolmaster, workhouse, Marylebone—G. Parker, coal dealer, Norwich—E. Phillipps, Albany-street, Regent's Park—H. Jennings, Pences-road, Lambeth—W. Jones, saddler, Sitchborough, Northamptonshire—H. T. Archer, attorney, John-street, Adelphi—J. Reed, shoemaker, Cheam, Surrey—J. W. Newton, farmer, Moulton, Lincolnshire—R. Newton, farmer, Moulton, Lincolnshire—G. E. Green, Whally, Lancashire—D. Roberts, stationer, Manchester—T. Singleton, druggist, Sheffield—W. Hallsey, cheesemenger, Derby-street, Mayfair—J. Longbottom, woolcomber, Wainstell, Yorkshire—E. Maitland, assistant to a publican, Liverpool—J. Johnson, bricklayer, Huddersfield—J. Mathews, tallow chandler, Hammersmith—J. Seagar, undertaker, Wood-street, Lambeth-walk—P. Beer, tobacconist, Plymouth—H. Silly, Shaftesbury-street, New North-road—T. Wharton, comedian, Mount-terrace, Whitechapel-road—H. J. Murton, lieutenant-colonel R. M., Brompton—J. Robinson, boot maker, Charlotte-street, Portland-place—J. Morgan, assistant grocer, Brompton.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY MAY 27—The finest descriptions of both Red and White Wheat were disposed of by the factors, at prices about equal to those obtained on this day sennight; but, in all other kinds a very limited business was transacted, and when sales were pressed a trifling abatement was submitted to in the quotation; hence the market closed somewhat heavily. The accounts which have come to hand by this morning's post state that the young Wheats, notwithstanding the prevailing dry weather, are looking very healthy, but that all spring corn needs moisture. Of Foreign Wheat fine qualities moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices. In Grain, under lock, the rates must be considered nominal. The best malting qualities of Barley 1s per quarter more money, the value of other kinds having an upward tendency. Malt at barely late rates. For Oats an advance on last week's prices of quite 61 per quarter. Beans and Peas 1s per quarter dearer. Flour at very full rates.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 27.—The Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and, in most instances, the currencies ruled quite 2d per 8lbs beneath those obtained on this day sennight, the extreme value of the best Scots and home breds not exceeding 3s 10d per 8lbs. With Sheep we were fairly supplied; prime old Downs from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs, but the value of all other kinds was with difficulty supported. Lambs at Friday's depression of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, the very highest figure not exceeding 5s 8d per 8lbs. For Calves the rates had a downward tendency. Pigs on easier terms.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Since our last report the arrivals of Potatoes have been rather limited; still they have proved more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers; hence in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—The accounts from Kent, as well as Sussex and Worcester, being still very unfavourable, the fly rapidly extending itself in nearly the whole of the plantations in those districts, while the bine has been greatly injured by the prevailing high winds, the demand here for all kinds of Hops, the supply of which is unusually small for the time of year, is active, at in some instances improved quotations.

WOOL MARKET.—The imports of foreign and colonial Wool have been to a moderate extent in the past week, yet the demand by private contract is somewhat inactive at late rates.

TALLOW.—This market remains steady and firm, both on the spot and for forward delivery. Fine Y. C. last year's import cannot be had under 40s 9d to 41s; new Y. C. for the last three months is 41s 6d, and for separate months there are a few buyers at 42s. Town Tallow is steady at 39s nett cash.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MAY 25.—We had a fair supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s to 8s 4d. Oats 2s 9d to 3s 8d. Barley 4s to 4s 3d. Beans 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET MONDAY, MAY 27.—The arrivals of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal from Ireland into Liverpool, for the last seven days, are light; but 20,200 quarters of Wheat have arrived from abroad, principally from the Baltic ports; and there are also reported from the United States 2000 barrels of Flour. No change has occurred in the duties this week. Since Tuesday, when a declined of 1d. per bushel was quoted for Wheat generally, there has been no further change in prices; but the week's business in that Grain has, on the whole, been on a moderate scale. Fine mealing Oats have been sold at 2s. 10d. per 45 lbs. being 1d. per bushel below the rates current on this day week; whilst for Oatmeal, which has latterly met more demand, an advance of 3d. per load has been obtained. Flour has gone off slowly at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per sack. No change as regards Barley or Peas. English Beans have generally been held for rather more money, and Egyptian, duty paid, must be quoted 2s. per quarter dearer. A parcel of the latter has been sold in bond at 21s. per 480lbs.; and 1500 barrels of Western Canal Flour have changed hands under lock, at 21s. 6d. per barrel. The drought still continues in this district.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 25.—The trade throughout the week has been generally of an inactive character. For choice fresh manufactured Flour a moderate consumptive demand has been experienced, and the supplies of this description continuing scanty, factors firmly insisted on previous rates, which were realized in the sales effected. Inferior and stale chambered parcels were difficult to quit, and barely sustained their late value. Notwithstanding the drought, both Oats and Oatmeal were in limited request, at former prices. Only a languid inquiry existed for Wheat at our Market this morning, and, except for the best runs, prices were reduced 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs. Prime fresh Flour continued to meet a fair sale without change in value; but other kinds might have been purchased on lower terms. Few transactions occurred in either Oats or Oatmeal; but for the latter article a slight advance was demanded, which, however, was not complied with to any extent.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 27.—The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been much the same as we have had for some time past—a good supply for this time of the year, which met with dull sale. Beef 5¾d. to 6¼d., Mutton 5½d. to 6¾d., Lamb 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 20th to the 27th May, 1226 cows, 5108 sheep, 841 lambs, 4808 pigs, and 60 horses.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

The only regular Packet Ship
For NEW YORK from LIVERPOOL,
The Black Ball Line of Packet Ship
NEW YORK FOR NEW YORK,
Captain CROPPER, 1000 Tons,
Sailing on the 1st of June, her regular day.

HARNDEN and Co., under the patronage of the various Benevolent Societies established in New York for the purpose of protecting Emigrants from fraud and imposition, can forward Emigrants by the above splendid Packet Ship on her regular day.

Parties desirous of proceeding to the Western States can know the actual outlay required to reach their destination by applying to Harnden and Co., by letter or otherwise.

Harnden and Co's Passage Office, 62, Waterloo-road.
Harnden and Co's Commission and Forwarding Office, 20, Water-street, Liverpool.

Third Edition, price Three Shillings, bound in Cloth,

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects. By MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT. The "Vindication of the Rights of Woman" was, undoubtedly, one of the most extraordinary productions of the times in which it appeared. It is characterised by an originality, a boldness, a tone of truth, and a generous earnestness of purpose, which shew with what an ardent desire to accomplish a great and noble purpose the fair and gifted author entered upon her hazardous undertaking. The present edition has been wholly re-written—a task deemed indispensable, in these fastidious times, in consequence of the numerous defects in the author's style and composition, the existence of which will scarcely be wondered at, when it is known that the work was commenced and completed in the incredibly short space of six months. Some parts, which were unnecessarily prolix, have been abridged, and in two or three instances passages have been expunged. Care has been taken, however, not to enervate the author's masculine and nervous style, nor unnecessarily to soften down the strength and plain-speaking of certain passages, because they might possibly give offence to the fastidious taste of those who have been imbued with the sentiments and feeling of a false morality. The object has been, to make the work what the author herself would have made it, had she taken time and thought to do so, rather than to improve it.

London: W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; J. Hobson, Market-street, and A. Mann, Central-market, Leeds; and all Booksellers.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Further Testimonials of the Efficacy of this Medicine

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON,
Frimley, near Bagshot, Surrey, April 23, 1843.

SIR,—I enclose three cases in which the parties therein named have received great benefit from using Blair's Pills, and the truth of which I am at any time ready to make affidavit of if required. You are at perfect liberty to publish them if you think proper. Hoping this may induce the incredulous to make a trial of the Pills, which will speedily convince them of their value.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
JOHN J. GILES.

Pirbright, April 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—Upon your recommendation I sent for a box of Blair's Rheumatic Pills, and to my astonishment a few doses entirely removed the tormenting pains my wife had suffered so long, but having caught a severe cold the rheumatism again returned, when having recourse to a few more Pills, it again fled, and has not since returned. The public are not generally aware of the efficacy of this truly valuable medicine, or few would suffer from rheumatism.

In consequence of witnessing the effects of the above medicine in my own family, I recommended Edward Bridger, now sixty-seven years of age, a labourer and jobbing gardener, to apply to you, he being afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years; he could scarcely get any sleep, being always worse when in bed, and unable to walk without the assistance of a stick. You gave him some Pills. I saw him yesterday; he told me he could new get rest, which he had been unable to do for a very long time, he is still lame from the length of time he has been afflicted, but can now walk without much inconvenience ten or twelve miles in the day, and can as he says, do any light work; he has applied to me for a job at hoeing. It is distressing to see a fellow-creature suffering such excruciating pain, when relief can be obtained by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. I shall, for the benefit of those who may suffer, continue to recommend them.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
To John J. Giles, Esq., GEO. INNWOOD.
Frimley, Surrey.

Blackwater, near Bagshot, Feb. 25, 1843

DEAR GILES,—The effect of Blair's Pills has been everything I could wish for. I had symptoms of the Gout during Wednesday night; I took two Pills during the day and two in the morning, which quite removed the pain; and I was enabled to give a lecture at Hartly Row on Thursday evening, although I was in fear that morning I should not have been enabled to leave home.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
To J. J. Giles, Esq. EDW. J. LANCE.

To the above gratifying communication, the proprietor of Blair' Gout and Rheumatic Pills considers any comment from him would be superfluous.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many case of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)
"W. MOAT.

Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectably,
"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 6th, 1842.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mather of that city had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort on surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she connot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

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 side 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 by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by JOSHUA HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. *Price* 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

THE NINTH EDITION.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free "*enclosed 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 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; terminating in mental, and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption, including a comprehensive Dissertation on MARRIAGE, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorhœ, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.,

BY G. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;
THE NINTH THOUSAND.

May be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; W. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Journal Office, Wakefield; W. Midgley, Halifax; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. B. Johnson, Beverley; W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York; W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; Wm. Harrison, Ripon; Thomas Sowler, Courier Office, 3, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; G. Harrison, Barnsley; William Howell, 75, Dale-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, 78, High-street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson, 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, incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of Public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practise, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics touched 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 PROFESSIONAL FRIEND, and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "LUCAS ON MANLY VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow-man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring 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 any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanet blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—*The Magnet.*

"The security of HAPPINESS IN THE MARRIAGE STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

Messrs. LUCAS & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Country 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, 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, and at the *Northern Star*-Office, Leeds; Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 3s. 6d.

MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

13, TRAFALGAR STREET.

Private Entrance, 57, Nile-street. Established, 1834, for the Exclusive Treatment of a Certain Class of Disease.

WILKINSON & CO. may be CONSULTED at their Principal Establishment, Leeds, Daily, from Nine in the Morning, till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.—One of the Drs. W. attends every Friday, at 8, Southgate, Wakefield, (near the Church,) from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Evening; every Thursday, at 4, George-street, Bradford, from Ten in the Morning till Eight in the Evening; and every Saturday, at 25, High Ousegate, York.

Every form of these Diseases is treated at this Establishment, by Legally Qualified Surgeons, with the utmost Attention to the Safety, Privacy, and Circumstances of the Patient.

In all Diseases of the Generative Organs, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Ulcers, Gravel, and all other Diseases of these Organs, W. & Co. may be successfully consulted.

SECONDARY SYMPTOMS, which arise from improper Treatment (especially the use of Mercury), may be known from Eruptions on the skin, pains in the Bones, affections of the Throat and Nose, and general Impurity of the Blood. This may be regarded as the most dangerous stage of the Disease, and requires the utmost skill in its Eradication:—The Treatment adopted by W. & Co. has been attended with the most satisfactory Results, and they have always had the gratification of seeing their Patients restored to full enjoyment of Health.

In Cases where an indulgence in a SOLITARY PRACTICE has produced those distressing Symptoms, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Flatulency, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and all the Evidences of an Impaired Constitution, they may be consulted with decided benefit, having bestowed the greatest Attention to this melancholy Prostration of the most important Functions of Nature.

Their Mode of Treatment will invariably be found to arrest the progress of these destructive diseases, and be the means of restoring the sufferer to renewed health and vigour both of mind and body.

The principal consulting surgeon has had vast opportunities of studying these malignant diseases in all their varied aspects, having for a lengthened period confined his attention thereto, in one of the principals hospitals in the kingdom, during which time he had the honour of receiving high Testimonials to the skill and perseverance he had displayed in this particular branch. These documents are open to the inspection of any of their patients who may desire, for their own satisfaction, to see them. Subsequently, an extensive private practice in London has afforded ample opportunities of proving the efficacy of their mode of treatment.

To patients at a distance W. and Co. offer the most certain assurances of a cure. During the last ten years great numbers of both sexes have been effectually cured, who have merely sent in writing an accurate description of their complaint. All letters, containing the usual consultation fee of £1, receive immediate attention, and suitable advice, and Medicines to the amount are promptly forwarded. In all cases the utmost SECRECY may be relied on, as Wilkinson and Co. either destroy the letters, or return them, as the parties may desire. They have, however, in several instances, succeeded in effecting so rapid and effectual a cure, that the patients have kindly forwarded to them, without solicitation, letters of reference, with the full name and address, which they have authorised Drs. W. to make use of, with the view of encouraging others to avail themselves of their advice. These letters are not intended for publication, but they will be submitted to patients who desire to inspect them.

In packing the parcels, the greatest care is observed, so as to secure the safety of the Medicine, and to prevent suspicion—giving them the appearance of an ordinary package.

Experience has enabled W. and Co. to produce a remedy which is beneficial in every stage of disease; and for accommodation of either sex, where, from any motive, parties may decline application, either personally or by letter, their PURIFYING DROPS, Price 4s. 6d., may be used with the most decided success. No Medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been so efficacious in restoring the diseased to health and vigour. They are powerful and speedily efficacious, in recent as well as the most confirmed cases. A TREATISE of Twelve Pages, is enclosed with them, describing the various forms of the disease, and the directions are so plain that persons of either sex may adopt the necessary course of treatment, so as to effect a perfect cure.—To be had of any of their Agents, or sent free by post, on the receipt of Five Shillings.

At the earnest solicitation of many of their patients, Wilkinson and Co. have published a Work on the diseases of the Organs of Generation, entitled

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER.

Price 2s. 6d., or sent free to the most remote parts of the kingdom in a sealed envelope, on the Receipt of a Post-Office Order for 3s. 6d.

It is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of the Diseases and other Affections of the Urinary and Sexual Organs in both Sexes. To those who are suffering, this work will be found a grateful and acceptable Companion, pointing out the way of escape from the calamity which they have brought upon themselves, and leading them back to the enjoyment of full health and vigour.

This invaluable work, together with their Purifying Drops and other Medicines, may be had of W. & Co., at their principal establishment, 14, Trafalgar-street, Leeds; No, 4, George-street, Bradford, or any of the following

AGENTS.

LEEDS.—Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, and of the *Times* Office.
BRADFORD.—Mr. Taylor, Bookseller.
HALIFAX.—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.
BARNSLEY.—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place.
HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New-street.
YORK.—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street,
HULL.—At the *Advertiser* Office, Lowgate, and Mrs. Noble's, Bookseller, Market Place.
BOSTON, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Noble, Bookseller.
BEVERLEY.—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.
MANCHESTER.—Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market Place.
LIVERPOOL.—At the *Chronicle* Office, 25, Lord-st.
SHEFFIELD.—At the *Iris* Office.
WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
RIPON.—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place.
HARROGATE AND KNARESBRO'.—At Langdale's Library.
LOUTH.—Mr. H. Hurton, Bookseller.
NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Sutton, *Review* Office

Poetry.

THE POLKA; OR, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL TO HER LOVER.

[A NATIONAL BALLAD.]

The following graphic description of the far-famed "Polka Dance" has recently been given to the world by the celebrated Frederika Bremer, the Edgeworth and Austin of Sweden, in a work entitled "Strife and Peace," of which a translation has appeared from the pen of a kindred writer, the accomplished Mary Howitt. This dance which is equally popular in Bohemia, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, &c., "is," says Miss Bremer, "highly characteristic; it paints the northern inhabitants' highest joy in life; it is the *Berserker*-gladness in the dance. Supported upon the arm of the woman, the man throws himself high in the air, then catches her in his arms, and swings round with her in wild circles; then they separate, then they unite again, and whirl again round, as it were in superabundance of life and delight. The measure is determined, bold, and full of life. It is a *dance intoxication*, in which people for the moment release themselves from every care, every burden, and oppression of existence!"

Dear youth, from the forest and mountain,
O. come, 'neath the wild cherry tree—*
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me;
Like the waves of the Elbe madly bounding,
Let not the dark Wodnyk† affright,
The Mandoline long has been sounding,
Like Vilas‡ we'll dance through the night!
Dear youth, from the forest and mountain,
O. come 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

With the garnets you gave to adorn me,
Those gems in our Giant's Glen§ found,
That our Burgrave himself should not scorn me,
By my *gold hearted*¶ mother I'm crowned!
There's life in my feet and my arms, love!
There's fire in my heart and my soul!
I pant for the Polka's wild charms, love,
Which each sorrow of life can control!
Then come from the forest and mountain,
O. come 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

Like wine, the glad dance will inspire me,
With transport 'twill thrill every vein—
Did I dance through the night, 'twould not tire me—
I would dance it at morning again!
What rapture, when heart to heart joining—
In thine eyes, love, as onward we go,
All its magical circles entwining,
I must gaze, or I giddy should grow!
Then come from the forest and mountain,
O, come 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

Like wine, the glad dance will inspire me,
With transport 'twill thrill every vein—
Did I dance through the night, 'twould not tire me—
I would dance it at morning again!
What rapture, when heart to heart joining—
In thine eyes, love, as onward we go,
All its magical circles entwining,
I must gaze, or I giddy should grow!
Then come from the forest and mountain,
O, come 'neath the wild cherry tree—
My flax thread I've washed in the fountain,
Come, love, dance the Polka with me!

THE BRIDEGROOM TO HIS BRIDE.

I cannot tell the all the love that dwells within my heart,
To thee, my fairest, dearest one, for deeply lov'd thou art,
Beyond compare with whatsoever the fertile earth may yield,
Or gems that deep in ocean's bed lie hidden and concealed!
I know that there are brilliant eyes and locks of auburn hair,
And virgin forms of chastest mould all beautiful and fair;
And they may add the jewelled zone, and bright and precious pearls
May sparkle in their native light amid luxuriant curls.
And they may move in graceful dance on "light fantastic toe."
'Till blushing joy and merriment in every feature glow;
And they may breathe bewitching words, but what are they to me,
So long as I am deeply loved, my beautiful by thee?
I would not change the faintest smile on those dear lips of thine,
For festive hall or Indus' wealth, or rich Golconda's mine:
My home, though poor, an Eden is, and dearer far to me,
Than honor, glory, wealth, or fame, while shared, my love, by thee.

HOPE ON.

O man thou hast a treasure in thy heart,
Bright as the day-spring of the orient sky,
Whish flows unmingled pleasures to impart,
When aught of pain or blighting grief is nigh;
It is a boon descended from on high,
That fate can never, though it frowns, destroy,
Refreshing life it smiles when ills are by,
And whispers thus, in tones of soothing joy—
'Hope on, ye sons of men, life is not all alloy."

O! is there one whose heart re-echoes not
With sweet vibration to that stilly voice,
Whose life fleets on without one sunny spot
To bid the soul expand with gladsome joys:
It cannot be, though ebon-like the dyes
That cloud existence, hope is ever there,
To gild the future, tho' that future lies
Beyond the reach of time. in regions where
Eternity doth reign 'mid scenes celestial fair.

Hope on, for O! it is a glorious boon
To waft along on hope's bright downy wing,
While fancy sheds her rays as if the noon
Did all her smiling grandeur gladly bring
To wreath the future and make beauty spring
Around the days that yet repose in time;
While unto these the soul would gladly cling,
To banish gloom with imagings sublime,
Until the future gleams, in pleasures golden prime.

When chilly cares disturb the bosom's calm,
And on the brow enstamp their fateful gloom,
Hope to the heart comes like a gentle balm,
To cheer and gladden while it doth illume;
Life's varied page beneath its smiles doth bloom,
Although that page be stained with many a trace
Of grief and sadness, and the darkest doom,
With glowing rays it loveth to efface,
Until pale sorrow's frowns to brighter hues give place.

Hope on, hope on, and thus uprear a shrine,
Where freed from ills the spirit may repose,
Around the scenes her vision will disclose,
Tho' pleasure from the fount of fortune flows,
To win the heart to joys unsullied bright,
Hope's cheering smile, with fairer lustre glows,
To soar above each measure of delight
That earth can boast or bring, though all her sweets unite.

Hope on through life, and when the hand of death
Seals up existence in its earthly shrine,
Let golden hope embalm thy latest breath,
In visions fair of happiness divine,
And wing away to spheres where glories shine
Beyond the portals of the silent tomb,
To regions blest whose joys may yet be thine,
When through the trackless vale of death and gloom
Thine eye shall meet a land of bright immortal bloom.

Glasgow, May. *Jas Henderson.*

* The branches of the wild cherry-tree, which is supposed to possess many magical properties in Bohemia, &c., are used in wedding festivities. It is the favourite tree of Sclavonian song and superstition.

† The Wodnyk, or Wodnjk—water-demon, frequently the subject of popular stories in Bohemia; his name is used to frighten children away from the water side.—"The Wodnjk will catch you!" is a common exclamation with mothers and nurses.

‡ Vilas—a race of mountain spirits, very popular throughout all the German provinces; they have lately been rendered somewhat familiar in England under the name of Willis, in the ballet of "Giselle;" there is an account of them in Keightley's "Fairy Mythology."

§ Giant's Glen, or Risengrund, a deep valley in the vicinity of the Elbe, and the Berann, in which precious stones are often found. Bohemia has long been celebrated for the beauty and quantity of its native garnets, which almost rival in brilliancy and value those of the East.

¶ Golden is a particular term of endearment in Sclavonian poetry: it occurs frequently in the ballads of Bohemia.—*New Monthly Mag.*

Reviews.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED: "WHAT DO THE PITMEN WANT?" By WM. MITCHELL, Pitman. Sunderland: Williams, Bridge-street. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane. Manchester: Heywood, Oldham-street, &c. &c.

This is a well-written pamphlet; the work, as the title bespeaks, of a pitman, "one more used to handle the pick than the pen." The arguments of the writer are temperately yet forcibly stated, and must command the attention of all who will take the trouble to read but a solitary page of his very able appeal to the public. Of course many things are here advanced which have already in substance appeared in our columns in extracts from the *Miners' Magazine*, and addresses, statements, &c. of the pitmen themselves. The following extracts will, however, tend to throw additional light upon the wrongs and sufferings of the pitmen:

THE PITMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Our grievances are of two kinds—those which admit of removal by law, and those which can be removed only by an equitable arrangement with our employers.

Under the first head, are breaches of agreement, or frauds committed upon us by false weights, measures, &c. For these the law provides a remedy, and to avail ourselves of it, we have had to employ professional assistance. We thought we could secure this more efficiently by uniting to engage one man to devote his time and talents to our service, than by the former practice of each colliery procuring such assistance as they required—hence Mr. Roberts' appointment. Mr. Roberts, we know, has rendered us important aid, but it is in his legal capacity alone that we avail ourselves of his assistance. For other purposes we have an Executive Council, composed of men of our own profession. We have our "Miners' Union," which embraces the vast majority of the pitmen of Northumberland and Durham, and extends throughout England, Scotland, and Wales.

We look to legislation to enforce, if necessary, the application of means to ensure the safety of our lives and remove some of the sources of disease to which we are exposed. The nature of these means will be learnt from the following extract from the "Pitmen's Petition," drawn up, I believe, by a committee of gentlemen, belonging to South Shields:—

"That the cause of those fearful explosions, is invariably the want of sufficient ventilation, which permits the accumulation of inflammable gas, or fire-damp, from the coal, in such large masses, as accidentally sets fire to, and explodes with such tremendous force, as sometimes to blow men up a shaft, 200 yards deep, as if from a cannon mouth, shaking the solid structure of the earth, in the neighbourhood of the pit, as with an earthquake.

"That the lives of your petitioners are not a day or an hour secure from such deadly operations, and, that it is a horrible and fearful thing to die such a death, or live in daily expectation of it.

"That, in addition to destruction by these sudden calamities, insufficient ventilation produces a vitiated atmosphere, from the poisonous gases and dampness of the mines, in which, from ten to twelve hours a-day, your petitioners are confined, breathing it under a severity of labour seldom practised on the surface, which brings on suffering, emaciation, disease, and early death.

* * *

"That your petitioners are clearly convinced, that while mines are allowed to be worked, as at present, with only a single brattice-pit to each, as in the greatest number of instances in those districts, through which are supplied 100, 200, 300, or 400, and sometimes 500 acres of under-ground workings, extending in some cases to upwards of 60 or 70 miles of passages, that the lives of your petitioners will continue in daily imminent danger, from the incapacity of one shaft to supply a sufficient quantity of air. Your petitioners are further convinced, that brattice-shafts, or pits divided by wooden partitions, are very imperfect, dangerous, and ill-fitted for securing proper ventilation, as they waste the air at its source, by allowing an escape from the down-cast to the up-cast, through a partition of about seven inches thick, the temperature differing between them, from 50 deg. to 60 deg. That in accidents they get easily deranged or destroyed; and, as is universally the case where they exist, are used at the same time for drawing coals with corves or tubs, which obstruct by the amount of their areas, the admission and egress of air in their already too diminutive capabilities.

"That the only mode of securing proper ventilation, whatever direct means may be employed for securing it, is by always sinking two shafts to the coal or winning; and in proportion as the under-ground, making additional shafts. And thus would the whole mine be ventilated, the coals more easily and healthfully worked, and your petitioners secured from the recurrence of these terrible accidents."

FATAL NATURE OF THE MINERS' LABOUR.

Far from the light of day, we labour at the bottom of a mine, which varies from 300 to 1600 feet from the surface of the earth. There we toil in an atmosphere always vitiated, and sometimes surcharged with poisonous and explosive gases. These are principally of two kinds—"choke-damp," or "stithe," as it is called, is carbonic acid gas, and the other is "fire-damp," or carburetted hydrogen. Choke damp is almost always present in the workings, and the inhalation of it is the fruitful source of asthma and other diseases, by which the life of the Miner is shortened ten or fifteen years of the term of existence he would otherwise enjoy. Sometimes this choke-damp is so powerful as to produce instant death.

The loss of life which has occurred from explosions is terrible to record. From the accounts which have been kept, though these are very imperfect, and probably the loss has been much greater, it appears that the loss of life in the Durham and Northumberland mines, from 1803 to 1820, was as follows:—

From Explosion	105
Inundated by Water	75
Choke-damp	9
Boiler Bursting...	18
Other Causes	22
Total	625
From 1821 to 1830,	
From Explosions	341
Falling of Stones, Choke-damp, &c. ...	29
Total	370
From 1831 to 1843,	
Explosions	391
Other Causes	60
Total	451
Total killed from 1803 to 1843, ...	1446

This pamphlet, we repeat, is well worthy the attention of the public. The edition before us is the third, which we understand, like the preceding editions, has been "sold out," and a fourth edition is now in the press: a strong proof of the popularity of this production. The very able manner in which this pamphlet is got up affords the best evidence of the assertion contained in the following extract with which we must conclude this notice. That the success of the Pitmen may be every way equal to the justice of their claims is our most fervent prayer:—

While other portions of society have advanced, we have not remained stationary. We no longer occupy the outer margin of civilization. Our present cessation from labour is distinguished by union, strict peaceful ness, and calm determination. On these, and the fairness of our claims, we rely, and without fear await the issue.

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE EXPOSED, By D. WRIGHT, a Factory Operative. Aberdeen: Smith, Union-street.

This is a small pamphlet by a working man, exposing the falsehoods and sophisms of the "Freebooters" on the subject of Corn Law Repeal, and Extension of Trade. It will be found worthy the patronage of the public, more especially political lecturers and Democratic Associations.

I AM AN INFIDEL; WHY ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN? By CHARLES SOUTHWELL. Edinburgh: Roalfe and Co.; London: Watson.

For Mr. Southwell's reasons for being what he is, and not being that which he supposes his reader may be, we must refer the reader to the pamphlet itself, which is written in Mr. Southwell's usual and pretty well-known style: a style which, whatever may be thought of the writer's arguments, is calculated "we guess," rather to retard, than advance the march of his opinions.

LAW BREAKING JUSTIFIED. By MATILDA ROALFE. Edinburgh: Roalfe and Co., Nicholson-street; London: Watson, Paul's Alley, &c. &c.

This is the production of a lady, the publication of which seems to have been occasioned by the mean-spirited persecution of which she has been the victim. We could wish that Miss Roalfe had given us rather more of her own reasoning, and rather less of quotations from Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, &c. Quotations from these worthies have now become exceedingly hackneyed, while the strength they impart to any one's argument is very questionable. The virtues and patriotism of most of these "sages" have been greatly magnified; and for ourselves we are by no means disposed to do homage at their shrines. A more mean-souled hypocrite than Cicero never existed, unless indeed we except that glory and shame of England, Bacon—

"The greatest, wisest, *meanest* of mankind."

Cæsar, "tyrant" though it has been the fashion to cub him, was an infinitely more noble character than Brutus, who slew, or Cicero, who triumphed, over him; and it is very questionable whether even Catiline was not most foully calumniated by this much vaunted patriot orator. The following extracts will afford the reader a specimen of the arguments contained in this pamphlet:—

An opinion very generally prevails, that law should be obeyed, (however unjust) so long as it is law. Laws may be bad, they may be made by the few for the sole benefit and convenience of the few. No matter—all should obey them, because they are laws. Such is popular doctrine, but such is not my doctrine. I protest against it as essentially slavish, as utterly false, and unspeakably demoralizing.

* * * *

England's statesmen boast about the superiority of its laws; but every one who has consulted the statute books of our country must know, they abound with enactments of a character the most oppressive and absurd; enactments, however, which have for the most part fallen into desuetude, because, *thanks to lawbreakers*, they are utterly repugnant to the spirit of the age.

Does any one imagine that the law, compelling individuals to go to church at least once on a Sunday, which still adorns our statute books, would not have been rigorously enforced to this very hour, if all had consented to go to church quietly, just to escape the character of law breakers, and the penalties attached to law breaking.

* * * *

How then can I stand tamely by when men "bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be bold," are legally immured for months, nay years, in cold, damp, cheerless dungeons, for propounding their opinions: Paterson is at this moment suffering in the cells of Perth Penetentiary, a felon's doom, not because he murdered, robbed, or did ought else of an immoral character—no, his offence was the venial one of selling books containing opinions opposed to Christian principle and Christian practice. His judges are or affect to be rigid Presbyterians—they were educated to believe Scotch Christianity the only true religion—they have through long and prosperous lives seen with perfect distinctness, the intimate connection between their own interests, and the interests of religion. What care they about the truth or falsehood of Christianity? If true, well—if false, no matter, 'tis falsehood which brings "grist to the mill." They are loaded with honours—their coffers are filled to overflowing—for what reason then should *they* complain. What reason can *they* be presumed to have for preaching any other than the most slavish doctrines. Our holy religion, said one of them when addressing Paterson, is without doubt part and parcel of the law of the land. Like a genuine Christian lawyer he said, "law must be obeyed so long as it is law,"—nay he hypothesized in almost extra judicial fashion—"The bible may be false, it may be all you say it is, but we sit here to administer law, and the law of this country declares no man shall with impunity attack that sacred volume: every word you have read or spoken against our holy religion may be true or false, but whether false or true, none must bring it into contempt at peril of liberty and life."

The following slap at the Chartists, or rather a scabby section of that party is worth extracting:—

The decline of Chartism commenced with and was greatly accelerated by, the abortive attempt of certain jesuitical numskulls to Christianize it. They thought to beat our regular professors in the race of humbug, and the upshot was their own and their party's precipitation into what Paine felicitously styled "politics gully hole, or sink, where reputation dies."

This canting, unprincipled and very contemptible set of politicians, after drawing disgrace upon the banners of Chartism, were among the first to abandon them. With instinct perfectly rat-like, they deserted a falling cause—that cause to whose fall they had so largely contributed.

Burn's says—

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us,
It wad fra mony a failing free us,
An' foolish notion;

it therefore is well that we Chartists should know something of what those outside our own circle, are sometimes thinking of us. For ourselves we have always given our unqualified opposition to the cant of which our author speaks; and it has been matter of deep regret with us, that a political body like the Chartists, or any portion of them, should at all give countenance to those superstitious follies, which, if not abolished, it is in vain to look for the establishment of real liberty; while it cannot be too often repeated, that ignorance and prejudice, instead of being petted, coaxed, and connived at, must be unrelentingly battled with, to be overcome. Wishing Miss Roalfe every success as an author, we conclude this notice with the following extract:—

My resolve is not to budge an inch from the high pinnacle of principle, on which events (certainly not of my own creation) have placed me. Authority may do its best, or its worst—it may again legally rob—it may again revile, and imprison, and torture, but to *silence* it must *murder me*. The law which forbids the publication of heterodoxy shall never be obeyed by me. I *will* publish irreligious opinions, be the consequences to myself what they may. If conduct so just is unlawful, so much the worse for the law. It is no fault of mine if proper conduct is not lawful conduct. And this I know, if the many odious laws enacted by tyrants, as necessary props for their enormous schemes of oppression, are not resisted, they never will be brought into the contempt they so richly merit.

A MEMOIR OF SIX CHAIRS AND A TABLE SEIZED FOR EASTER OFFERINGS. Birmingham: Showell, Upper Temple-street.

This is a letter to the Vicar of Sedgley, by a working man named William Smith, whose goods, named above, were seized by the harpies of clerical rapacity, for the sum of 10d. demanded of him as Easter Dues. The goods seized cost £2 8s.; but we will let the writer speak for himself:—

"When your agent took them from my house, he conveyed them to the premises of David Hartland, landlord of a beershop in the neighbourhood, who took them into his custody. On the 23rd, they were brought forth and offered for sale; but as the neighbours who came to the spot on the occasion, had more good sense than to buy them, your agent bought them 'of himself,' for the sum of £1. 1s. 6d. Of course I did not understand that particular mode of selling and buying, but I concluded that it formed part of the 'mystery of iniquity' belonging to priestism; a branch of clerical legerdemain which you taught him. When you retire, Mr. Lewis, for reflection and meditation, think of these items; cost price £2 8s., clerical demand 10d., produce of novel sale £1. 1s. 6d., and when you rise to make your second defence, please to tell me whether your agent bought my goods of himself at market price, and what you did with the difference?"

It appears, also, that the writer's wife was at the time of the seizure, in an "interesting situation," and expecting hourly to be brought to bed; in this state she was annoyed not only by this act of robbery, we can call it nothing better, but also by the blackguard hectoring of the ruffians who were plundering her house Really, such doings most strangely illustrate the title claimed by the Establishment of "The Poor Man's Church." The opponents of State Churchism, and all who abhor oppression, will do well to read and circulate this little tract.

BIOGRAPHY OF MISS FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Madam D'Aursmont, better known by the name of "Miss Francis Wright," was born in Mill's Buildings, Nethergate, Dundee, on the 6th day of September 1796. Her father was the son of a wealthy Dundee merchant, and stood high in scientific and literary attainments among the mercantile class of Scotland. Her mother issued from the literary aristocracy of England. The gifted Mrs. Montague was her grand aunt, and Baron Rokeby, Primate of all Ireland, her uncle; her brother General William Campbell, was deeply versed in the Oriental languages, highly accomplished as a man, and as a soldier, rose rapidly to command in India, where subsequently he was killed on the battle field.

Madam D'Aursmont lost both father and mother when she was a child of only two years of age. At the wishes of her paternal grandfather, a General in the army, she was taken to England, and remained there until the age of eighteen, under the care of a maternal aunt. Though nursed in the lap of Toryism, she at an early age imbibed liberal opinions on religion and politics. Her early years were spent in reading and storing her mind with the opinions of philosophers, both ancient and modern. No better proof can be given of this than the fact that she wrote her "Few Days in Athens," before she completed her eighteenth year. This is a work of singular profundity and eloquence. The reader is informed on its title page, that it is a translation from a Greek manuscript discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, but in reality the whole was "translated" from the fertile regions of her own mind. Being on a visit to Scotland, a few female friends who were enamoured of letters, proposed starting a periodical, to be conducted entirely by ladies. Miss Wright was requested to write the first article. The first chapter of the above work was what she produced. Her literary friends were so well pleased with her exquisite and classical imaginings, that they earnestly solicited her to continue her task. She continued writing two chapters per week until the work was concluded, with the exception of the elegant discourse of Epicurus, which she wrote ten years afterwards.

About the age of seventeen, she accidentally found a history of America written by the Italian Botta. Its pages made so powerful an impression on her mind that she determined to visit the United States as soon as she was mistress of her own conduct, where she would see the embodiment of political principles, which she warmly admired. This resolution she disclosed to no one until the day she set sail; and at the age of twenty-two, she arrived in America. After spending eighteen months in investigating the character of its institutions and people, she returned to Britain, and endeavoured, in a small work she then published, to awaken the attention of European Reformers to the great principles laid down in the American form of government. She afterwards visited the continent of Europe, and passed four years there, watching the attempts there made to establish liberal principles of Government.

In the year 1824 she returned to America, and became a resident citizen of the States. In the year 1828, she first appeared as a public lecturer. The immediate circumstances which incited her to form and execute so bold and novel a resolution, were peculiarly significant. We cannot better describe them than by quoting her own language:

"The city of Cincinnati had stood for some time conspicuous for the enterprise and liberal spirit of her citizens; when, last summer, by the sudden combination of the clergy of three orthodox sects, a *revival*, as such scenes of distraction are wont to be styled, was opened in houses, churches, and even on the Ohio river. The victims of this odious experiment on human credulity and nervous weakness, were invariably women. Helpless age was made a public spectacle, innocent youth driven to raving insanity, mothers and daughters carried lifeless from the presence of the ghostly expounders of damnation; all ranks shared the contagion, until the despair of Calvin's hell itself seemed to have fallen on every heart, and discord to have taken possession of every mansion.

"A circumstantial account of the distress and disturbance on the existing public mind in the Ohio metropolis led me to visit the afflicted city; and, since all were dumb, to take up the cause of insulted reason and outraged humanity.

"The consequences of the course of lectures I then first delivered on three successive Sundays in the Cincinnati court house, and re-delivered in the theatre, were similar to those which have been witnessed elsewhere;—a kindling of wrath among the clergy, a re-action in favour of common sense on the part of their followers, an explosion of the public sentiment in favour of liberty, liberality, and instructional reform, and a complete exposure of the nothingness of the press, which, at a time when the popular mind was engrossed by questions of the first magnitude, sullenly evaded their discussion, betraying alike ignorance the most gross, and servility the most shameless."

The sensation produced by her bold, dignified, and energetic addresses, was unprecedented; the anathemas of the pulpit, the ribaldry of the fanatic, and the thunders of the press, were hurled at her head. Yet her noble spirit quailed not beneath their united rage; animated by the most exalted motives, the love of universal liberty, and the consequent elevation of her race, she fearlessly probed existing evils, and eloquently elucidated the true genius of republicanism, and the proper dignity of honest industry.

The first great practical effect of her exertions in the United States, was to raise labour to honour, and to check the spirit of gambling speculation, and the influence of false capital in destroying the morals and deranging the social machinery of the country.

She made the system of southern slavery her study, and embarked a considerable portion of her fortune in an important experiment on that question. The establishment which first gave her the idea of her experiment in the Southern States on this subject, was that of the Co-operative Society of the German Reformer, Rapp, which she first saw at Harmony, Indiana, and afterwards at Economy, Pennsylvania, where, under some form or other, the society still exists.

In a variety of pamphlets and publications in this country, I have often seen Madam D'Aursmont's name coupled with that of Mr. Owen's. I have seen this with suspicion; not having found in her writings any of that gentleman's views, nor traced any of the most remote allusions to his plans or his doctrines. Being curious to understand what degree of truth there might be in this supposed sympathy between individuals whose minds appeared to me very dissimilar, I have taken some pains to elucidate the matter from authority perfectly authentic.

I have now ascertained that she never saw Mr. Owen until he sought an interview with her in the year 1825, after her return to the United States. So far from Madam D'Aursmont receiving from Mr. Owen her views, she never heard him speak in public but once; and to this day has never perused his works. Some misconception may have arisen on this point, from her having at one time associated with one of Mr. Owen's sons, as assistant-editor of the *Free Inquirer*; and another in her printing office. The eldest of them is now a member of the American Congress, and the other a geological surveyor in the United States.

At Mr. Owen's request, she afterwards visited New Harmony, which she had previously known in the hands of its German proprietors. She subsequently visited the village more than once, after the one half of it had become by purchase the property of her friend, William M'Lure, whose life and fortune had been devoted to the cause of education. This benevolent and estimable man was a native of Scotland; of large fortune, which he employed in travelling and visiting every institution of interest in every country, in making extensive mineralogical and geological collections, and furnishing with the same the cabinet of public institutions. He took an active interest in the educational experiments of Pestalozzi, aided him with funds, and furnished his school with many scholars whose expences he paid. In the United States, of which he was an adopted citizen, he favoured every liberal opinion, and every attempt at reform, and was the founder and president of the academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia.

The object of the visits which we have alluded to, was to inspect the very important school of industry, there started under the patronage of Mr. M'Lure, by the gentleman who subsequently became her husband, Briquepal D'Aursmont, assisted by the distinguished natural ist and botanist, Thomas Say, of Philadelphia; Dr. Troost, professor in the University of Nashville; and the distinguished artist and naturalist, Monsieur Lesueur.

It is proper to state that the juvenile schools and instruction of the whole village of Harmony was founded and conducted in Mr. M'Lure's half of the village, at his entire expence; and that the whole merit of that very important experiment, which demonstrated the practicability of children of twelve years of age and upwards, making an educational establishment self-supporting, belongs exclusively to Briquepal D'Aursmont.

We may likewise remark that this educational establishment was held entirely distinct from all Mr. Owen's experiments, and consequently proves nothing with respect to the truth or falsehood of his doctrines. While Madam D'Aursmont has always entertained kind feelings towards Mr. Owen and wished well to his undertaking, having ostensibly human good for its object, she positively declined all co-operation with him, and this from radical differences in their principles of action.

At another time I may communicate to the public a variety of important facts relative to the New Harmony establishment, with additional information of the life and proceedings of Madam D'Aursmont, with remarks on her important writings, which breathe the genuine spirit of political and mental liberty. In the meantime I deem it my duty to state, that on informing Madam D'Aursmont I had written the forgoing paper, she remarked, "I hope, Sir, you have confined yourself to a simple narrative of facts, as I strongly object to personal panegyric."

Dundee. JAMES MYLES.

☞ ERRATUM.—In our correspondent's first communication he was made to state that the height of Madame D'Aursmont was five feet five inches; it should have been *five feet ten inches.*

THE ROLEY-POLEY MARTYRS.

Man is a sympathising animal. He seems incapable of existing unless he has some oppressed beings to pity and protect. A state of perfect happiness would be misery to him, for there would be no one to excite his compassion—no one in whose behalf to indulge his quarrelsome propensities. The county of Surrey must be fast verging towards the insipid state of unalloyed felicity, when the inhabitants of Epsom, for want of better objects to give exercise to their amiable and heroic propensities, are obliged to take up with the owners of roley-poleys, wheels of fortune, &c., scattered before a ruthless police.

On Monday night, the Commissioners of Police, "ungraciously if not unjustly," as the newspapers have it, issued a notice for the suppression of gambling-booths at Epsom races. A meeting of the inhabitants addressed a memorial to the Home Office, in consequence of this "arbitrary proceeding" of the Police Commissioners. In the memorial it was represented with due emphasis, that the keepers of the gambling-booths had spent large sums in hiring ground and fitting up tents to inveigle the unwary; and that "if they are not allowed to proceed, hundreds of persons must be reduced to a state of destitution, many having travelled from all parts of the United Kingdom." This is the richest idea of a "vested interest" on record: the pockets of the honest holiday-folks are to be exposed to the congregated blackguardism of all parts of the United Kingdom, because "a similar practice has prevailed." And the penny-a-line chroniclers of the races, catching the contagious sympathy of the inhabitants of Epsom, are astonished at the dignified forbearance of the injured swindlers, after Sir James Graham's cruel refusal to repeal the police ordinance—"The unfortunate persons who had hired and paid for ground for their gambling-booths did not create any disturbance; and we have heard that the reason they did not, was not so much from fear and deference for the police, as respect for the local Magistrates." Perhaps the presence of the military aided.

It were to be wished that some degree of selfishness did not peep out beneath all this generous sympathy. But it is to be feared that some of the memorializing inhabitants of Epsom apprehend that the races may become less attractive without a spice of gambling, and that their own profits from the annual resort of visitors may be diminished. Nay, it is whispered that the tenants of the gambling-booths contribute liberally to make up stakes to be run for. The local Magistrates, so much deferred to by the gamblers, are indignant that the Commissioners of Police did not consult with them before issuing their mandate: why should the Commissioners consult with those persons who year after year have connived at the abuse? Doubtless the gamblers defer to their patrons in office, and to their allies the lodging-house-keepers of Epsom. "By this craft we have our living," cried the smiths of Ephesus when idolatry was assailed: "By this craft we have our living," cry the inhabitants of Epsom when gambling is to be put down. The gamblers' conduct, say the chroniclers already quoted, "has created sympathy in many quarters on their behalf; and we have heard persons of high standing in society deprecate the treatment they have received." This is possible: the inhabitants' memorial says—"A similar practice has prevailed with the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and at Ascot, Moulsey, and other places." "Persons of high standing" may be alarmed lest the rent of stands should fall in consequence of the proceedings at Epsom.

Ought not a petition to be presented to Parliament, and a memorial to her Majesty, to allow the roley-poley martyrs three days' plunder of the lieges next year, in recompense for the loss they have suffered?—*Spectator.*

ROYAL HUMBUG—EDITORIAL SYCOPHANCY.

A paragraph, copied from a Welsh print, has been going the rounds of the daily Journals, announcing that the first presentation to Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School) of the Prince of Wales, recently become a Governor, has been conferred upon a son of Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The paragraph concludes by stating that the Queen and Prince Albert have signified their pleasure in having the opportunity of promoting the interests of science in Cornwall by the use of the Prince of Wales's influence. Upon this piece of information we are anxious to make a few remarks. We are pleased to find that any member of the Royal Family has become a Governor of the Blue Coat School, inasmuch as the sum of £500 thereby accrues to a very valuable institution. We are also glad that the son of a gentleman enjoying a high reputation as a philosophic investigator, should have been selected as the deserving object of bounty upon the present occasion. So far, so good! But we cannot pass over the fulsome and adulatory manner in which every thing connected with royalty is treated by the press. Will the English daily press never become independent and rational in this respect?—and will it always sustain, by the language of sycophancy and the servile humility of courtiers, that blind veneration for titled personages which tends to enhance the value of the rich to the prejudice of the poor? To make an infant a Governor of a great educational institution, is absurd; but to speak of the influence of that child, in the nomination of a scholar, or the disposal of a presentation, is the most insulting nonsense. We feel convinced that the good sense of the Queen induces her to laugh in her sleeve at such outrageous folly. And yet an Editor can sit down gravely and solemnly, and talk of the influence of a Governor of Christ's Hospital who is not more than two years and a half old. It would almost appear that these paragraphs were inserted for the purpose of creating a popular impression that royalty, in its infancy, is gifted with an intelligence far superior to that of the children of honest citizens or industrious operatives. Were a Mr. Smith or a Mr. Jenkins to have his infant made a Governor of a philanthropic institution, and then boast of that child's influence in disposing of a presentation to the establishment, he would be most outrageously laughed at. We ourselves should be inclined to laugh at such bombastic and ludicrous displays of adulation towards royalty, did we not discover in them a pernicious and dangerous tendency to support those traditionary solemnities, ceremonials, and manifestations of awe which surround despotic thrones. Such illusions should disappear with the march of civilisation; and the people, instead of seeing in their Sovereign a being whom they are to worship as a Deity, should be taught to look upon him or her as the chief Magistrate to whom respect alone is due. The idea of the Divine Right of Kings was sustained for centuries by means of the fulsome adulation paid towards them. Every knee bent, every voice sank to a whisper, and every eye was downcast, in the presence of royalty. We regret to say that much of this enslaved condition of the human mind still exists, and that royalty is coaxed, petted, and flattered in a way calculated to turn weak heads, and spoil strong ones. The worthy citizens of Paris present a sword to their young prince in his cradle; and our newspapers puff off the qualities and accomplishments of our infant prince, with all the gravity and seriousness which characterize eulogiums upon grown-up persons. The human intellect is degraded by this absurd servility; and if men can possibly feel lessened in their own estimation, upon any occasion, it must be when they are prostituting their time and talents to a bombastic eulogy upon the doings of infants. The mind is debased and enslaved by the shackles which such labours throw around it, flowery and gay though those shackles be, and though great the pecuniary emoluments that may ensue. We may observe, to the credit of the French press, that its newspapers are never filled with those minute and detailed accounts of all the movements and transactions of the "fashionable world," which are reported and spun out in the English journals, until they actually produce a feeling of nausea. A morbid taste for the notorious—a false notion of popularity pervades the "upper classes" in England. This Countess and that Marchioness—this Earl and that Duke, all appear anxious to place their grand assemblies, their banquets, and their festivals in strong contrast with the destitution, the distress, and the nakedness of the poor. Hence is it that men must thus reason: "Is it not expedient to alter a system which allows one man to possess a palace with thousands a year, and drives another to the workhouse, where his food is doled out to him by ounces?"—*Weekly Dispatch.*

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

One of the first attempts, and it was a successful one, to establish a cheap book-club was made by Robert Burns. He had founded a society at Tarbolton, called the Bachelors' Club, which met monthly for the purpose of discussion and conversation. But this was a club without books; for the fines levied upon the members were spent in conviviality. Having changed his residence to Mauchline, a similar club was established there, but with one important alteration—the fines were set apart for the purchase of books, and the first work bought was "The Mirror," by Henry Mackenzie. Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns, in recording this fact, says, "With deference to the Conversation Society of Mauchline, it may be doubted whether the books which they purchased were of a kind best adapted to promote the interest and happiness of persons in this situation of life." The objection of Dr. Currie was founded upon his belief that works which cultivated "delicacy of taste" were unfitted for those who pursued manual occupations. He qualifies his objections, however, by the remark, that "Every human being is a proper judge of his own happiness, and within the path of innocence ought to be permitted to pursue it. Since it is the taste of the Scottish peasantry to give a preference to works of taste and of fancy, it may be presumed they find a superior gratification in the perusal of such works." This truth, timidly put by Dr. Currie, ought to be the foundation of every attempt to provide books for all readers. The great body of the people, if the best books are rendered accessible to them, will choose the best books. The very highest works of literature and art are addressed to the universal mind; those which aim at exclusiveness are the perishable productions which have their little day of drawing-room fame, and can never reach the greatest of all honour, that of making the labourer forget his toil in his free and equal converse with minds that shed their radiance indifferently over the cottage and the palace. We are learning to correct the false opinions which, for a century or two, have been degrading the national character by lowering the general taste. Those who maintained that taste was the exclusive property of the rich and the luxurious, could not take away from the humble the beauty of the rose or the fragrance of the violet; they could not make the nightingale sing a vulgar note to "the swink'd hedger at his supper;" nor, speaking purely to a question of taste, did they venture to lower the noble translation of the Bible, which they put into the hands of the poor man, to something which, according to the insolent formula of those days, was "adapted to the meanest capacity." A great deal of this has passed away. It has been discovered that music is a fitting thing to be cultivated by the people; the doors of galleries are thrown open for the people to gaze upon Raffaelles and Correggios; even cottages are built so as to satisfy a feeling of proportion, and to make their inmates aspire to something like decoration. All this is progress in the right direction. It remains to be seen whether, by a few strenuous efforts, books of real value—the best books in their universality—may not be made as accessible to the great body of the people as the best music, and be as much their property as flowers and sunshine.

The principle of voluntary association for the purchase of books has scarcely been called into action; and the reason is pretty obvious. The machinery by which such associations are worked is too cumbrous. We have before us the rules of a reading society in a village some ten miles from London. Here we have all the array of president, vice-president, secretary, honorary members, minutes, notices of motions—in a word, all the complex contrivances by which the management of such matters is kept in the hands of a directing few. But the great difficulty of all is the choice of books; and this is a difficulty which cannot be got over without some new arrangements. If a collection of books were published at a sufficiently rapid rate, and at so low a price as only soon of

THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.

LETTER II.

MR. EDITOR,—When I closed my last letter, I did not intend to say a word about the herring fishery; but there having since been put into my hands *Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*, New Series, No. 14, containing an article treating on this fishery, which might tend to mislead, I shall review it and state my objections thereto; he says, (page 223) "It is well known, that what is called the 'deep-sea fishery' (that carried on by vessels from thirty to eighty tons, and in which the herrings are pickled and stowed for the time being) is a steadier and more certain source of profit than the boat fishery—partly from meeting in with the earliest and best fish, and partly from the shoals being less fickle in their movements than when closer in shore." Besides this he affirms that "the same style of capture meaning that of the last century, "is adhesred to with all its tediousness and danger; the fisher beats or rows his way forward, and he toils in the same slow manner back to his station." Now it appears evident to me, that the writer of this article had only been a "fireside fisher," who knew nothing of its practical workings, otherwise he must have known, that although a boat could remain at sea for several days, or many times she easily might, there would be a serious loss to her crew by so doing; and I will in the first place show how this would happen, for I write with a view to benefit all those who may incline to embark in the trade. A boat, with four of a crew, generally carries 420 fathoms of nets. Mr. Chambers says, "decked vessels would carry a much larger quantity," and so they would, perhaps 1,260 fathoms or sixty nets, would not be an extravagant compliment for a vessel of eighty tons. Now it is well known to every person employed in the manufacture of herring nets, that a new one, if fourteen scores deep, with mountings, including bewse, &c., will cost at least three pounds ten shillings. It is equally well known, that the nets during the time they are being used, must be regularly spread out and dried, otherwise they would barely last a season. I have often seen whole large fleets of excellent nets completely destroyed from the want of proper attention; for if they be allowed to lie in the boat in a hot day after a heavy fishing they are irrecoverably lost. Vessels at sea are so situated that the nets cannot be preserved. Taring instead of barking has been tried; salting them in the hold has been had recourse to, as well as hoisting them by the ends to the mast head, and still a rapid destruction awaited them, so much so, that I have known at the close of a season a lot of one hundred pounds on forty nets, a sum equal to the value of two hundred barrels of unsalted fish. Again, in the early part of the season, when the nights are short, the greatest expedition must be exercised to get the nets into the water about sun setting, and in calm evenings the boats are pulled from the nets as they are shot. In weather of this description the vessels would log on the water and do nothing, while the boats might net plenty of fish; on the other hand, were it blowing a breeze the distance to send from the fishing ground is of no consequence, and I never heard it complained of as a task by the fishermen. Besides all this, frequent examination and hauling are often necessary in order to preserve the fish in much, as well as the nets themselves from being torn to pieces by dog fish; shifting ground several times in a night in search of fish, getting foul of different fleets when they lie in a narrow compass, or otherwise, by the difference of the rapidity of drift, according to the weight of the boat and material; change of current and many other causes too numerous to mention, all tend to make different fleets clash together. All these unavoidable circumstances weigh so heavy with me, that I would hesitate in employing decked vessels in this line of the fishery, and although boats were taken out with them to work the nets, still another difficulty arises, in the impossibility to put the herrings on board the vessels, for with the least lift of sea, the boats would be dashed to pieces alongside.

Thus then, the herring trade will not admit of being profitably carried on by decked vessels, and although steam boats were employed, they would be found too expensive and less efficient, so that on the whole I know of no rational method whereby the present mode can be much improved, except by enlarging the present description of craft, and rising a bush-rope along the head of the nets. This I think would be of great advantage to the fishermen, as it would enable them to use a small capstan or winch, with which the nets might be the more easily recovered: besides this, the additional size of the boats would enable them to sustain heavier weather; the necessity of slacking off before a deep or broken sea would seldomer occur, and what is of the highest importance, the life-destroying process of striking the masts in blowing weather could be done away with altogether. Observe, again, the Isle of Man fishermen, use large schooners, rigged boats, many of which exceed twenty tons; these are rendered absolutely necessary, owing to the extraordinary diversity of tide which surrounds this Island. This people fish differently in one particular from our east coast men, and that is, they allow thirteen fathoms, and some of them even eighteen, of buoy rope to their nets, and shorten up gradually as the season advances, while our fishers invariably use only *three* without respect to light or dark nights. I am not prepared to say that our east coast men are wrong, but this I can affirm, that in being reluctantly compelled by my crew to follow their rule, I constantly found in light nights about a fathom along the *side* or bottom of the nets well fished and all above quite clean.

THE COD, LING, HALIBUT, AND SKATE FISHERY.

In treating on this important branch of trade, I shall be as particular as possible, in safely guiding the inexperienced capitalist or company who may embark in the trade, from grounding on the shoals of disapointment. It will, therefore, be necessary for me to go back and state some of the causes which has hitherto made it a failure; and, in doing this, I shall not travel beyond the sphere of my actual observation.

In the year 1816, a number of gentlemen and ladies belonging to Stonehaven, took it into their heads to form a joint-stock fishing company, with a capital of £3,500, to be divided into shares of £50 pounds each. Previous, however, to making a final settlement, "it was resolved and agreed upon, only to engage two English vessels for a season, which, if successful, the company would then be formed, and that the subscribers be then merely taxed to pay a sum necessary to defray expences."

Agreeable to this resolution two smacks belonging to Harwich were engaged at £20 a month. These vessels fished so successfully, and so great was the return of profit, that he considered himself a lucky man who had a share; and various ladies, who had long signalised themselves as money gripers, were greedily applying to be enrolled. The Company was now formed in good earnest under the direction of a committee, chiefly composed of men of the law. During the following winter a vessel was ordered to be built at Aberdeen, her crew to be thoroughly bred in the trade, and belonging to Gravesend or Harwich. An extensive premises for a curing station was bargained for, which underwent extensive alterations and repairs; a vast quantity of stave wood for barrels was laid in; a master cooper, with a number of underlings were employed, as was likewise a gentleman clerk to keep accounts, and overlook the whole. All this weight of machinery was just set a-going to the tune of nearly the whole capital; and its existence entirely depended upon the success of *one* vessel—of course the coopers wrought hard and made plenty of barrels, but no person could fathom what they were intended for, because all the summer fish which were caught by the vessel were dried on the sea-beach, and instantly stored, while those captured during the winter were carried by the vessel alive to the London market, which circumstance sadly perplexed the master cooper, who saw no vent for his barrels.

The Committee, however, at the earnest request of the cooper, sent a vessel to the Moray Firth to purchase herrings, and a cargo of salt and barrels were immediately shipped. This arrangement induced the company to employ an additional clerk, who was sent with the vessel, and sailed upon the expedition ably manned with coopers. This turned out a most unprofitable trip, but it did not deter the company from forcibly pushing their way, for the year fellowing they dispatched another vessel upon the same errand, and she likewise made an unsuccessful voyage. She tumbled about in the Moray Firth a whole month for eleven crans, which cost eleven shillings each, and owing to their having been roused in the hold, and not put into barrels, three hundred bushels of salt was destroyed. One thousand barrels were, during three periods, cured at home, but owing to their not having been properly supplied with *brine*, they were in a great measure lost; this made the partners fretful, and a general cry was raised for a dissolution, which was at once adhered to. The vessel and other stores were sold at a mere fraction of their original cost, reducing the company to the necessity of advancing a proportional sum, according to their shares, to clear off the balance of debt which had been incurred.

Thus ended a speculation which was well intended, but foolishly conducted, and which I shall now balance against an adventure of three young men, all of whom were tradesmen belonging to the same place, and working at the same date, with only about one-tenth part of the capital employed. I am well enabled to speak correctly here, for I was a party concerned, and fished many times alongside the other company's smack.

We put into stock three hundred pounds; our vessel and outfits cost about that sum. Our crew was six men and a boy. We cured our fish on board, in vats made to hold twenty scores each. These were put closely down in the hold to the keelson, and firmly secured with the stone ballast, and we calculated our capability of curing, in these casks, to eighty scores. Thus equipped we went to sea, and so long as our bait lasted, we continued on the fishing banks. When we returned, our cargo of fish was landed, and washed fish by fish with sea water, after which they were laid on the beach to dry, and a person appointed to take charge of them, to whom they were carefully counted. When they had lain on the stoney beach a sufficient length of time, the fish were stored, and with the exception of this man's wages and the rent of the cellar or store room, we incurred no other expence beyond the working of the vessel. We continued the trade profitably for a season, when the vessel was turned into the coasting business, as I was absent in America; and just as I returned, the ship, which was uninsured, was completely lost in the then ill-sheltered harbour of Stonehaven. This dissolved the company, and with the exception of myself, the others have turned their attention to other pursuits.

In my next letter, I shall be able to go more deeply into the subject, for I think I have swept away some few of the past errors, and this will enable me the better to point out a clearer path for the time to come. In the mean time, believe me to remain,

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN SMART.

Aberdeen, May 27th, 1844.

N.B. ERRATA—In last letter for "*cures* persevering," read "crews persevering;" for "*days* which find shelter," read "bays," &c.; for "*May* Frith," read "Moray Frith."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

THE BANKING QUESTION.

THE FOURTH ARTICLE on this question is unavoidably postponed till next week.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LONDON CARPENTERS.

THE twenty-second annual dinner of the London Carpenters took place at Highbury Barn, on Monday last; THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, Esq., in the chair. And from a perusal of the proceedings, the readers of the *Northern Star* will gather no small consolation.

Heretofore, the supporters of Chartism have been designated as artful and designing men, taking advantage of the poverty and necessities of the very poorest of the poor, while Chartism itself has been characterized as the mere prototype of poverty. Indeed, we ourselves have not unfrequently had occasion, not only to lament, but to denounce the apathy and indifference of the aristocracy of labour upon all political subjects. We felt convinced, however, that this indifference was as much a consequence of class legislation, as all our national grievances are, of that monster.

The old sticklers for corruption, under the rotten borough system, were not more tenacious of the means by which they contrived to uphold their ascendancy, than the office bearers and paid functionaries of several trades have been of their sectional hold upon their respective orders. The enforcement of the will of the minority was not more conspicuous under the old borough system than it has been under the old trades' government system. Public opinion, however, has now adopted the belief that the majority should govern the minority, and a large majority of most, if not all the trades of the kingdom, have latterly borne strong evidence of the political change that has come o'er the spirit of their dream What would be more destructive of liberty, or conserving of tyranny than the debasing resolution to exclude all political questions in the several discussions upon matters of trade, while political inequality alone constituted the master grievance, or what course could have rendered those important bodies an easier prey to the power of united factions?

The several trades of this country have at various times fought their sectional battles against their united opponents, and after the expenditure of millions of hard earned money, political power proved too strong for a single trade combination. We are ready to admit that after such struggles some of the fortunate few have themselves become masters, and have since become capitalists. And amongst that very body, consisting of speculators in poverty and weakness, may be now found many of the greatest tyrants and sharpest opponents of the rights of that order from which they have profitably sprung. The trades are now beginning to believe that if a successful battle is to be fought it must be waged generally and not sectionally. It must be directed against the heart and citadel of corruption, and not against the mere bulwarks of sectional abuse. When we find a society of from four to five hundred intelligent, educated, well dressed, well behaved, nay gentlemanly men, meeting together, consisting of Free Traders, Teetotallers, Educationists, and Philosophers, all sinking their several party biases, and proposing the enactment of the People's Charter, whole and entire, as the means, the only means, of ensuring even their own objects, surely it furnishes a cheering inducement to the supporters of that measure to redouble their exertions in its behalf. The admonition of the Chairman to take advantage of that importance which the present gleam of prosperity gave to the assembly that he had then the honour to address, and to use their present position as the means of insuring permanent prosperity instead of transitory comfort, was as judicious as it was well received and warmly responded to.

The declaration that Harwich, with 160 voters, returned two members to Parliament, while amongst the 4 or 500 more honest, more intelligent, more industrious, and therefore more valuable men that he had then the honour to address, there were but twenty-three who enjoyed the privilege of voting, produced an astonishing effect upon his auditory. The several carpenters who proposed and seconded the several toasts given from the chair, seemed to be fired by the manly eloquence of the Chairman, as they one and all severally seemed to have forgotten their own peculiar grievances and to be possessed of that greatest of all, the want of political power. "Let us," said Mr. BLEWIT, "if we are to have a badge of distinction, wear it. If those who command power through their votes can boast of the outward and visible sign of good brick and mortar brains, let those who are considered unworthy of the same privilege wear some distinguishing badge characteristic of their degradation!" This powerful sarcasm, as well as the speaker's criticisms upon the several dogmas of well-fed Political Economists, was received with marks of the most indignant approbation, followed by "Well done, BLEWIT!" The gentleman who proposed the toast of "the Press," furnished convincing evidence from his analysis of the strong opposition that the Carpenter's body, together with all other trades, had received from that estate in their various struggles against the injustice of their masters, that if slow in adopting a universal political creed, they have been active in treasuring up the several acts of injustice perpetrated, as the speaker observed, by all, with the single exception of the *Northern Star*.

We doubt much whether, in such a society, the health of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, and success to the *Northern Star* would have been tolerated some few years ago. Or that his reception would have been marked by the strongest and most unequivocal demonstration of respect and regard. Or that his speech, which was an exultation of the triumph of the poorest of the poor over the Aristocracy of Labour, by which he was then surrounded, would have been so applauded. "Are there many Free Traders here?" asked Mr. O'CONNOR; to which the response was "Yes." "Then," said he, "are there any Carpenters here who would set about roofing a house without their tools?"—("No," and laughter.) "Then, if Free Trade is to be the great almshouse and the great repository for all, let all have a share in building it, in repairing it, and in keeping it in order as all are promised an equal share in its advantages"—(loud cheers). "Are there Teetotallers here?"—("Yes, yes.") "Then give to the drunkard, and the unwilling idler, some stronger inducement than the pot-house or the gin-palace furnishes to spend his time profitably for himself and his family, and give that value to character which would make intoxication a crime as well as a sin"—(cheers). "Are there many Educationists here?"—("Yes.") "Then give to the father better means than those presented by Royal bounty, State Church charity, and sectarian caprice, to educate their growing families"—(loud cheers). "As the assaults of corruption are general," said Mr. O'CONNOR, "your defence against them must be general and simultaneous. You must embrace the whole question of labour, and not your own near interests; and, to illustrate it in a sentence, I will draw the picture of your weakness for you. You pay nearly fifty-three millions a-year to liquidate other men's debts, and to maintain useless functionaries and idlers IN INDEPENDENCE. We are told that the Church Establishment directly and indirectly, costs in or about ten millions; and then the Poor Laws, local taxation, and the burdens that class legislation, together with unjust litigation, and all other things, would make the whole amount paid annually by Labour, for there is no other real property, about one hundred millions a-year. And now mark this. You sold the whole of your produce taken by all foreign countries in the world last year—raw material included, mind—for forty-seven millions sterling, thereby leaving a surplus of fifty-three millions annually, after giving away all your labour and all the raw material—(cheers and cries of 'Shame, shame'). Aye, shame, but can the nibbling of any one trade destroy the anomaly—(cheers and 'No')? Then let all trades join, and if there is a surplus, after the sons of labour are well housed, well fed, well clad, and well taught, and if your humanity prompts you, give the crumbs from your table to the idle beggars of the Aristocracy"—(tremendous cheers).

The rapid glance taken by Mr. MITCHELL, one of the Collier delegates, made a powerful impression upon the assembly, and must have proved to him and his co-adjutors, that although, as he observed, there was a great difference in their dress and in the polish of their boots, there was no lack of sympathy for their sufferings. Mr. MITCHELL's appeal had an astounding effect upon all present. And upon the whole, we cannot sufficiently congratulate the fustian jackets, the blistered hands, and unshorn chins, upon the progress that their cause has thus made amongst those who, as Mr. O'CONNOR boldly told them, were formerly amongst the ranks who despised the exertions of their poorer brethren. To all other trades we say, read the noble resolve of the noble Carpenters, and like them resolve to throw off the shackles of slavery, and like them believe that it is only to be done by the ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER WHOLE AND ENTIRE.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

WE beg to congratulate the pitmen of Northumberland and Durham upon the selection of twelve apostles of their righteous cause, through whom their real position is to be make known to the trades and their fellow-labourers of the metropolis. We trust that the people of London, who are warmed by the produce of the labour of those underground slaves, will flock round these virtuous, unsophisticated, and honest expounders of their brethren's grievances. Not only will they thus afford the advocates of Labour, a fair opportunity of relieving themselves from the foul aspersions that an ungenerous, unscrupulous, and profligate press has heaped upon them, but they will be charmed by the simple eloquence of MITCHELL—whose first introduction to London life was so flattering and encouraging—of PRATT, and of TULIP; thus convincing the upper-ground creation that, even in the bowels of the earth, knowledge can proceed from reflection, and information from adversity, and that eloquence is not the exclusive gift of the highborn or favoured Aristocrat.

We should have continued to notice the reiteration of the foul-mouthed abuse of the *Durham Chronicle*, of the Pitmen, and their advocate, were we not in anticipation of the immense number of columns devoted to that purpose in last week's number, being revised, corrected, remodelled, improved, and DEVELOPED for the next, with a view of making the "INTENDED IMPRESSION." For this reason, and for this reason alone, we abstain for the present, from making any comment upon this rubbish in its undigested form. One observation, however, connected with ourselves, we may make, and it is this: the Editor of the *Chronicle* would leave the world to infer, though he does not believe, that Mr. Roberts was the writer of the Article in the *Star*, which appears to have considerably disturbed the equanimity of our contemporary. We beg, however, to assure him that we require not even Mr. Roberts' aid or that of any other person to share the labours, or responsibility of Editorship with us, and further to assure him, that if Mr. Roberts has ever seen or heard of that article of which we are not aware, his first knowledge of its appearance was derived from its perusal in our columns. As to the contemptible tool of the Masters, who seems pricked by the fact of MR. ROBERTS having a carriage and two fast ponies, furnished, as he would infer, from the Colliers' means, we would just inform him, rather than being an increase to that gentleman's establishment consequent upon his present engagement, that prior to that profitable contract MR. ROBERTS's driving establishment consisted of three carriages and four fast ponies. Now, what will the disinterested scribbler say to that? However, we digress from our original purpose, as mayhap we may be presented with the same matter, qualified, altered, re-arranged, and stereotyped for the next number.

Our present business is to insure a hearty welcome, a clear stage, and no more favour than the truth deserves, for the twelve apostles who are about fairly to launch their bark upon the great metropolitan ocean of opinion. Hitherto the advertising press of the masters has succeeded in depriving the unprotected of all sympathy, and has actually endeavoured to create an ungenerous prejudice against the unwilling idlers, amongst those who are told that the rise in the price of their coals is a consequence of the unjust demands of the pitmen. Let us therefore analyse a few of these demands which the advocates of the masters declare to be unjust. As to wages: the men, being bound to work for none other than those with whom they contract, demand 30s. per fortnight, or three shillings per day; under a guaranteed clause, that if the masters think proper to lay their pits up, and their men idle for four or five days in that fortnight, and the act being one in which the men have neither act, part, or choice, they say, and justly, you must guarantee us ten days work per fortnight, or five days in each week, at three shillings per day, that being the smallest amount of pittance upon which we can support our families, and provide ourselves with candles, and with gunpowder for blasting. Who will dare to say that that is too much, or even enough for the labour, the risk, and the danger incurred? The next demand is, that five pounds be paid to the widow of the slave who shall lose his life in his employer's service, to enable her to bury him like a Christian, though he was obliged to live like a dog. And who will say that the broken hearted widow should bury the tyrant's dead, instead of imposing that last sad duty upon the tyrant himself?

The next demand is that "smart money," or money meant as relief for accidents should be increased from five to ten shillings per week. A word hereafter upon the real meaning and character of this demand. The next is, that the produce of the men's labour should be "weighed," and not "measured." Is this unjust? and do not the masters weigh the coals, and not measure them, in their coal yards, to the several purchasers? But let us see the true reason for this just requirement. The men work by task, receiving so much for so many "pecks" brought "to bank" in a "tub." Suppose that tub to weigh nine hundred weight, and six hundred weight to comprise the required number of pecks; if it contains half a peck under that amount it is "laid out" and stolen from the collier, he is not allowed a farthing for it; nor if it should contain nine hundred weight instead of six, is he allowed a fraction for the over weight. What then more just than that the master should buy by weight, as he sells by weight; or if he should sell by measure, what more unjust than that the Collier should be subject to a kind of double plunder.

The next demand is, that the FINES for what is called "foul" should be given up, and that the men should be paid for what is good, and not for what is bad; as it has happened (as in the celebrated Thornley plunder,) that a man has earned 6s 8d. and has incurred fines to the amount of £1 3s. The masters, however, contend against these demands as unjust, but we shall show that their real object in refusing them, is for the purpose of perpetuating the present system of cheating, rather than from any notion that they are exorbitant. For instance, we advert to the increased demand of "smart money," from five to ten shillings. And what is that? and what will be the result of the concession? Merely this, the increased amount of "smart money" would increase the master's vigilance, his caution, and his anxiety for the welfare of the men. And we assert that if the law was to impose a fine of a hundred pounds "smart money," instead of five shillings as now, that the inducement to protect life and limb, would be so great that not a single accident would ever occur. Good ropes, good light, good ventilation and "good trappers" would be substituted for rotten ropes, bad light, bad ventilation, and "fly doors", the several agencies by which accidents are now produced. Increased "smart money" is for no other purpose than to induce the masters to increased vigilance, and to use increased means for protecting life. Whereas, under the present small amount, like the fines paid for over-working factory children, it is more the interest of the master to save expence, which would be incurred by peculation, than to refuse the poor pittance of five shillings for an accident. We assert then without any fear of refutation (although no doubt the stereotype organ of the masters will unblushingly contradict us), that all those fines for "foul" sent "to bank" and so forth, are consequences of the master's own neglect, and his preference to pay a mere nominal fine to using more circumspection to prevent accidents and bad work. Now such is the meaning of "smart money." Money, which the reader may easily suppose, would not be coveted as recompense for a dangerous accident. But need we go farther to expose the tyranny of the masters, than by stating that they have actually had recourse to "fly doors" which are unequal in their motion, uncertain in the performance required of them, the mismanagement of which may lead to a general explosion, merely to save 10d. a-day! A "trapper" means, a boy, who sits behind a door for the purpose of opening and shutting it as required, in order to prevent foul air or a gush of air, while a "fly-door" works with a swing, and if out of order God only knows the extent to which accidents may occur or lives may be sacrificed. Indeed it would be a wholesome provision if the masters were compelled to deposit a hostage that may be dear to them, and about whose life they may have some concern, while their slaves are working for them.

No doubt the House of Commons will echo, on Tuesday night next, upon the discussion of Lord HARRY VANE's motion for the repeal of the export duty on Coals, with the iniquities of the men, the kindness of the Masters, and the goodness of their Overseers. But discuss the question as they may within the walls of St. Stephen's, the days of plunder and class domination are drawing to a close, the *fiat* of a nation's will has gone forth, and

"Labour's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

THE LEAGUE IN SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

So! The League are beaten. South Lancashire is lost. Spite of the personal and commercial influence of the League candidate,—an influence shown most remarkably in the Liverpool polling district, where a majority of "Conservative" votes were confidently expected, but where a majority of 220 were registered in favour of BROWN, the Liverpool merchant, and representative of the League; spite of all the aid derived from this cause; spite of the £100,000, skilfully and cunningly applied; spite too, of the COWARD COBDEN's personal exertions amongst the constituency,—he very unscrupulously undertaking the office of *god-father* to Mr. BROWN, and promising all sorts of things "in his name;" spite of all this, the League has been *thrashed*; been soundly beaten; and "sent to the right about."

And this in South Lancashire too! South Lancashire! with its Manchester, its Liverpool, its Bolton, its Bury, its Rochdale, its Oldham, its Ashton, its Wigan, and its many other such towns! South Lancashire, *the seat of the League*; the scene of the great exertions of the COBDENS, the HYDE GREGS, the ASHWORTHS, the BRIGHTS, and all the smaller fry of the confederated FREEBOOTERS; the seat, too, of the "Great cotton manufacture": the famous spot of earth where dwell the mushroom upstart MILLIONAIRES, who openly boast of being "ABLE TO BUY UP THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND": in South Lancashire; in this most peculiar of all peculiar places in favour of the League, HAS THE LEAGUE SUFFERED DEFEAT!

Right 'glad are we of it! Most heartily do we rejoice at it! Not that we have one single atom of sympathy with the successful ENTWISTLE: for he is a pure humbug, without one redeeming quality. Between the two *men*, BROWN and ENTWISTLE, we would not have given the toss up of a straw. Neither of them, *of themselves*, were worth one moment's consideration. But the mode in which they were *championized*, and the respective parties that each man represented, made the contest one of moment: and we are glad that the League have received a blow.

And why? Because it will learn the League a useful lesson; and because that lesson will have an influential bearing, FOR GOOD, on the general cause of Democracy. The League will now be taught that *their present policy* can lead to no successful result; that if the confederacy is to wait till a majority of the House of Commons in favour of Corn Law Repeal is obtained, with the present constituency, even with the aid of *one hundred* £100,000's, the simple expectants, and even their descendants, will be out of harm's way—laid stiff in their graves—beyond the necessity of either "cheap" or "dear" bread—before a tithe even of the object is accomplished. The South Lancashire defeat will show the whole confraternity what some of their leaders are already fully cognisant of; and, in the words of one of the ASHWORTH's *(before the contest)* they will universally exclaim: "We have no chance with the present constituency; our only hope for success is in enlarging the number of voters: and to do *that* with success, WE MUST GO FOR THE CHARTER"!!!

Yes, Mr. ASHWORTH, you are right. A majority in the House of Commons cannot be *purchased*, even with the collectors of £100,000. To *ensure* ANY Reform, whether commercial or social, POLITICAL POWER in the hands of the masses is needed. *That* object can be achieved; but only by an honest struggle for the CHARTER. No temporising; no comings short; no counter moves. All such efforts would signally fail! Of *that* fact, let the miserable and forlorn condition of the STURGE movement testify.

The League has been most unmercifully driven from pillar to post, during the whole course of its existence. It set out with loud boasts of what it was able to do. It "could attain its object without the people." It "wanted nothing to do with the people"—(SOUR GRAPES)—; and, therefore, it bolted the people out of its meetings. It would carry Corn Law Repeal by influencing the House of Commons through petitions. It petitioned again and again. It got laughed at for its pains. The motions made to comply with the prayer of the petitions were signal failures. Then the League would petition no more! It would take a leaf out of the Chartist book, and show its utter contempt of *that* "House" by refusing to ask the measure at its hands. But it would try to alter the character of the House by sending into it new men; League men, and when it obtained a majority there, it could pass its own measure. It has tried the game. It has failed, as every man with a grain of sense knew it would. The next step is, as Mr. ASHWORTH says, TO GO FOR THE CHARTER. Whether *that* step will be taken off-hand, or whether the dread of Chartist gibes and jeers may retard it for some time longer, remains to be seen: but as sure as that to-morrow's sun will rise, *so assuredly will that step be taken.*

Let no one imagine that the former conduct of the Leaguers, with reference to the *policy* of the Chartists, makes such a course, with *them*, an impossibility. True, they have reprobated that policy, particularly with respect to the demand for POLITICAL POWER as a *means* to the end. "CORN-LAW Repeal could be obtained without." "If the WORKERS would but join with their NATURAL LEADERS, the object would soon be accomplished." "It was *folly* and *wickedness* to distract the people's attention from PRACTICABLE REFORM, and cause them to seek unattainable objects." True all this; and equally true, it is that the policy of turning all *public meetings* in favour of Chartist objects and Universal Chartist purposes, has been bitterly and sweepingly denounced. Lecture upon lecture on "*intolerance*" and "*obstruction*" has been read. Yells of execration respecting this policy, have been given utterance to. Nay, it has *now* become the only reason with Mr. O'CONNELL, why the Irish people should not make common cause with the English working classes, and go for the "Charter and Repeal." And yet all this did not prevent Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT from "ORGANISING AN OPPOSITION" to the Anti-Slavery meeting the other day, where the *worthies* moved "AMENDMENTS," spoke in reprobation of the policy pursued by the Anti-Slavery Committee, and "UPSET THE MEETING," by the carrying of their amendments in the teeth of the principal Anti-Slavery men on the platform! and, the best joke of all, O'CONNELL was himself present! He saw the deed done; and O! we would have given our ears almost to have been present at the *after meeting* between O'CONNELL and the Free Trade "OBSTRUCTIVES"! The scene was inimitable. A little bird has whispered something of it to us; and the little we have heard makes us regret the loss sustained in not being able to detail the whole. But there O'CONNELL was, *denouncing* the "OBSTRUCTIVES" in no set terms; plainly and explicitly telling them *that they were worse than the Chartists*; that they had taken from *him* his last ground of objection; and he asked, reasonably enough, "HOW IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR HIM EVER AGAIN TO OBJECT TO CHARTIST 'INTERRUPTION' OF ANTI-CORN LAW PUBLIC MEETINGS, WHEN THE BODY WITH WHICH HE WAS CONNECTED, THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE, HAD THEMSELVES PURSUED THE WORST PORTION OF 'OBSTRUCTIVE POLICY,' by ORGANISING for the UPSETTING OF A MEETING OF A PARTICULAR SOCIETY!" O that we had been there, to have heard and reported all that past, particularly the *answers* of the prime OBSTRUCTORS, THOMPSON and BRIGHT.

No. The League will not be deterred from adopting the *whole* of the loudly-reprobated Chartist policy. The "*Lord love you; we are all for ourselves*" principle will carry the Leaguers over all dread of "inconsistency," and cause them to brave the laugh and the taunt that must attend on their full adoption of that which they have so unceasingly condemned.

Could it be possible to adduce better proof of the soundness of the policy pursued by the working people, in standing firm upon their *own ground*, and in resisting all overtures and schemes for wiser measures and movements, than is afforded by the undeniable tendency of the public mind in favour of the object the working people have so deservedly *sought*? Even the Leaguers, through the mouth of Mr. ASHWORTH, are forced to admit that to ensure success they must "go for the CHARTER." Unequivocal indications appear in another quarter that the question of THOROUGH PARLIAMENTARY REFORM is making rapid progress: and in a very short time we shall see parties re-arranged, and many not now dreamed of, in connection with *that* question, become its enthusiastic advocates and supporters. Mr. ASHWORTH in his emphatic declaration, "WE MUST GO FOR THE CHARTER," only gave utterance to a widely-extended feeling amongst his own class: and the *sooner he and his associates set about the work he knows* they have to do, the better evidence of their own sincerity will they give. If to this end the defeat of the League in South Lancashire should in any degree lead, it will not have been without its use, but prove to be an event pregnant with good to the democratic cause. Thinking that it will have—that it can have—no other effect, we hail the result of the contest most welcomely.

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. ARNETT, No. 8, Middlesex-place, Somers-Town, wishes Mr. Richards, of the Potteries, to send him his address.

FROM unavoidable circumstances the favours of many of our correspondents must stand over till our next.

NEW BASFORD—Edmund Wright says, "I collected at the factory of Messrs. Biddle and Birkins the sum of 10s 5d for the Colliers on Strike, and paid to a person who stated his name to be Oliver Robinson, from Witwick, who promised to take it to the Committee, and that it should appear in your paper the next week; but, as it did not appear, I am bound in justice to myself to make the same known."

NOTICE—All letters and papers for the sub-Secretary of the Greenwich and Deptford Locality, must, in future, be directed to S. Sweetlove, Limekiln-Cottage, Loatspit, Blackheath Hill.

MR. JULIAN HARNEY.—Mr. Harney being confined to his bed by severe indisposition, arising from an attack of quinsey, is unable to write to Mr. Myles, Dundee, and other parties who may be expecting letters from him.

FROM the same cause Mr. Harney is compelled to postpone his intended visit to Sowerby, Hebden Bridge, &c.

FOR DR. M'DOUALL.

	s.	d.
From a few Chartist Friends, Hawick	2	3
From T. Leach, Ringly	0	6

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

R. S., Leeds	1	0

EXECUTIVE.

John Berry, Leeds	1	0

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

VICTIM FUND.

	£.	s.	d
From Mr. Pearson, Wine Merchant, per Mr. Bateman	0	10	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

From Alva, per Mr. J. Bain	0	6	6
" Rochdale, per Mr. J. Sharp ...	0	10	1

RECEIPTS BY GENERAL SECRETARY.

FOR MR. RICHARDS.

A Wesleyan Methodist, at the Golden Lion, Dean-street	0	2	0

MISSIONARY FUND.

Mr. Chippendale, Chelsea	0	1	6

DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

Mr. Chippendale, Chelsea	0	0	5

T. M. WHEELER, Sec.

THE RECENT MURDERS NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST—The inquiry into the death of the unfortunate woman and her three children was resumed on Monday morning at the County Hall, before C. Swann.

The prisoner, William Saville, exhibited great self-possession, and during the whole of the day, he did not appear more concerned than any of the spectators.

A great number of witnesses were examined to prove that the prisoner was on the spot at the time when the murder was supposed to have been committed, and the fact that at half-past twelve o'clock he went into the spinney where the awful deed was consummated with his wife and children, and in a short time after came out by himself, appeared to be clearly established.

Robert Sutton, and his wife, Mary Sutton, of New Radford, framework-knitter, at whose house the prisoner lodged, and for whom the prisoner worked, proved that the prisoner received 12s. 4½d. on Saturday night, and that he said on Monday that he had spent it all except 6d. The prisoner always denied having a wife. Never noticed any blood upon the prisoner's person or dress. Identified a handkerchief which the prisoner had given them to be washed. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner came home rather "fresh," and sent for some eggs and bacon, which he paid for and ate; he then shaved himself and went out. The razor produced (namely the bloody one found in Ann Saville's hand) is not the razor he used. The prisoner seldom drank sugar in his tea, but on Wednesday morning he had some.

Lucy Wardle, said the deceased, Ann Saville, brought the handkerchief identified by the last witness to her house; that she had mixed some tea and brown sugar, and that having made tea on Tuesday morning she put the remainder into her pocket before she went away with the prisoner. The deceased's sister, Mrs. Brownswood, visited her in the workhouse, and gave her 5s. 6d. Knows that she had 11½d. and some silver left out of it.

The prisoner said the handkerchief belonged to John Palmer, who lent it to him on Saturday night to wrap a pair of trousers in.

The witness persisted in her statement that Ann Saville had the handkerchief at her house on Monday night, and that she took it away with her on Tuesday morning.

John Bamford, a framework-knitter, who lodged at Sutton's, and slept with Saville, proved that the prisoner invited him and John Hopton to go to a public-house on Tuesday afternoon, and that they had three pints of ale, for which Saville paid.

Samuel Wardle, of Wood-street, went with the deceased Ann Saville and her little girl to the prisoner's ledgings. He not being within, they went to the Falcon, and had a pint of ale. When they had been there about a quarter of an hour the prisoner came in; he did not look at all pleased with his wife; he did not shake hands with her or her child, or give the little girl a kiss. On the contrary, he looked "very savage." He said that if she had stopped away a little longer he should have gone to America. Never saw the razor produced.

Samuel Wilkinson, inspector of police, Nottingham, apprehended the prisoner on Wednesday afternoon, at Wardle's, in Wood-street. After properly cautioning him, he asked him where he had last seen his wife? He said, against Beardsley's shop. Witness then asked whether he had never said he had left them on Tollhouse-hill? Prisoner said he could not say, for he was so fresh that he did not know what he said. When taking the prisoner up Gedling-street, the crowd shouted; and he said, "I suppose if my wife's drowned herself I must suffer for it." The witness then described the articles he found in the prisoner's box, amongst which were a quantity of mixed tea in a printed paper, a pawnbroker's duplicate, two shillings, a halfpenny, a white-hafted razor, an empty razor-box and strop, a small packet of arsenic, &c.; had also another razor which Sutton brought to the police-office. Assisted in stripping him, and saw upon the right thigh of his trousers three small drops of blood. Did not observe any other blood stains.

The prisoner said that Wilkinson did not mention Tollhouse hill; that he himself said, "Going towards Beardsley's shop;" that he was subject to bleeding at the nose, and that worse stains would be found upon his prison trousers.

Mrs. Wardle recalled, said that the paper in which the deceased put her tea was similar to the one produced, but that she did not look at the name.

James Unwin proved, in contradiction to the prisoner's statement that he had only two razors, that he had three. The razor, however, produced was neither of them. Once lived with Saville, and, though he never saw him misbehave towards his wife, yet he did not treat his children so well as he might have done.

Prisoner maintained he had only two razors.

William Barnes, high-constable of Nottingham, corroborated Wilkinson's testimony respecting the blood on the trousers, which he produced.

William Parr, constable of Colwick, produced the unfortunate woman's pocket; there was no tea nor money in it, but there was some sugar loose.

Elizabeth Tate, the young woman whom the prisoner was courting, said, that she had known the prisoner about eleven weeks, and that she considered he was paying his addresses to her. He never offered her marriage, but they sometimes joked about it. Saw the prisoner last Monday, at about four or five o'clock, and told him that she had heard he was married, and "discharged"

Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO DROWN A GIRL.—A case of an extraordinary and mysterious character was brought under the notice of the magistrates in Birmingham, last week, involving a serious charge against a young man named Joseph Carpenter, who resides in Bishopsgate-street, and whose friends are said to be respectable. The complainant was a young woman, about twenty-four years of age of rather prepossessing appearance, named Ann Read, and who stated her case with great clearness and self-possession. She said that she had been residing in Bristol with her family, when the prisoner came to that city about three years ago, and formed an intimacy with her, which eventually turned out very unfortunate. The prisoner, however, promised marriage, and with the consent of her friends, and under a firm belief that he would fulfil his engagement, she left home with him three months ago, and came to Birmingham. On her arrival here, however, she found that the prisoner evinced no disposition to make her his wife, assigning as a reason, that his friends would not sanction his entering into such a connection. She continued under these circumstances to live with him, until he was thrown out of employment, when, being unable to pay the rent of the lodgings which they occupied, he went to his friends, leaving her to shift for herself as well as she could. This was about three weeks since, and on being thrown on her own resources she took a room in Bishopsgate-street, near the house of the prisoner's mother. Here she remained in very distressed circumstances, occasionally seeing the prisoner, and urging him to the fulfilment of his promise, under the belief that things would go better with both if they were married. He, however, still put her off with one excuse or other, but continued to give her some little assistance, until Saturday night week, when an occurrence took place which constituted the ground of her present charge against him. On that night she went to bed about ten o'clock, and the landlady soon after followed, having previously fastened the doors. They had hardly, however, fallen asleep, when the prisoner knocked at the door and requested to see her. She accordingly got up, as did the woman of the house, and they both went down stairs, when the prisoner told her that he had taken lodgings for her at Smethwick, and insisted on her going there with him at once. The landlady remonstrated with him, and said it was an unreasonable time of night to go such a distance, and that he had better put it off until morning. To this he would not agree, saying, "Where he was, there also she must be." Seeing him determined, witness put on her clothes, left the house, and set out with him to Smethwick, a place she had never before heard of. They went into the Broad-road, from thence to the canal, and along the towing path until they arrived at a bridge, which she had since learned was called Lee-bridge. Up to this time nothing particular occurred, beyond some slight recrimination; but on arriving at the bridge, she became somewhat alarmed, and said it was an improper hour to go into a strange lodging. Upon this he said, "You do not want me." She replied that she did, and wished to go with no one else. Upon this, without making any further reply, he seized hold of her, lifted her in his arms, and threw her into the middle of the canal, before she could offer any resistance. She immediately cried out "Murder, murder!" called upon God to help her, and when she recovered her feet in the water, she plunged to the edge of the bank, still calling out for help and mercy. The prisoner, who had run along the bank, then returned, and said he would give her his hand and help her out if she would take an oath that she would not have him punished. Under the influence of terror, and in hope of saving her life, she took a solemn oath that she would not have him injured, and then he assisted her on the bank. This was the substance of the complainant's charge, which, as we have already observed, was stated in a clear and connected manner. The Magistrates consulted, and influenced apparently by the conduct of the girl after the transaction, and her admission that the prisoners neglect was the cause of his arrest, they decided upon dismissing the capital charge, but ordered the prisoner to enter into sureties himself in £40, and two others in £20 each. Mr. Harding said sureties would be immediately tendered by Carpenter's friends. The case, as may be supposed, excited a good deal of interest in Court.

FIRE.—On Saturday last, the fold-yard of Mr. Conyers's farm, Sunderlandwick, near Driffield, was discovered to be on fire; but through the active exertions of the servants of Mr. Reynard, and others in the neighbourhood, the flames were arrested without having done any considerable damage. Had this not been the case, several stacks of corn, and probably the whole homestead might have been destroyed. The fire-engine was obtained from Driffield, and parties went in great numbers to the place, but fortunately the fire was then extinguished.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—On Thursday last, a vessel belonging to Hull, and laying in the Driffield Canal, below Wandsford, was robbed by one of the men named John Aldridge, of £23 10s 6d, the property of the master. The master of the vessel, John Atkinson, having seen Aldridge go on board the vessel in a suspicious manner, followed, and caught him in the act of rummaging in a cupboard. The money was afterwards missed, and Aldridge and another man named Noble, with whom he had been working, were taken into custody by Mr. Nicholson, one of the officers of police at Driffield. The money not being found on the prisoner, search was made about the public-house where the prisoner had been drinking, when a bag, containing £21 5s 6d, part of the money, was found under a hay-stack. The prisoner Aldridge was committed for trial at the next East-Riding sessions. Noble was acquitted.

STOWMARKET.—We are in continual alarm here, as also in the country around us. A fire broke out on the premises of Mrs. Rust, in the occupation of Mr. Canler, and destroyed, one bean-stack, and part of two hay-stacks. A wheat-stack, through the exertions of the towns' people was saved. Three of the Stowmarket engines were speedily on the spot. Three persons were apprehended on suspicion of committing the offence. Two of them are remanded till next Monday, and the other is out on bail till that day. This is the second fire on the premises within a few months.

DREADFUL AND FATAL FIRE AT HULL.—About six o'clock on Sunday evening, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Brown, oilman, No. 69, Selby-street. The county and parish engines were speedily on the spot, but there was a scarcity of water for some time, and the fire rapidly spread to Nos. 68 and 70, the property of Mr. Banks and Mr. Walker, but it was happily got under about seven o'clock. We regret to say, that the wife of Mr. Brown was lost in the fire. Nos. 68 and 69 are entirely, and No. 70 partially gutted. Very little of the furniture, stock, &c., was saved. None of the houses are insured. No conjecture can be formed as to the origin of the fire.

WAKEFIELD.—SEIZURE BY THE EXCISE.—On Saturday last, Mr. Biddlestone, supervisor of excise, seized a quantity of implements used in the manufacturing of whiskey. He also, with the assistance of a constable, arrested a Scotchman, named Archd. M'Gregor. Both man and implements were conveyed the same evening to Wakefield, and on Monday last, the prisoner was taken before the magistrates and fined £30, and in default of payment he was committed for three months. The prisoner and his implements were found in a gulf near Kirkthorpe church, and when discovered he was busily employed in his unlawful vocation. The smoke arising from the fire led to his detection.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT BRADFORD.—On Monday the Orange Society, marched in procession through the streets of this town, dressed in all the insignia of the Order, with flags and banners, headed by a band who played several good pieces of music. All would have passed over without any unusual excitement, had the band confined themselves to popular Airs. Unfortunately, this was not the case. Towards the conclusion of the marching, the "Boyne water," and "Cropie lie down," was played in succession. A number of the Irish, who were lookers on, hissed and hooted, as the procession passed them. At that time no further disturbance appeared likely to take place, and the club returned to their Lodge rooms, without further interruption. About eight o'clock, as the band were proceeding homeward, they were followed by a number of men, who overtook them, on the Eccleshill-road, near Airedale College. The drum was first attacked and speedily demolished, no doubt on account of the noisy part it bore in the playing of the "Boyne water," and "Cropie lie down. The other muscians were then attacked with sticks and severely beaten, one of them being left by the road side in a state of insensibility; and another had his head dreadfully cut, the remainder escaped by a speedy flight. The wounded men were conveyed home; and we learn that one is not expected to recover. Reports were in circulation of his death, they are, however, incorrect, as he was alive this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, at his residence in Calverley. Several of the rioters are in custody.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON KESWICK LAKE.—On Sunday afternoon last, four respectable individuals, all belonging to Keswick, took a sail on Derwentwater Lake to Lodore, in a pleasure boat which had sails. There were several other boats on the lake at the same time. On their return down the lake from Lodore, about a mile distant from that place, the wind, which has proved unusually changeable of late, veered, blowing in sudden most violent gusts, when the boat became unmanageable, and all the sails being up, almost instantly swamped, and sunk before the party were able to lower or shift the sails, and three of them were drowned. Captain Peters, of Barrow-house, who from the windows of his mansion was a witness to the sinking of the boat, immediately ordered out his own boat, and although the wind was blowing hard, and the waves were running high, rowed towards the place where the sail boat went down, and in the vicinity of the spot came up to the fourth individual, and picked him up when he was ready to sink. The three individuals drowned were—Mr. William Dixon, of Keswick, draper; Mr. Richard Thornton, tallow chandler; and Mr. Isaac Banks, gardener to Mr. Hudson, of the Royal Oak Inn, Keswick.

INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MAY 28.—The destructive fire which took place at Assington on Friday night last, have been rapidly followed by other outrages, happily not equally disastrous, in other parts of the county. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Holt, of Toft Monks, on the Yarmouth-road, and within about four miles of Beccles. The family had retired to bed early, but fortunately one of the female servants perceived a strong gleam of light which induced her to go to the window, when she discovered that a stack of straw, which stood at the further end of the farmyard, was on fire. Several persons residing in the vicinity were attracted to the spot, and with some difficulty the family were made sensible of their danger, which momentarily increased, as the wind was strong, and blew the flames in the direction of the dwelling. Prompt steps were taken to save the property, but owing to the farmhouse, barns, and other out-buildings being thatched, the flames obtained such a tendency that it was wholly impossible to arrest their progress. The whole of the premises, including the dwelling house, were consumed within two hours. There were five valuable corn stacks, the produce of several acres, in the stack yard, but there were saved. Mr. Holt, and the various members of his family, had a most miraculous escape, for if the female servant had not been aroused by the cries of a person outside, the probability is, that the loss of property would have been accompanied with loss of life. Some of the rural police and a large body of labourers rendered the best assistance they could under the circumstances; but a fire at midnight in a rural district, where there is always a difficulty in obtaining engines and a sufficient supply of water, must necessarily be attended with more serious results than in populous towns where there are greater facilities for guarding against the extension of the conflagration. It is understood that Mr. Holt is partially insured. This is, I believe, the fifth fire in which human life has been placed in imminent hazard by the malice of incendiaries.—Another fire broke out on Monday at Kesgrave heath, the property of Mr. R. N. Shaw, of Kesgrave-hall, one of the county magistrates, and chairman of the board of guardians of the Woodbridge Union. It was not of any magnitude, having been discovered before the flames made way. It is reported that a young woman who was proceeding towards Mottisham, heard a whistle in the direction of the heath, and on looking through a fence she saw a man, dressed, as she says, like a gentleman, stooping down as if in the act of placing something in the furze, which, owing to the long continuance of dry weather, will burn like touchwood. Flames shot up from the whins, and the man made off before the woman had time to give an alarm. Two engines, belonging to the Amicable and Suffolk Fire-offices, were procured, but the flames were got under without their assistance. When incendiarism is thus attempted in open day, and in a thickly-populated district, some idea may be formed of the temerity of the miscreants who perpetrate their nefarious outrages. The disastrous fires at Assington, on Friday night, have spread dismay amongst the farmers in that part of the county. The police apprehended two men on suspicion, who were found in the neighbourhood of the premises, named Layzel Randall and Isaac Everard, both of whom underwent a long examination before the Boxford bench of magistrates yesterday. The inquiry was private, but it is reported that one of the men, against whom strong circumstantial evidence was adduced, has, since the examination, made a confession of his guilt. It is said that he does not implicate any other party in the transaction. Another investigation has taken place before the magistrates of the Bildeston district relative to a fire which took place on the premises of Mr. Cooper, of Naughton. In this case the party accused is a child not more than eleven years old, who confessed having set the barn on fire, and was committed accordingly. In addition to the direct attacks upon agriculture' property by incendiaries, another mode of mischievous operation has in some instances been adopted by firing furze hedges surrounding plantations, and if unchecked by timely means, not always at command, the conflagration may, in such cases, spread destruction over a wide tract of country, as the dry branches ignite rapidly and burn with frightful rapidity.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PORTSMOUTH GAOL.—Within the last fortnight, a plan has been organised by three desperate prisoners in the above gaol, to liberate themselves. Their names are, Dennis Kirby, a private of the 49th regiment, committed for trial for robbery with violence; William Allyn, for stealing a piece of print; and John Maclin also for felony. It appears from information communicated to Mr. Hunt, the governor, that the prisoners intended to have put their plan into execution on a Sundsy, and that last Sunday was the day fixed for the purpose; but on Sunday they were all secured. It is usual for the prisoners all to pass into chapel before the turnkey, who counts them as they pass, and when the whole number have gone in, he turns the key upon them, and awaits the conclusion of the service before he unlocks the chapel door; thus all the tenants of the prison are locked in, including the governor, and every person convalescent. It was the intention of the three prisoners above named to have lingered until the last in going into chapel, and then to have turned the key upon the whole community, overpowered Mr. Hill, the turnkey, and possessed themselves of the keys, by which means their liberation would have been easy. When the plot was discovered, Maclin offered to turn Queen's evidence, but Mr. Hunt being already, through a secret agency, possessed of the facts, dispensed with Mr. Maclin's services. Kirby, the soldier, was promptly sent off to Winchester gaol, there to await his trial at the next assizes. Allyn and Maclin were both ironed; and their irons will not be removed until their trials, nor then, unless ordered out of the country.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

TRAGICAL EVENT.—Shortly before the royal mail steamer Trent, now in harbour, sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, a very fine-looking black slave went on board, who, on being reported by the purser to the captain, was told that he could not be taken off the island without a passport, and therefore must go on shore again. To this he strongly demurred, and on being urged, he replied in broken English, "Me go shore again!" and drew a knife from his pocket, with which he nearly severed his head from his body. The unfortunate man had in his possession 200 dollars, three boxes of cigars, and a copy of "Gil Blas," which were taken ashore along with his body by the Spanish authorities. It was understood, adds our informant, that he had the misfortune to belong to an unkind master, and that, finding his hope of escape thus balked, he had committed the rash and fatal act above described.—*Jamaica Times*, Mar. 22.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—TUESDAY.—THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.—We are given to understand, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, from Exeter, succeeds the late Mr. Merivale in London; that Mr. Bere proceeds from Leeds to Exeter; and that Mr. Sergeant Lawes (the Chief Registrar in London) comes to Leeds. We have not as yet heard by whom the learned Sergeant is to be succeeded, but the *on dit* is, by the relative of one of the highest legal functionaries in the kingdom, but whose "standing" at the bar was not of such extent as to justify his appointment as a commissioner.

DEWSBURY.—UNPARALLELED CHANGE RINGING.—On Monday last, was rung at Christ Church Liversedge, in the parish of Birstal, near Leeds, by the society of Change Ringers of that place:—6720 true changes of Kent treble-bob major, with variations, in three hours and fifty minutes, being the sixth part of 40,320 changes, in a method calculated to run to that extent of changes with 180 calls in the 6,720 changes; a method calculated to carry a great variety of treble peal to the full extent, provided each peal or peals are composed in the internal part, according to the nature of changes on eight bells. The peal was composed twenty years ago, by Mr. Benjamin Thackrah, of Dewsbury, both in the internal and external parts, and was deemed by professional ringers impossible to be accomplished. Great praise is due to the said Society of Ringers for having performed this Herculean task, and particularly to Mr. James Firth, who so dexterously conducted this marvelous composition. The band was stationed as follows:—Mr. James Firth, treble; Mr. G. Greaves, 2; Mr. O. Lang 3; Mr. F. Goodall, 4; Mr. R. Firth, 5; Mr. W. Firth, 6; Mr. George Firth, 7; and Mr. John Barker, 8.

CRUELTY OF MEHEMET ALI'S SON-IN-LAW.—The notorious Defturdar had a den in his garden, in which he kept a lion, which became so tame that he ran about the grounds at liberty, and followed his master like a dog. But before he was quite domesticated, and while yet in confinement, one of the gardener's assistants was guilty of some error, of which the superintendent complained to the Defturdar. In no case dilatory in passing judgment, he ordered the accused, without going into details, to be cast into the lion's den. This order was immediately complied with; the beast, however, treated the poor condemned wretch like a second Daniel; it not only did no harm, but, to the astonishment of the beholders, licked his hands. The gardener's assistant was not the animal's attendant, but had occasionally thrown some of his bread into the den in passing. The noble animal had not forgotten this kindness, and spared his benefactor's life. The Defturdar, on hearing this was by no means pleased; but bloodthirsty as ever, and without feeling the slightest appreciation for this act of generosity, ordered the lion to be kept fast during the whole of the day, and the delinquent to remain in confinement: thinking, in the anger of ungratified rage, to force the beast to become the executioner of its benefactor. But even hunger could not overcome the magnanimity of the royal animal, and the poor gardener remained the whole day submit in the den with the lion. In the evening he was liberated, but did not long escape the vengeance of the tyrant, who, meeting him one day in the garden, where he had brushed up a heap of leaves, accosted him with—"Dog, thou art so bad that a lion will not eat thee, but now thou hast made thine own grave." Hereupon he commanded him to carry the dry leaves to an oven, and then to creep in himself When this order was executed, the tyrant had the leaves lighted, and the poor wretch expired under the most horrid tortures.—*Travels in Kordofan.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MAY 23.

The Royal Assent was given to day to the Eastern Counties Railway Bill (No. 1), to the Eastern Counties Railway Bill (No. 2), to the Selby and York Railway Bill, to the South-Eastern Extention Railway Bill, to the Furness Railway Bill, to the Darlington Junction Railway Bill, to the Hartlepool Dock and Harbour Bill, to the Coal Mining Company's Bill, and several Inclosure and Naturalization Bills.

After the presentation of some petitions, the Doncaster and Carlisle Railway Bill came under discussion, and caused a very peculiar and personal debate; Lord Brougham considering himself particularly aggrieved by the conduct of the company, in their proposed mode of passing his property; and having procured the addition of a clause to enable him, as Lord Campbell said, "to erect gates across the Queen's highway, and that, too, upon the great North road." But the matter took a wider and somewhat more personal range than the merits of a particular clause in a Railway Bill. Lord Brougham attributed the opposition to the clause to feelings of spleen towards himself; whereupon the Marquis of Clanricarde got up, and, with much warmth, rebuked the Noble and Learned Lord for overrating himself; he had great abilities, eloquence, and so forth, but other and higher qualities were requisite to the formation of a great man. The remarks of the Noble Marquis called up Lord Brougham again, who abused his old friends the Whigs in his usual style. The discussion finally closed with the passing of the Bill.

The House was then adjourned to Thursday, the 30th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock, at which time there were exactly forty members present.

Mr. WARBURTON presented petitions against the bastardy clause in the New Poor Law.

Lord SANDON presented a petition from the journeymen coopers of Liverpool, praying the House to take into consideration the distressed state of their trade.

On the motion of Sir G. CLERK leave was given to bring in a Bill to enable her Majesty to carry into effect the existing treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the Forestalling and Regrating Prevention Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 3rd of June.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report on the Bank Charter Act, which was received. The resolutions were then agreed to; and a Bill founded on them was ordered to be brought in.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

The Manchester Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that, on the 30th of May, he should move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Ryder, the Chairman of the Chelsea Board of Poor Law Guardians, and the Poor Law Commissioners, on the subject of the removal of a pauper from Kensington to Chelsea while he was in a dying state.

The Customs' Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the petition of Dr. O. Roberts (presented on the 15th of April), praying for inquiry into the management of the Friars' (Bangor) Free School, and other endowed free schools in the diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph, and to move for a select committee to inquire into the same.

After a short discussion, in which Colonel Pennant, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Hume took part, Mr. Stanley withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUME moved an address to her Majesty, to give directions that, whenever her Majesty shall grant the honour of the Peerage, or Baronetcy, or Knighthood, for eminent public services, no fees shall be charged thereon.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. CHRISTIE rose to bring on his motion respecting the universities, but was met by a request that the House be counted, when forty Members not being present, the House adjourned.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The Central Committee of Trades met, as usual, at their rooms, Prince and Princess, Gravel-lane, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, May 22nd, Mr. Rose, currier, in the chair. The secretary read a number of letters from different places, including Sheffield, Warrington, Birmingham, Ware, Hertford, &c. &c., requesting books, addresses, circulars, &c. Mr. O'Connor entered the room and was received with loud cheers. He stated that he attended from the committee of gentlemen, who had succeeded in taking suitable rooms for a West-End Committee, in Saville House, Leicester Square, and as the Trades had expressed their wish to hold public meetings, he had to inform them that there was an immense room, capable of holding at least 3,000 people within the walls of that well-known and central building—(hear, hear,)—which could be had at any time they wished it. (Cheers.) He repeated, the wish of those gentlemen, which was to aid the Trades in their laudable undertaking, and stated, that if they thought fit to hold public meetings on the subject, several talented gentlemen had come forward to offer their valuable services, to attend and take part, should the trades deem it advisable. From the vast number of letters he had received from all parts of the country on the subject, he thought success certain; and it would be the proudest moment of his life to form one of a deputation to place Mr. Duncombe in possession of the testimonial of Labour's gratitude. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat, amidst loud applause. Cheering reports having been given in by several delegates. Mr. Edwards (silk skein dyer) said his body was very desirous that a public meeting should be held at the East End of London on the subject; and believed great good would result from it. Mr. Kelsey (Secretary) said the central committee was ready to receive and attend to any application for public meetings. It was unanimously resolved that a public meeting be held in the large rooms, Saville House, Leicester Square, on Monday evening week, June the 3rd, and that J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P., be requested to preside. It was likewise agreed that 1,000 cards, for windows, bearing the inscription—"Subscriptions received within"—be printed. At the suggestion of Mr. Knight it was agreed that cards be issued to facilitate the collection. It was also unanimously resolved that a public meeting be held at the East End of London on Monday fortnight. A considerable amount of subscriptions having been handed in, and a large quantity of books, addresses, circulars, &c., issued, the committee adjourned until Wednesday evening next. It is requested that all sums of five pounds or under be forwarded per post-office order to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. James Syme, and that all sums above that amount be transmitted to Richard Norman, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, No. 2, New Broad-Street, London.

ITALY.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS AT BOLOGNA.—A writer in the *Times*, dating from the Stato Ponticio, states that the parties recently condemned by the military Commission were most of them of the working class, and all of them young. Of the fifty persons tried, thirty-three varied only from seventeen to twenty-three years. Of these fifty, there were twenty condemned to death, thirteen to the galleys for life, one for twenty years, five for fifteen, three for ten years, and two, aged respectively seventeen and twenty-three years, to the galleys for five years; the remaining six were discharged *in liberta provisiona*—that is, they may be again tried for their lives, should further evidence be adduced. This Military Commission opened its proceedings with the "divine sacrifice of the mass" and the recital of the accustomed prayers," and their ferocious sentences on misled boys were pronounced after the solemn "invocation of the most holy name of God." Of those condemned to death six have been executed; they were shot in the back in the Prato di St. Antonio, at Bologna, on the morning of the 7th inst.; three of them aged twenty-one, twenty-three, and twenty-eight years respectively."

SWITZERLAND.

CIVIL WAR—"BESANCON, MAY 21—A supplement of the *Novelliste Vaudois* of the 19th of May, at noon announces that civil war has broken out in the canton of Valois. The inhabitants of the Upper Valois have seized on Sion; those of the Lower Valoise have risen *en masse*. Each party have some pieces of cannon, and a battle was imminent on the 18th."

LONDON.—CRIPPLEGATE.—Mr. Doyle delivered an excellent lecture on Free Trade fallacies, at the City Arms Coffee Rooms, Red Cross-street, on Tuesday evening last, to a crowded audience. He was loudly applauded throughout.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at the National Hall, High-Holborn, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of Free Trade, Currency, and the Bank Charter, and holding out, to use the language of the placard, "Plenty of work, high wages, and good profits," as the great object of the meeting. Samuel Murray, Esq., was called to the chair, and after several speeches a resolution was submitted in favour of the above objects. Mr. George Rogers, of High-street, St. Giles's, moved an amendment in favour of the People's Charter, which was duly seconded, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien spoke in favour of both objects, recommended that the resolution should be passed, and that the amendment should be afterwards submitted as a substantive resolution. The amendment was carried by a large majority. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

THURSDAY last, incendiary notices were posted on Lady Mersy's property, at Castle-Connell, threatening any person that would take or till the farm near Hermitage, where shots were fired to deter the workmen, as communicated in our last; and the above notice threatened that the offending party would be visited in the very town of Castle-connell with summary vengeance. The farm in question, from which an ungrateful tenant has been removed, was prepared for potato sowing in con-acre divisions. A police party is now to be stationed on the spot.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A NEW EPIDEMY.—ROME, MAY 5.—We are daily apprehensive here of the breaking out of an epidemy which, during several weeks past, has spread terror over a portion of the states of the church. Its ravages are not confined to the volleys and other low parts of the country; on the contrary, it rages more especially among the inhabitants of mountainous districts. In the little town of Tivoli, containing about nine thousand inhabitants, ninety persons died in the space of a week. The malady is generally supposed to be contagious, but of this fact there is no positive proof. In every case in which *post mortem* examination has taken place, there has been found congestion of the brain, and other alarming disorders, as prior to, and in, apoplexy. It appears to be the same complaint which has recently prevailed in Naples and Sicily under the name of *torcicollo*. It is clearly traceable to atmospheric causes. After an exceedingly warm April, we have had since the 1st day of May several of the coldest days that have been experienced since the commencement of the year. The temperature frequently varies 20 degrees during the day. Winter cloaks, after having been laid aside, are now resumed again. The *torcicollo* is usually fatal in the space of twelve hours. In Rome, however, it has been only sporadic, and without any confirmed confirmed.—*Frankfort Zeitung.*

KILMARNOCK.—The Kilmarnock Election came off to-day (Tuesday), when the Whig was returned by a majority of 8.—For Bouvirie 386, Prinsep 378, Vincent 98. The Whig and the Tory are both high Churchmen. What will MIAL say of his friends?

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!!

THE following statement of facts has been communicated 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 testimonials 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 complaints 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 that 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 induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial effects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hope of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, 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 regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and being truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

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 me.

To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London.

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

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine Parr's Life Pills.

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. Percival, 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 kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient servant.

F. MATTHEISZ.

Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's 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 God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent 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 world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 580 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing testimony 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 distinction of being not only the most popular but the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

(*American Paper.*

"He hath created Medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not despise them."—Ecclesiastes, xxxviii.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE Letters which are here given, are from persons of the highest respectability and character. The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills respectfully urge those invalids who have the slightest doubt of their accuracy, to visit the parties whose names are here given, or where this is impractible, to make the fullest investigation by letter, as they have kindly promised to answer all questions to those who desire further information:—

No. 7, Washington-street, Jersey City,

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 304, Broadway.

Gentlemen—Your Medicine named Parr's Life Pills having attracted a good deal of attention in our city, I purchased from Mr. Zabriskie, apothecary, here, a 25 cent box, and attending to the directions printed on the wrapper round the box, I took the pills twice, and have already felt so much relieved of bile and heartburn, that sincere gratitude induces me to address you for the purpose of giving my testimony to their efficacy. I can only compare my health now to what it was before taking Parr's Life Pills, to being relieved from a violent attack of tooth ache. Neither myself nor my family will ever be without a supply.

I am, gentlemen, Yours gratefully.

Nov. 2nd, 1843. JAMES MILLER.

Mr. S. Towsey, Postmaster of Joslin's Corner, Maddison County, writes as follows:—

Gentlemen—I have sold many boxes of Parr's Life Pills, and they have given universal satisfaction, and it is my candid opinion that they are destined to supersede all the other Pills now in use. Their mild operation and fine balsamic properties will make them universal favourites.

I have used the Pills to my family, and find them to be an excellent medicine, and I shall recommend them accordingly.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of "Parr's Life Pills." 304, Broadway.

Gentlemen—I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude and thanks for the benefit which, under Providence, my family and self have received from the use of your invaluable "Parr's Life Pills." I have used them constantly in cases where every other medicine has failed, to remove the most tormenting sufferings I experienced from habitual costiveness and bilious attacks, accompanied by dimness of sight and nausea, with complete prostration of the digestive functions. I am now completely recovered, as I believe, solely by the use of "Parr's Life Pills." Finding them so efficacious in my own case, my wife concluded to give them to our children, instead of the uncertain and ignorant prescriptions which are frequently recommended in the drug stores. I am happy to say, that notwithstanding the last summer was one of the most sickly and variable known in New York for many years past, yet my children did not suffer a single attack of summer complaint which is so fatal to young children. I consider "Parr's Pills" the best medicine ever used, and free from the objections of violence of action and prostration of strength, to which all others I have used are liable.

You are at liberty to use my name, and on reference to me, I shall cheerfully confirm my opinion and experience of your Pills.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. GRIGLIETTI.

Formerly of Columbia-street, cor. of Delancy, N.Y., now of 204, Broom street.

No. 198, Christie-street.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.—This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for this twelve years with the liver complaint and dysepsia, and after trying all advertised medicines—then had recourse to a doctor, who pointed out to me the report of "Parr's Life Pills," and after attentively and carefully taking a few small boxes, I began to feel like another being—and I ask my cure may be circulated through the United States, so grateful am I for my recovery from the grave.

M. FLING, 198, Christie-street.

The above, with hundreds of other testimonials, can be seen at the Proprietor's Office, 304, Broadway.

This medicine can be purchased of all respectable druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An injunction in the Court of Chancery of Massachussetts, was lately granted against George Roberts of the *Boston Times and Notion*, Boston—(no way related to our Thomas Roberts)—for fraudulently attempting to issue a spurious article as our farmed and excellent medicine, "Parr's Life Pills." The Chancellor, Judge Story, after ordering the defendant, &c. into Court, ruled, that "the injunction be made absolute in every point sought for"—being a severe animadversion on the conduct of the defendent. Although our agents are constantly on the alert, and the great difficulty and expense of imitating our labels on and around our boxes of pills, are strong safeguards, we are determined, at any cost, to protect ourselves from the cupidity of dishonest persons, and the public from the danger of a spurious imitation of our medicine.

THOMAS ROBERTS & CO.,

No. 304, Broadway, corner of Duane-street.

It will be seen that Parr's Life Pills have extended their fame to the United States, and that equally there, as in England, they are efficacious.

Beware of Imitations; see the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters on red ground, on the Government Stamp. In boxes at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

The number of Testimonials of Cures by Parr's Life Pills are crowding upon the proprietors daily and their unsolicited testimoney witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following Testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the Theatrical Profession, Mr. T. D. RICE (the Original Jim Crow)—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion:—

"Gentlemen,—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England I had recourse to your popular medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value and great efficacy; and also to the great character they bear in the Old Country.

"Your obedient servant, THOS. D. RICE.

"20, Vestry

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Admiral BOWLES took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Launceston, in room of Sir Henry Hardinge. A vast number of petitions was presented against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from a person named Lundy, at Hull, complaining that Mr. Hume, the Chairman of the Smuggling Committee, had refused to pay his expences for coming up to give evidence.

Mr. HUME said the man claimed £17—he gave him £5 for nothing.

Mr. DARBY said it was the general opinion of the Committee that the Hon. Member for Montrose had been *done* for the first time in his life. The undoubted fact of a Yorkshireman *doing* a Scotchman excited much laughter.

Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice that on the first day after the recess, he would move for a Select Committee on the Tenth Report of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. C. BERKLEY asked what amusements of the people the Government intended to suppress, under the general instructions which they had issued to the magistracy and police for their guidance at the Epsom races?

Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that the interference of the police with gambling at Epsom and elsewhere, was a consequence of a determination to apply the law stringently to these illegal amusements which, so far from being "innocent," were the reverse, inasmuch as the dice used were "loaded," the roulette tables falsely constructed, &c.

Mr. V. SMITH said that the report of the committee amply bore out the Right Hon. Baronet in every particular, except the suppression of stick throwing, in favour of which the committee had made an exception.

Mr. C. BERKELEY repeated his question, what amusements of the people it was intended that the instructions to the police should interfere with?

Sir J. GRAHAM referred him to the law against gambling, which law it was intended to enforce in every respect.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL for an adjournment until Thursday next,

Mr. CHRISTIE complained of the treatment which he received on the previous night, by the "counting out" of the House, as he was rising to bring on his motion respecting the Universities, which he re-appointed for the 13th of June next.

Mr. BLACKSTONE said the subject was too important to be discussed by a House of fewer than forty Members; and

Colonel SIBTHORP said, if the House had net been counted out, he would have done it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL declared that he had nothing to do with the matter; he was absent for the necessary purpose of refreshment, and was surprised on learning that the House had been "counted out."

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. HUME desired to know whether any, and what Government had been appointed in Canada, to supply the place of the Ministers who had resigned their offices there?

Lord STANLEY said that the Canadian Administration had not yet been entirely formed, but that he hoped the arrangements for it would soon be completed.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

In the course of the discussions on the estimates for colonial charges, some observations were made by Mr. V. Smith on the subject of colonial immigration.

Lord STANLEY said he had requested from the authorities in India some information for the guidance of Government respecting this subject, which, for the sake of the West Indian colonies, he was desirous of encouraging under safe regulations.

Mr. HUME advocated an entire freedom of transit for labour.

Mr. HAWES thought that the Noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies was well disposed to arbitrate fairly between all parties. But he must say that he did not agree with his Hon. Friend in the advocacy of unlimited importation of labourers into the West Indies, for it was intended by that means to beat down wages to the lowest point, and in fact it would be used like the whip of old to extort the greatest quantity of labour possible at the least cost, and therefore it would re-establish slavery in those islands.

Mr. BERNAL and Mr. P. STEWART took him to task for these imputations on the dispositions and intentions of the West Indian planters.

Mr. HUME said, that no man had been more anxious than himself to promote the independence and freedom of man—(tittering). He should be glad to know from the Hon. Member for Lambeth, who had used such strong terms, how the free importation of labourers into the West Indies could warrant such insinuations as the Hon. Member *intended to convey*?

In answer to questions from the other side of the House,

Lord Stanley gave some details respecting the regulation of contracts between Chinese and other immigrants, and the employers bringing them into British colonies.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to taxing the people of England for stipendiary magistrates to protect negroes. The blacks, being now free, should pay like other free people for their own magistrates. These offices were retained upon our estimates, he believed for purposes of patronage.

Lord STANLEY explained, that patronage had nothing to do with the matter; but, as the state of colonial society improved, these offices would be gradually dispensed with.

Colonel SIBTHORP hoped Mr. Williams would divide, for the sake of showing the country that of the popular members there were present only eleven, two of whom were fast asleep.

Mr. HUME said, that the attendance on the Ministerial side was probably owing to the "whips." However, as reduction was promised, he would advise Mr. Williams to refrain from dividing.

Mr. WILLIAMS acted on this advice.

On another vote, Mr. Hume took occasion to remonstrate against the continuation of British expenditure for the suppression of the slave trade, when experience showed that all our efforts had rather aggravated than relieved the evil.

Several other items connected with embassadorship consular establishments, &c., having been agreed to, on a vote of £12,100 for the assistance of Polish Refugees and for the allowance to distressed Spaniards,

Mr. HUME said, that he had never allowed this vote to pass without expressing his deep regret at the present position of Poland. He saw that every year the autocrat of the Russians evaded and infringed more and more upon the treaty of Vienna, whilst England seemingly crouched before him and never once lifted her voice to stay the desolation which he spread around him. France behaved more magnanimously. Each succeeding year she lifted her voice against the conduct of Russia, whilst England stood by with criminal apathy, never once exercising the power she possessed to stay the Emperor in pursuing a policy which only created hecatombs of victims. He availed himself of this opportunity to express his regret that the Government had not interfered to prevent the severities which had been practised in Poland. He did not know how the Autocrat of Russia, who, it was stated, was about to visit this country, could make his appearance here after his treatment of that unhappy country, Poland. He (Mr. Hume) would willingly support the vote for this small sum.

The vote was then agreed to.

A large number of items were then agreed to without discussion, and the House having resumed,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in unions formed under Gilbert's Act, and to report to the House their opinion whether it is expedient that such unions should be dissolved.

Captain PECHELL objected to the motion being brought on at so late an hour, and in so thin a house. He also objected to the terms in which the motion was worded, and could not see why the Right Hon. Baronet should assume that the Gilbert Unions were to be "dissolved."

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, if Captain Pechell objected to the expression "dissolved," he was quite ready to alter it to the word "maintained."

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock, till Thursday, May 30th.

LONGEVITY.—On Thursday, May 16th, William Milnes, aged 104 years, the oldest pauper on the barony roll and pensioner on the Old Man's Friend Society, Glasgow, died in that institution. The deceased was brother to Andrew, who is still alive and hearty in the Old Man's Asylum. He is in his 103rd year.

AMERICAN DOINGS.—The treaty of the United States for the annexation of Texas, terminates characteristically enough with the words "*Done* at Washington." It is to be presumed that the Texians are the parties who have in the present instance been '*done*' at Washington."—*Punch.*

RISING WITH THE SUN.—"Come, Sambo, get up my good boy; it is after sunrise." "What ob dat Massa; what if be after sun yise? 'Spose if sun two hours 'fore day' poor Sambo must git up, because sun yise, eh? Don'h some dat game over dis nigger, no how."

RATHER MYSTERIOUS.—"Now, Jack," said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, "put the Irish Attorney-General and the State prosecutors *into the galleys*, and *look them up*; let the two Members for Liverpool have larger *heads*; *distribute* the Army in Ireland; take up a *line* and finish Ferrand and the Anti-Corn-law League, and make the Prince of Wales *run on* with the Dowager Lady Lyttleton; move the Melton Mowbray hunt out of the *chase*; get your *stick* and conclude the horrid murder that Tom began last night; after which, come in to dinner, and see that all the *pie* is cleared up." An Œdipus may be found in any printing office to explain this enigma.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE

On Friday the Chamber of Peers, after a debate of no less than twenty-seven days, got through all the clauses of the Secondary Instruction Bill, and ultimately passed the whole bill by a majority of 85 votes to 51. The narrowness of the majority has excited surprise, and shows how much the ecclesiastical party gained in the course of this protracted debate.

ITALY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CALABRIA.—MALTA, MAY 15.—The Palermo arrived here on the 12th inst., and brings alarming accounts of the state of public feeling throughout Italy, but more especially in Calabria, where the most revolting and bloody tragedies have been enacted. Nor is the feeling confined to the lower orders of the people. The navy and the army are equally dissatisfied with the rule of despotism, and have deserted. The escape of the two sons of Admiral Bandiera from Smyrna has apparently caused the feeling against Government to be strengthened, and their names are passwords to their friends and those who think like them to do as they have done. I mentioned in my last the arrival of the Adria and Creole, Austrian ships of war. The former has within a very few days lost three of her officers, the latter one, from desertion. On Wednesday last Lieutenant Moro absented himself from the Adria without leave, and has left the island. The police were sent on his trail, but without having made the least discovery.

SWITZERLAND.

CIVIL WAR.—The *Presse* observes, that notwithstanding the extreme conciseness of the only telegraphic despatch published by the French Government relative to the disturbances in the canton of Valais, it is yet the only authentic intelligence received from that quarter. The journals and private letters received from Switzerland are written in too confused a style to give an accurate account of the situation of affairs. It appears manifest, however, that the aristocratic party of Upper Valais are committing excesses that are unknown except in a sanguinary civil war.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following correspondence from Switzerland, dated Lausanne, 20th ult., at twelve o'clock:—

"*The troops of Lower Valais have retreated.* Ardon has been captured at eight o'clock by the troops of the Upper Valais, who are greatly superior in number, and are provided with good arms. The columns of Joris and of Barman, commanders of the Lower Valais, retired to Riddes. They cut down the bridge across the Rhone at that spot. There were several men killed on both sides. The troops of the Upper Valais have committed the most dreadful plunder.

"The 20th in the evening.—The troops of the Upper Valais have arrived at Martigny this evening. Those of Young Switzerland, much inferior in number, are, it is said, *retreating in good order.* The victorious troops constitute a levy *en masse*, and are out of the pale of all legal authority. Under the fear of any possible violation of our territory, the Prefect has assembled the local militia. In order to prevent any unpleasant consequences, the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud has determined to call out the federal battalions and one company of artillery.

"The *Courrier Suisse*, of the 21st, contains the following:—

'Bex is filled with fugitives, who are flying from the conflagration with which Martigny is threatened. A collection was being made in the Canton de Vaud to send bread to the Lower Valaisians, who were suffering extreme privation. The conductor of the mail from Italy, who left Lausanne last night, and who has just arrived here, states that he could not advance further than within half a league of St. Maurice, that the entire population was under arms, and that several wounded had been conveyed to Bex.'"

The *Journal des Débats* adds, "that according to other news, dated the 21st, the Valais is suffering all the horrors of a civil war. The troops of the Lower Valais have been obliged to retreat before the superior forces of the Upper Valais. Several villages have been set on fire, and some bridges destroyed. Madame Barman (wife of one of the leaders of Young Switzerland) was arrested between St. Maurice and Martigny by a detachment of the opposite party and brought as an hostage to Pisse-Vache. She was strictly searched, and was grossly insulted by some drunken soldiers."

The supplement of the *Gazette de Lausanne* of the 22nd ult., contains the last intelligence from the seat of the civil war in the Valais. An engagement was fought on the 20th between the forces of the upper and lower canton at the bridge of Trinte, and near La Balma, in which many lives were lost. Joris, the chief of Young Switzerland, was said to have been taken prisoner, and the main body of his men had retreated on St. Maurice, bringing with them the bodies of nine inhabitants of that town who had fallen in the action; among them was that of Captain Yerra. The troops of the Upper Valais were stationed in the evening of the 20th between Riddes and Martigny, the latter being still occupied by a party of the Lower Valais. Early in the morning of the 21st the report of artillery was distinctly heard at St. Maurice, and the fusillade continued during the entire of the day. Barman still maintained himself at Martigny. On the 22nd both parties were again in presence near Martigny and the baths of Lavey. The forces of the upper territory had burned a number of villages in their passage. The postscript of the *Gazette*, however, intimates that the collision was drawing to a close; that after the engagement at Triente the troops of Young Switzerland had dispersed, with a determination not to prolong the resistance, and that the Government forces were marching to occupy Lower Valais. The Grand Council of Vaud assembled on the 21st, and agreed to call on the Vorort to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.—Every post from Albania bring accounts of fresh horrors perpetrated by the insurgents in that province upon the unfortunate Christians. We cannot deny that the Turkish government exerts itself to the utmost of its abilities to check these atrocities, but unfortunately the spirit of hatred to the *Giour*; engendered by late events, is so widely diffused, that the majority of Mussulmans, including both the army and the fleet, if they do not openly abet, at least tacitly concur in these excesses. The force under Rosenid Pacha, sent against the Albanians still continues in a state of revolt, and desertions to the rebels are of daily occurrence.

We learn by a letter from Trebizoud, that Abdullah Pacha, the governor of that province, put three men to the torture, who had been accused of the robbery and murder of a Russian merchant. The cruelty of this proceeding is almost unexampled. Red-hot copper caps were put upon their heads, which, on being removed, carried off the scalp; red-hot balls were applied to the temples till the eyes started from their sockets; their feet were held before the fire till the flesh was burned off, and other cruelties were practised upon them, too shocking to be related. We understand that the Pacha thus refined upon his usual cruelties, from a desire to please the government of which the murdered merchant was a subject.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

STORM.—The city of Dresden and its environs were visited on the 12th by a severe storm, and a heavy fall of hail. The Eibe rose, and, overflowing its banks, did much injury. At the village of Rippehen several persons lost their lives, and this calamity was followed by a fire, which destroyed seventeen houses.

HORRIBLE ABUSES OF THE COOLIE SYSTEM.—The attention of the Anti-Slavery party in this country is invoked by the *Friend of India* to the scandalous abuses for which the Madras and Mauritius Governments are responsible, in reference to the shipment of Coolies. Of what avail are the best regulations, when there is neither power to enforce them, nor any punishment attached to the gross and corrupt negligence of the public functionaries entrusted with carrying them into effect? In direct contravention of the act, we are told, the Madras authorities have permitted 117 Coolies to be shipped in a vessel which ought not to have been allowed to carry more than eighty-six. "But the neglect of the Madras functionaries sinks into insignificance when compared with that of the Mauritius authorities. *One hundred and fifty-six* persons were sent back on board a vessel (the brig Watkins) which, according to the Act, ought not to have brought more than eighty-six. At the same time no attention was paid to securing an ample supply of water. The consequence was, that the mortality began before the vessel had been a fortnight at sea. Five men threw themselves overboard in a state of delirium, of whom three were picked up; and before the vessel reached her destination, *forty-four had perished*, the victims of this inexcusable neglect on the part of the Mauritius Government. If those who are entrusted with the duty of protecting the Coolies can thus openly neglect it, in a case which is likely to attract public attention, what reliance," asks our contemporary, "can be placed on their conscientious attention to the necessities of the Coolies on the island itself, where detection is so seldom likely to follow delinquency?"

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—According to late returns, there are 2,387,255 slaves in the United States. In the *Charleston Mercury*, of the 27th of February last, we find an advertisement headed "Brilliant Entertainment," which proclaims that Messrs. Germon, Harrington, and Pelham will give "glees, sentimental, and comic songs," at Temperance Hotel. The postscript to this advertisement is as follows:—"*No coloured persons admitted!*" The next is from an advertisement of a sale under decree in Equity; after announcing several parcels of land, we find religion and slavery very pleasantly approximating:—Also, a Pew, No. 18, in the middle aisle of St. Michael's Church. Also, the following slaves, viz:—Patty, an elderly woman; Kitty, her daughter, a seamstress and lady's maid; Martha, Kitty's child; Philander, a house servant, and has some knowledge of the carpenter's trade; Cicero, a house servant; and Chance, a field hand, accustomed to a rice plantation. Terms—For the slaves and pew one-half cash, the residue on a credit of one year, with interest secured by bond, mortgage, and personal security. For the Lands, one-third cash, and the residue in two equal annual instalments, with interest payable annually, secured by bond and mortgage of the property.—James W. Gray, Master in Equity.

Here too are copies of advertisements offering rewards for runaway negroes:—

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, in September last, from the Plantation of Mrs. Press, Mr. Smith, in St. John's Parish, (Berkly County), her carpenter fellow Julius, sometimes called Jonas, he is a remarkably fine looking negroe, active and intelligent, about six feet high, and thirty-six years of age, he has a wife on the Plantation of the Hon. William Aiken, and may endeavour to get there. Julius both reads and writes, and may have free papers. The above reward will be paid upon his being delivered at Bunker Hill Plantation, in the above Parish, or lodged in the Workhouse, on application to Mr. Wm. M. Lawton, Charleston.—C. C. DUBOSE.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid for the apprehension of Charles, a blacksmith by trade, about thirty years old, five feet four inches high, jet black, stoops a little, has short whiskers, and one of his upper side teeth out. He was raised by Captain St. Amand, of this city, who sold him to Col. John Moore, of Sumter District, from whom he ran away, and was taken in Georgetown, S.C. where he *has a mother residing*. He has been seen repeatedly on Charleston Neck, and on board of some of the Georgetown coasters, on board of one of which he has a brother.—ALIX McDONALD.

The Colliers' Movement.

NEWCASTLE.—A General Meeting of Delegates of the Miner's Association, in Northumberland and Durham, was held in the Three Tuns Long Room, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd instant. In consequence of the press in this district misrepresenting the proceedings of their previous meetings, all newspaper reporters were denied admission. We understand the principal part of their proceedings were strictly of a local nature, not intended for publication. They think that as the Master's Union do not publish their proceedings to the world, that they will try the same policy and prohibit the press from an opportunity of reporting their proceedings until they learn to state the truth. On account of the public being kept in the dark respecting the real grievances of which the Pitmen have to complain, twelve practical Pitmen were selected to go to London to lay their case before the public in the metropolis. From the tenour of the resolutions which we saw, it would appear to be the unanimous determination of the delegates and their constituents not to resume their labour until their many grievances were redressed.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A large public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of setting right the public mind respecting the claims and unhappy differences at present existing between the Pitmen and Coal-owners. At eight o'clock Mr. Mark Dent was called to the chair, who in a very appropriate address opened the proceedings of the evening. He showed the puny attempt of a certain portion of the Newcastle and Durham newspaper press to misrepresent the Miners, and calumniate the delegates. The Chairman then introduced Mr Charlton, who addressed the meeting at great length, and explained many of the grievances of which he and his fellows had to complain. Certain of the press stated that the average wages of the Pitmen in these two counties, for the last twelve months, was 3s. 8d. per day. It scarcely required any attempt on his part to refute this untruth; for any man acquainted with the real truth would know that the average wages of the Pitmen did not exceed 11s. for the last twelve months, and they had to find picks and other necessaries out of that 11s. Although this was the average, (and he defied any man to prove it a wrong calculation,) there were many that did not receive two-thirds of that amount. He knew industrious honest Pitmen go and work three successive days in the pit without tasting bread: and the reason that neither he nor any of his family had not done so was, because they could raise the money to buy it. Mr. C. went on at great length to depict the condition of those men whom the master's press would wish the public to believe were comfortably situated, and had nothing to complain of. Mr. Thos. Pratt was next introduced, and said that the press was not satisfied with perverting the truth as regarded the real condition of the Miners, but exerted their influence (thank God it was not much) to vilify the character of the leading men amongst them designating them as lazy men of bad character. Mr. Pratt defied any man to come forward now, or at any time else, and prove that he (Mr. Pratt, and he was one of those who were named by the press) was addicted to laziness or of a bad moral character. He was prepared to show that the masters had reduced the wages of the Miner 22½ per cent. at the two last bindings, and if the Union had not resisted it, they intended to make another reduction this, besides throwing 3000 men in these two counties out of employment. In fact, the men in their disunited state were subject to the most disgraceful tyranny. A master coming down the pit in a bad mood has been known to fine the first sixteen men he met with 2s 6d each. He had known a man to have been fined 1s because his board was half an inch wider than orders; although it was obvious that the man fined was not at fault. In many cases the tubs vary from 6 to 9½ cwt. and if by accident or otherwise it is two stones deficient when it comes to bank, the hewer loses the rest of the coals, and in some *cases, if 6lbs. deficient, they would lose all.* Mr. P. challenged any man to come and gainsay this. The press stated the fines of the men for the past six months only averaged a halfpenny a man per week. But the reason of this was that soon after the arrival of Mr. Roberts into this district, some of the masters were brought up and punished for levying such enormous and unreasonable fines as they had done prior to that time; and they were afterwards afraid to go to the same extent. *Union* and the professional assistance of our legal adviser, made them more cautious. Mr. Edward Richardson was next introduced, and said, a portion of the press asserted that the pitmen wanted an advance of from 25 to 28 per cent. on the previous prices. Now from a statement collected in the different collieries of the prices asked, this year, when compared with those of last year, will not exceed 17 or 18 per cent., without taking into account the reductions made the last two bindings. Mr. R. said the press were not satisfied with mis-stating their grievances, but they wanted to prevent public sympathy by saying that the whole of their proceedings were conducted by the Chartist leaders. He denied the assertion, and the asserters knew it was untrue. They, as a society of Miners, did not recognise any grade of politics. Mr. Mitchell followed, and showed the determination of all places he had visited not to resume work until their grievances were redressed. They had stood out seven weeks, and they were better prepared to stand out other seven than they were when they first started.—A similar meeting was held in Gateshead on Thursday evening.

ST. HELENS.—Received from Golborne Mill 10s 11d; Ashton Bannsmiths 6s 0½d; a friend 1s; King William, Hindley 5s; Red Lion, do. 3s; Brewers' Arms, No. 2, Scholes 2s; Rope and Anchor No. 6, do. 10s.; Lord Nelson Lodge, do. 5s; Bolton-House Colliery, Abram £1 16s 6d.

THE EDGE-GREEN MEN are still on strike.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Messrs. George and Ramsay have visited the following places during the past week:—May 20th, Sowe. Opened a new lodge, fourteen took out cards of membership. 21st, Bedworth. 22nd, Sowe. 23rd, Coton. Had a good meeting, well attended by constables and blue bottles in disguise. The masters here are much opposed to the Union, and have done all in their power to prevent our holding meetings, and the men from attending, but they boldly declare that Union men they will be. 24th, Collycroft. Numerously attended by the fair sex, who have proved themselves to be lovers of the cause, vowing they they will have nothing to do with husbands or sweethearts until they join the Union. This has had a good effect. 25th, Bedworth. Amongst these men a fine spirit of Union is manifested by their dauntless determination to support their brethren who are victimized for their adherence to the principles of Union. At the close of this meeting twenty-seven new mombere were added.

CUMBERLAND.—John Auty addressed a meeting of the brave but much injured sons of toil, on the Bulwarks, Whitehaven, on Tuesday evening May the 21st. The meeting was numerously attended, and the proceedings gave general satisfaction. Wednesday the 28th, held a meeting at Little Broughton, which was numerously attended. Thursday the 23rd, addressed a most respectable audience at Flimby. Saturday 22th, Messrs. Auty and Brophy held a meeting on the Bulwarks. I am very sorry to record the death of James Smith, of Whitehaven, a Miner, who has done his best to forward the cause of union. He met with his death on Thursday night, the 23rd of May, in a pit at Cleator Moor, belonging to Messrs. Barker and Co., by choke damp. He had been married only about three weeks. His funeral took place on Sunday, May the 26th, when the Miners of Whitehaven followed his remains to his last home. The procession was one of the largest ever seen.

DEWSBURY.—The Dewsbury Committee of Coal Miners have received the following sums, for which they return their sincere thanks:—Collected by Michael Boyle, £2 6s 4d; Messrs. Greaves and Brooks, Dewsbury Colliery, £1 19s 6d; Mr. Benjamin Priestley, Ossett Common, 1s; George Gina, do., 1s; from do., 12s; from John Robert's Colliery, Batley, 7s; from ———— * £2 0s 5d; Phillip Crawshaw's shop, Earlsheaton, 2s; Healey Mills, Ossett, 4s; Thomas Tong's shop, Earlsheaton, 2s 2d; James Exley's shop, do., 1s; small sums from other friends, 4s 4½d.

[* We really cannot decipher the characters used to denote the place from whence the £2 0s. 5d. has been received.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The labouring classes of Chester-le-Street, have subscribed the sum of £2 2s. 1d. for the unemployed Miners of Northumberland and Durham.

SOUTH WALES.—May 21st—Messrs. Wilde and Taylor addressed the Miners of Tredagar. On the 22nd—Addressed the Miners of Blackwood, and formed a society. 23rd.—Addressed the Miners of Lanvbban. 24th—Addressed the Miners of Newbridge. 25th—Addressed the Miners of Merthyr. Mr. George Williams, during the last week, has visited several places in Glamorgan and Monmouthshires.

Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK—BURY ST. EDMUNDS, MAY 23.—The 'reign of terror' is unhappily not a *mere figurative expression in its application to the* state of this county. Since the commencement of the last winter, scarcely a week has passed without the commission of one or more incendiary outrages. Many have been attended with serious loss of property, and all, from the derangement of husbandry operations, must lessen the demand for labour, and at a season when it is in most request. The progress of incendiarism during the winter, alarming and extensive as it was, had less of the destructive characteristics of systematic aggression than it has subsequently assumed. The frightful scenes of December and January have been re-enacted in May, a time of the year when field labour is abundant, and the outrages are marked by circumstances which too plainly denote organisation of some sort, but without affording any possible clue by which it may by detected. The magistracy and the police have already used every effort within the range of ministerial and executive jurisdiction with a view to the suppression of the offence and the detection of the offender. These exertions have proved abortive. Crime continues to be committed with impunity, and the very consciousness of the power to do mischief seems to extend and prolong the evil. Three fires have been reported since last week's return. One took place on Sunday morning during divine service, at Abbott's Hall, in the neighbourhood of Stowmarket. A stack of hay and a stack of beans were consumed. By bodily exertion, a large wheat stack, the produce of several acres, was saved. It has been ascertained to be the work of an incendiary, the flames having broken forth at three different points of the stackyard simultaneously. Two men, who were seen near the premises at the time, have been taken up on suspicion. The two other fires were got under without material damage. Threatening letters have also been recently sent to some landowners and tenant farmers; and altogether a state of terror exists unprecedented in the history of this part of the country.

HORRID MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND—BATHGATE, MAY 23.—Our hitherto peaceful locality has been thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the perpetration of a murder of the most cold-blooded and deliberate kind. It appears that on last Sunday night, a man named M'Crinen brought his wife and child to Ballancrieff toll-bar, in the vicinity of his dwelling, and after treating her to one gill of liquor, they all proceeded homeward, but when passing a neighbour's house, the wife went in, and begged of a woman inside to shut the door, and keep out her husband; but he, getting in, ordered her out, when she went with him with great reluctance, at the same time asking the mistress of the house to accompany them on the road, who complied with the request, and carried the child, until the husband told her very abruptly, that she need not go any further; she therefore returned to her own house, but after being in bed, she was awakened, at one o'clock next morning, by the husband knocking at the door, and requesting her to rise, as he said his wife would not go home with him. The woman, along with some others in the house, proceeded to where M'Crinen said his wife was sitting, where they found her quite dead, almost in a state of nudity, and in a horrid mutilated condition. It appeared as if he had dragge her up and down the road, as part of her hair and blood was on the toll gate and stones in the road. The child who had been exposed all night, was nearly dead, but was revived, and heard to exclaim, "O, daddy, daddy, you danced on mammy!" The foregoing are all the particulars we are possessed of as yet, but have no doubt this horrible affair will be minutely inquired into.—*Edinburgh Courant* of Thursday.

DREADUL MURDERS NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, a quadruple murder, of a most revolting description, was discovered to have been committed at Colwick, about three miles from Nottingham. The victims in this massacre were Ann Saville and her three children, two boys and a girl, of the several ages of seven, five, and four years, who were found with their throats cut from ear to ear, in a retired "spinny." The husband and father, there is little doubt, was the atrocious criminal. It appears Mrs. Saville and her children, after having been in the union workhouse, at Nottingham, for the last three months, came out at the request of her sister (a Mrs. Brownsword), on Monday last, and went in search of her husband, a framework-knitter, employed at Mr. Sutton's shop, at Radford. On her finding him, he came back with her to the town, and left her to sleep at the house of Samuel Wardle, in Wood-street, Meadow-platts. Next morning, after breakfast, he fetched his wife and children away, and set out with them to visit her sister, at Carlton. He afterwards returned on the same day to Wardle's, and as his wife and her children were not there, he professed to be much alarmed. It seems that he was paying his addresses to a young woman at Radford, named Tait, and on that evening he actually went to her, and offered to marry her. The girl told him that she understood he was already married, and refused to have anything to do with him. Saville replied, "She's not my wife; she has never troubled you, and never will; she's safe, and the children provided for." The next day he went again to Wardle's, and his wife not being there, he said he thought she must have drowned herself. Afterwards he made some other statements of a contradictory nature, which gave rise to a suspicion that he knew more of her than he was desirous to have understood. This having got abroad an immense mob collected round the house, and, if the man had not been taken into custody, he would probably have received rough treatment at the hands of the populace, who believed that he had drowned his wife and children in the Trent at Colwick Weir. While under examination before the Mayor and Alderman Heard, intelligence arrived that the bodies had been found in a spinny between Colwick and Carlton, a picturesque spot, across which is a footpath. The children lay together, but the mother, with her throat shockingly mangled, was at some distance. A razor was in her left hand, but it was held in such a manner as to render it evident that it had been put there since her death. The unfortunate woman does not appear to have struggled much, and her hands were uncut; there were, also, traces of her having been dragged along the grass. The bodies were quite cold and stiff, and the blood was congealed. The razor can be identified as one that the prisoner was in the habit of using; and when the prisoner's box was searched, his razor-case proved to be empty. Spots of blood were also found upon his trowsers. The bodies were removed to Mr. Parr's barn, whither the inhabitants of the districts surrounding have flocked in thousands to satisfy the curiosity by gazing upon the bloody corpses. The prisoner was committed till the result of the inquest.

FATAL DRUNKENNESS.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the Pewter Platter Tavern, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the body of Mrs. Hannah Sayers, aged 47, who met her death on Friday last under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the unfortunate woman was the wife of Wm. Sayers, the landlord of the house, and was a woman of very intemperate habits. On the afternoon of Friday, about four o'clock, her husband observed that she was intoxicated, but as the matter was of common occurrence he took no notice; at seven o'clock, however, she became still more intoxicated, and insisted on sitting with her gown off in front of the kitchen door, so that every one who came into the house could see her. As she was unable to walk, her husband carried her up stairs to her bedroom on the first floor, and having left her on the bed locked the door and went down. In about two hours after a son of the deceased ran from the yard into the house, crying out that his mother was walking on the tiles of the washhouse (which is immediately under the window of the room where she lay). Mr. Sayers and the servant immediately ran up stairs and looked out of the window, when they heard a groan from the yard. On going down stairs they found the unfortunate woman lying across the top of the water-butt, quite dead. It appeared that she had slipped from the tiles, and her head had struck the edge of the waterbutt with such violence as to destroy life instantly. It appeared that she was so violent while in a state of intoxication as to compel her husband to lock her up in his own defence. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased "fell accidentally while in a state of intoxication."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.—On Thursday week, Mr. John Galbraith, a contractor for the formation of the above railway, met his death in the following manner:—On the arrival of the train at Raheny the passengers left the carriages to partake of the entertainment provided; when about to leave deceased changed into a first-class carriage, and on its starting, and while going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, he attempted to close the door with his foot, when it was caught between the stage and the door—and, shocking to relate, he was dragged out and almost dashed to pieces. He was conveyed to one of the Dublin Hospitals, and after a few hours' suffering ceased to exist.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

CELLARDYKE.—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—On the afternoon of Thursday week, our fishermen put out to sea in gay spirits—the weather being fine, and the prospect beautiful by sea and land. About eleven o'clock, p.m., however, while still on their way to the deep-sea fishing, the wind which had hitherto been gentle, rose furiously, and, descending from the north like the rushing of a mighty torrent, caught a number of the crews by surprise, and, striking their sails aback, placed them in the greatest jeopardy. On this occasion, we are sorry to say, one of the crews, with their sails all set, were quite unprepared for the trying emergency, being, with the exception of a young man at the helm, all fast asleep at the bottom of the boat, little dreaming they were soon to sleep "the sleep which knows no waking." A neighbour boat, in passing, called out to them to strike their sails, but no sign was returned of their being sensible of the approaching danger. The consequence has been that they have not been heard of since; and there is no doubt that the boat was immediately upset, and swept out to sea, and that all hands perished. Six of the men were married, and have left wives and families in helpless circumstances.—*Scotsman.*

SUPPOSED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, a remarkably fine male child, with long brown hair, and apparently between seven and ten months old, was taken out of the canal, near Coffee-house-bridge, Bootle. When first taken out he showed signs of life, but soon afterwards died. He was very respectably dressed. The canal was afterwards dragged, and the body of a female, supposed to be the mother of the child, was speedily found. She was rather delicately formed, and was apparently between twenty-one and twenty four years of age. She was five feet one or two inches in height; and the colour of her hair was brown. She also was rather respectably attired. A gold ring was found on the fourth finger of her left hand; and she was supposed to be from Liverpool. Whether she accidentally fell into the water, or deliberately threw herself and the child in, or whether both were thrown in by a third party, are questions not easily answered. Mr. Superintendant Stewart, of the Bootle constabulary, forwarded an account of the finding of the bodies to the Liverpool police-office, and every exertion was made during the day to discover who the unfortunate female was, but without effect. An inquest was holden on Monday, when James Gough identified the bodies as those of Mary M'Lagan and William her son. The elder deceased was his sister, and the wife of John M'Lagan, joiner, residing in Portland-street, Liverpool. She was about twenty-nine years of age, had been married several years, had had four children, and was suckling the deceased infant, which was about five months old. It appeared from the evidence of other witnesses that the deceased was addicted to habits of drinking, and had in consequence got into debt unknown to her husband. As there was little in the evidence on which to found even a guess whether the fatality was accidental, or the result of a predetermination on the part of the unfortunate woman to drown herself and her infant, the jury returned a verdict of "found drownad."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.—As Mr. James Lees, of Royton, was drawing the props at his work at the colliery at Robin-hill, Oldham, belonging to Messrs. Barker, Evans, and Co., the roof fell in and crushed him very severely. There are no hopes of his recovery.

Law and Police.

HORRIBLE.—A man named Joseph David March, calling himself a surgeon, and his wife Mary March, was apprehended at Birmingham last week charged with keeping a house where females in a state of pregnancy, were privately delivered and the new-born children destroyed. A living child two or three days old had been discovered exposed in a bag hanging upon some pales, supposed to have been placed there to cause its death. The prisoners were remanded.

THE "RESPECTABLE" MIDDLE-CLASS.—An immense quantity of counterfeit Dutch copper coin, resembling, and making to represent a doit, has been exported from this country to the Dutch settlements during the last three years, and in consequence of information communicated to the Dutch Government that it was manufactured "to order" in Birmingham, J. W. May, Esq., Consul-General in England to the King of the Netherlands, and H. J. Enthovin, Esq., arrived here a few days ago for the purpose of instituting inquiries. On Tuesday last the above-named gentlemen applied for and obtained two search warrants, which were placed in the hands of Superintendent Stephens, who with Sub-Intendent Maturin, Inspector Hall, and other officers proceeded to the workshops of two extensive manufacturers, and there found a large quantity of these counterfeit doits in a finished state, which they seized, with upwards of sixty dies, and conveyed to the station, in Waterloo-street. One of the doits authorised by the Dutch Government is about the weight of three of those manufactured in Birmingham. The penalty on *each* counterfeit coin seized is £10, it takes 290 of them to weigh a pound, and the police have seized upwards of five hundred weight! We are informed that one house in this town exported two tons weight of these counterfeit doits to the Dutch settlements only a few weeks ago.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

JUSTICES' JUSTICE—PRESTON, MAY 25TH.—The grand jury at this place ignored the bills against John Holgate and Richard Anderton, charged with stealing six drinking glasses, at Colne, on the 9th of April. On handing in these ignored bills, the Chairman requested to know from the foreman upon what ground no bill had been returned, as it appeared to him that it was a clear case of theft. The foreman replied that it appeared to them from the evidence adduced, that it was a mere "larking" affair. The Chairman expressed to the Grand Jury his strong disapprobation of their finding in these cases, and explained to them the nature of the oath which they had taken. The foreman and his coadjutors remained firm: but, at the request of the chairman, they again retired to consider the finding in these two cases. At the close of their duties, the foreman again returned the bills ignored, when the chairman severely censured the conduct of the jury, as a clearer case of theft never had come under his observation, the accused party having been actually found with the glasses in their pockets. The foreman, in reply, said the jury believed they had not been used as gentlemen by the court when their judgment was called in question by the chairman, who had been pleased to say that they were not men of common sense; and he (the foreman) wished to know whether they had not the power to ignore any bills that came before them? The chairman replied that the grand jury were not there to call in question the decisions of the court, and he believed they had manifested an unusual degree of obstinacy in still igno

THE LAND! THE LAND! THE LAND!

GLORIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—MARCH OF AGRARIANISM.

MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

(From the New York "Working Man's Advocate," April 20, 1844.)

At a meeting of the National Reform Association at Croton Hall, April 11, Egbert S. Manning was chosen chairman, and J. Windt, Secretary of the Central Committee, acted as secretary. The pledge was read and signed. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Commerford was then called upon, and addressed the meeting. After Mr. Commerford finished his remarks, a collection was taken. Mr. Devyr then, in compliance with a resolution of a previous public meeting, offered a Declaration of Objects, in the following words:

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

It is the general usage of individuals or associated bodies, when they find it necessary to come before the public, to simply state what their business or their objects are; without stating, also, what they are not. Thus, if a man advertises that he makes and sells boots, it is not deemed necessary that he should proceed to inform the public that he does not make or sell hats. This is a convenient and a common sense way of doing business; but it would seem that the National Reform Association is to be excluded from its benefits.

We have, in documents already published, explicitly stated the objects contemplated by our movement. Those objects, we repeat them again, are,

1st—To put an end to speculation in and monopoly of the Public Lands.

2ndly—To secure a farm on those lands, of reasonable size, to every actual settler, free of cost.

We do not want an actual division, or any division at all, of private property—either of land property, or property created by human hands.

We desire not to interfere, *pro* or *con*, with the present arrangements of Society, further than that they may be regulated by the right of every man in this Republic to become a freeholder on the Public Lands.

We trust this declaration will be sufficient to set right any misunderstanding that may have gone abroad, respecting our objects and principles.

The above having been read, was adopted by the meeting, Mr. D. continued his remarks, in the course of which he read an extract from a letter of the secretary of the Anti-Rent Association of Rensselaer county, speaking of the state of the contest in the Legislature and elsewhere between the tenantry of the feudal manor of Rensselaerwick and its lord.

When Mr. Devyr sat down, the chairman addressed the meeting in earnest and forcible language, urging them to cultivate and rely on their own energies.

Resolved, "That the Association meet next at Dunn's Sixth Ward Hotel, and that Messrs. Gardner and Witter be a committee to procure the room."—Adjourned.

E. S. MANNING, Chairman.
JOHN WINDT, Secretary.

Another meeting of the National Reform Association was held at Croton Hall, on Thursday evening, of which the above is the official account. The greatest enthusiasm, and most thorough determination to carry on the noble work, was evinced at this meeting; and it was decided, among other means, to commence a series of meetings in the different wards, preparatory to a great mass meeting in the Park. The gratifying news was received, on this occasion, that the people of Williamsburgh were about to move in this matter, and also that the people of Rensselaer and Albany counties would be with us in the movement.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Commerford, Devyr, Manning, (chairman), and briefly by other speakers, and it was cheering to contrast the native eloquence, warm from the heart, the expansive benevolence, and the genuine patriotism of these speeches, with the frothy declamation, the illiberality, and the narrow-mindedness of certain spoils-hunting orators that might have been heard at recent political gatherings.

Mr. Commerford, in the course of his remarks, said he had conversed, during the day, with a prominent politician, supposed to be friendly to the working men's cause, who expressed his decided approval of the movement, and said he would be with us "at a proper time." This "proper time" probably would be when we were strong. This, said Mr. C., would be the course of the prominent politicians, and therefore the working men must depend on themselves. He alluded to the recommendations of President Jackson, that the Public Lands should be made accessible to the poor, and said he had, in a manner, invited the people to act in this matter. We should probably, he said, receive letters from the ex-President and from other prominent men favourable to the movement. He alluded to the degraded and oppressed condition of the operatives in our factories, and the coercions practised to deprive them of their right of suffrage. He spoke of Ald. Tilyou's report of the misery and degradation of a numerous class of females in this city, and asked if this was a condition of things in which American mothers should be placed. The Belgians and the Dutch had found advantage in locating the poor on the land; why, therefore, should not we give the poor their right to earn their own living on the soil, instead of forcing them into poor houses or prisons? It was an ancient maxim of the Persians that it was better to prevent than to punish crime.

In visiting Auburn prison, while a delegate from the mechanics of this city, Mr. C. had had pointed out to him the celebrated forger Rathbun, as a man worthy of public sympathy. His sympathy was with those convicts who had not received the advantages of education and the means of profitable employment. There is a vast amount of misery and destitution in this city, of which the public are not aware, for it is yet a trait in the character of the American poor to conceal the evidences of their increasing dependence. The debasement of a people is a slow and gradual work. Where was to be found an American, who would go about the streets drilling a monkey for a living, as would an Italian of the present day? What would Cicero have said had he seen one of his countrymen so engaged?

It was customary with political orators, "speaking to Buncombe," to prate loudly of the intelligence of the people. They were not intelligent, or they would have turned their attention to this question twenty-five years ago. Many foreign working men who came to this country, understood political economy better than the working classes here, and the reason was plain; they were driven by oppression to an investigation of their rights. The necessity was fast coming upon us here, and this necessity would make us intelligent on these subjects.

Mr. C. spoke of the American Republicans. These patriots, he said, would persecute and proscribe a poor foreigner who came among us in the vigour of manhood with his strength and skill, at the same time that they would sell the public lands, the birthright of the people, and put the proceeds, without equivalent, in the pockets of British fundmongers. Their sole aim is the spoils of office. The object of the true American party was to adopt a system that would secure the blessings of freedom to every man of every nation that might seek here a refuge from oppression, to the remotest posterity. Was it not a stigma upon us, that with a territory capable of subsisting eight hundred millions of people, our arrangements were so unwise that the influx of a few foreigners could give rise to a party so short sighted and so proscriptive? Make the public lands free, and every foreigner that would go and cultivate them would be strength to this country and weakness to the country he had left. It was not the foreigner who might become a tiller of the soil we should dread, but the foreign capitalist, who while residing in a foreign country, could by speculating in our lands, take millions from our country without adding the proceeds of a day's labour to its wealth.

We shall soon, continued Mr. C., have a great meeting in the Park, and then the venal press will call us Agrarians, Gracchi, and many other hard names. Every man who takes a prominent part among us will be abused and vilified; but our triumph was sure, though our task was a hard one. There is a lack of intelligence now, but it was not difficult to disseminate intelligence on this subject.

One evidence of the want of intelligence among mechanics, was the delusion that many of them had been led into by the project for employing state prison convicts in mining, thereby throwing the burden of competition on the poor *miners*. It was an admirable saying of a Grecian sage, that that government was the best where an injury done to the meanest individual was considered an injury to the whole.

One evil was that, instead of sending farmers and mechanics to our legislative halls, we would send young lawyers, who would go there to practice at three dollars a-day, and then go back to their constituents to get a living, by expounding laws that they had assisted to make.

He spoke of the Code Napoleon, under which, in all France, he said there were but 400 lawyers, while in New York alone there were *1400!* It was the opinion of Mr. Calhoun that there were far too many lawyers in our National Legislature, and that it would be far better to supply their place by farmers and mechanics, as was the case just after the revolution.

The increasing power of capital over labour, under our present system of land monopoly, was evidenced by the failure of the Trades Union a few years ago. They prospered briefly during the Bank inflation, but the explosion left them powerless.

Mr. C. gave a history of the means by which a large number of German cabinet makers in 1835 were induced to come to this country, by some miserly employers of that period, throwing out of employ the journeymen then engaged in the business and forcing them into business for themselves, thereby causing a reaction against those avaricious employers. Mr. C. did not blame the Germans: it was Native American employers who did the business, and one of these men was now a prominent member in the Native American party! If the lands were made free, so that every man who chose might become a landholder, every influx of foreign labour would be a benefit, but the reverse is the case now.

Washington, Jefferson, and their compatriots had paved the way for this movement, and if 10,000 of us were sacrificed in the cause, it would be a most holy strife, and the victory would be cheaply purchased. Mr. C. for one, was ready for the sacrifice if necessary; and he trusted that all who were of the same opinion would go round among the workshops and instil their principles into their fellow mechanics, so as to prepare them for the great meeting in the Park, which would give an impulse to the movement that was destined to give permanent happiness to the people and ensure this Republic endurance for ever.

Mr. Devyr, in allusion to the paucity of numbers present in consequence of the election excitement, said the fewer the number the more would be the honour. We must battle it out manfully, as did our fathers of the Revolution, under far more adverse circumstances. We must have meetings in every ward of this city, in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Newark. There was vitality in this principle. A ball was in motion which, as an avalanche, would carry Congress along with it, or sweep corruption out of its walls.

Mr. D. read an interesting letter from the Secretary of the Anti-Rent Society of the Helderbergers, showing that they are ready to co-operate in this movement.

Mr. Manning made an energetic and common sense speech, in which he urged upon his brother mechanics the importance of depending on their own energies to carry on this movement, and cautioned them not to be led away from the main object by the flowery orators who would come among us as soon as we should evince our growing strength. Our orators must sign the Pledge, and papers, to entitle them to the confidence of the working men, must place it at the head of their columns. We have a galaxy of talent and native eloquence in our own ranks, if they will come forward. We need not depend on hackneyed politicians.

[Another meeting was holden in New York, on the 17th of April, and one at Williamsburgh, on the 18th. Reports of both meetings shall be given in our next.—ED. N.S.]

NEW YORK ELECTIONS—THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

We cannot say, with truth, that we are surprised or disappointed at the result of the recent election in this city. Although opposed to the prominent principles of the successful party, we believe there were crying evils tolerated, and gross corruption practised by both the old parties in turn, and are not sorry that both were defeated, although we do not like the means.

It must not be supposed that all who voted the Native American ticket approved of their proscriptive principles. Thousands, no doubt, voted the ticket because they were in favour of raform, and saw no better way to bring it about. Had the National Reform Association been organized a few months sooner, they would have been able to digest a plan of reform that would have been acceptable to all honest men, and the result would have been far different.

The true course of all sincere reformers is now plain. Labour in our city is depressed and degraded. The sufferers want to meet together to discuss the causes of this; and to find out the remedy. Therefore, being poor, they want public halls to meet in. They want, also, representatives from among themselves to the Common Council; therefore, they require the members should be paid for their services, so that a poor man could afford to be a member. They believe that if these reforms could be effected, men might be elected to the Common Council who would accomplish all the economical changes in the management of our city affairs, that are now so obviously necessary. Let all, therefore, who are really in favour of reform, flock to the standard of the National Reform Association, and be prepared to do, another year, what the party now in power may leave undone.

We anticipate little or nothing in the way of reform from the party now in the ascendancy; and we have predicted in the event of their success, a speedy dissolution of the party. And, indeed, the organ of the party appears to have an eye to the same result, for it gives us, without comment, the following scrap of HISTORY.—A few years ago a native American party was got up in New Orleans, and carried the city by a very large majority. The "spoils" were divided, and the party governed the city through a year. The next year it tried again, and received the sum total of twenty-six votes.—*Citizen* of Thursday.

The only chance by which this party may escape the fate of the New Orleans "natives" is honestly to do what they have promised; and if they do this, we shall be among the first to give them credit for it; but we fear that the satisfactory division of the "spoils," among the heterogenous mass that compose the party, will be a work that will occupy too much of their time to allow them to pay much attention to the minor matters of municipal reform.

We shall closely watch the movements of the new party. In the mean time, we repeat that the only sure reliance of those who honestly desire improvement, is the National Reform Association.—*New York Working Man's Advocate.*

FACTORY SYSTEM—UNITED STATES.

After the 20th of March, the operatives in our factories are not obliged to work after sundown. Still, however, they may be confined twelve hours per day at labour and to their meals, so that only a short evening is left them for leisure and recreation. The advocates of *white slavery* are in the habit of mentioning the fact we first stated, with a great deal of self-complacency; as if the poor operatives had received an infinite obligation from their employers by being released from their toils a few half-hours in the evening! Again, it is stated that most of them work by the job, and are, therefore, at liberty to work as much or as little as they please. This is partly a mistake. Though many of them are paid in proportion to the work they perform, they are by no means allowed to do as little as they please. They must be always at work while the mills are going, or some of the water would be wasted! The waste of human health and strength is nothing; but it would be a pity for any portion of the Merrimac river to go down to the sea, without affording interest to its *owners* and employers!

The advocates of white slavery contend further, that not only no such state of things exists in our factory system, as that in the English factory system, but there is no tendency to any such state. They contend that there is a tendency to improvement in the condition of the operatives, rather than the reverse. Perhaps there may be—but not in the system itself. Every body knows that capitalists and their agents are constantly taking advantage of "hard times" to depress the wages of their operatives, and that after they are once reduced, they never afterwards raise them, in "good times"—that is, in times when there exists a great demand for all kinds of merchandise in the market. Then, again, if there is a "strike," all who are found taking a part in it are punished, by dismissal from employment, and proscription! Like Cain, they have a mark set upon them—so that no other Corporation shall employ them. Here, then, you see a combination existing among the capitalists and agents of the different Companies, against the operatives, to punish all combinations on the part of the latter. What tendency can there be in such a system for the improvement of the *condition of the operatives?* None at all. All the improvement of their condition must come from without—from that portion of the community who sympathise with their misfortunes, and who do not calculate to make any money out of the same. And not until the late movement of the seamstresses and journeymen tailors in this city, was there ever shown much sympathy on the part of the community without.—*Boston Investigator.*

CARPENTERS OF LONDON.

The above body celebrated their twenty second anniversary at that famous suburban retreat, Highbury Barn, on Whit-Monday, May 27th, by a public dinner and ball. The festivities took place in the large hall in the gardens. The tables literally groaned under the weight of the gathered delicacies of the season. The dinner was announced to be on the table at half-past two o'clock.

Just as the clock struck three, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., accompanied by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and attended by the Committee, entered the hall. The band stationed in the gallery struck up—"See the Conquering Hero comes,"—and the hall was simultaneously a picture of animated life, the ladies vieing with the gentlemen in their gratulations of welcome.

Mr. Duncombe having been duly installed in the chair, the viands were discussed with a keen appetite, and the tables speedily lightened of their burdens. The cloth having been removed and silence proclaimed by the toast-master, Mr. Thompson,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said,—Ladies and gentlemen, in rising to call upon those gentlemen whose names I hold in my hand, I should not do justice to my own feelings did I not take the earliest opportunity of expressing my thanks for the high compliment you have paid me, in calling on me to preside over so large and so respectable a meeting. I consider it one of the signs of the present age, that labour is beginning to understand its own value; being, as it is, the source of all wealth. In vain would the aristocracy boast of its possessions, was it not for the producing power of that order, a portion of whom I have now the honour to address—(cheers). I know there is scarce a trade but is now organising for the protection of their rights. From late proceedings, you must be fully aware it is in vain to look to the House of Commons for remedial measures. Look at its conduct on the Factory Bill. Every humane man looks on ten hours labour a day as ample; yet, although the House had thrice affirmed that principle, at the beck of the Ministry they stultified themselves, and passed the twelve hours' clause—(shame, shame). If the Charter were law, no ministry would possess such power—(hear, hear),—and sure I am prosperity will never prevail until the working classes are placed on an equal political footing with the aristocracy and nobility, having a voice in making those laws they are called on to obey—(loud cheers). I should like to know how many in this numerous and respectable assembly possess the elective franchise; and if it would not be deemed a piece of impertinence on my part, I certainly would test it—(cries of "Take a show of hands"). Well, then, you who have a vote for members of Parliament hold up your hands. (Twenty-three hands were uplifted). Only twenty-three hands out of *500!* yet you are all possessed of intelligence; have all an equal right—(cheers). Why Harwich, with its 160 electors steeped in corruption, returns two members to Parliament—(hear, hear); and here are some 475 highly intelligent and respectable mechanics without the vote—(cheers). Could this state of things continue? (No, no.) Trade is at present good, therefore now is the time to exert yourselves to obtain the vote. I will not anticipate the toast, but call on Mr. Blewitt to propose the first toast—(loud cheers).

Mr. BLEWITT, on his rising, was heartily greeted. Mr. Chairman and fellow workmen, I should not have arisen on the present occasion had I not felt assured you were the working man's friend. You have not lived long enough yet, nor I hope ever will, to abjure your principles. He was one of those who gave his unbought suffrage when their Chairman stood forward to represent Finsbury. To you, Sir, we owe the opportunity of being able to meet here with our wives and families. Had it not been for ousting the oppressive hideous Master and Servants' Bill, we should have been deprived of this annual holiday—(cheers). However, my toast is not a political one, and I am somewhat travelling out of the record. The toast I have the honour to propose, is as follows:—"The Honourable Society of Carpenters, may they increase in numbers and utility until every man shall obtain a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." You see, Sir, honour does not alone appertain to your "House," we are "all honourable men"—(laughter). Although, I do not know if we should blow any man's brains out who ventured to affirm that we were not honourable—(loud laughter). O yes you know we are all honourable men—"Brutus was an honourable man"—(laughter). One word more and I have done. Let us show on the present occasion, the Member, and his friend the ex-Member, that Labour's sons know how to conduct themselves. Mr. B. resumed his seat—(much applause).

Mr. BUSH (secretary) also spoke to the toast briefly, when it was put from the Chair, and drank with three times three and one cheer more.

Mr. HAINES, a member of the Carpenter's body, then sang in excellent style, "My heart is bounding," and was rapturously applauded.

Mr. DEBELL rose to propose the second toast, and said—Ladies and gentlemen, the toast I have to propose is one of vast importance, it is as follows—"The People—their inalienable rights—freedom of expression, civil and religious liberty. May the badge of slavery be speedily annihilated by the enactment of the People's Charter, whole and entire"—(loud cheers). It was indeed a weighty matter for him: the people was a word he did not exactly understand; but in his view it meant the people of the whole Empire. But perhaps the toast only implied the working classes, and as a previous speaker had observed, they were of some importance, producing as they did all the wealth of the nation. As to the latter part of the toast, he thought we were shut out from the constitution, as the shew of hands this day had shewn; and he also was convinced we had a right to possess the franchise. It was contended we were too ignorant to exercise it; but it was his opinion that there was much more sense in the great mass than in the minority—(hear, hear). Why if we thought a man ever so unworthy we had no power to reject him; if we thought a man ever so worthy we had no power to elect him—(cheers). It was mind, not sticks and stones should be represented—yes rationality said it was the mind of animated man that constituted the State—(loud cheers). What has not been done within this last few years? Has not the sword and cannon been employed to prevent man obtaining a knowledge of this right?—(cheers). There is something wrong. In this cause many have suffered—some were banished, some have died, some said the Charter was lost, that Chartism was dead, but he would tell them in the words of the poet—

That freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won. (Loud cheers.)

He was obliged to the committee for the wording of the toast.—He wished they were compelled to wear the badge *on the arm or the breast, so that every body* might know they were slaves—(hear, hear). Why did Irishmen shout justice to Ireland? why did Scotchmen call for a free church? why did trades unionists ask for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work? why, because they had not the Suffrage; because they had not the People's Charter—(loud cheers). A House of Commons was theoretically the representatives of the whole people, but we wish it to be so practically—(hear, hear). It was robbery to exact taxes without granting representation. There was less than one million of electors in this country, and about six millions of adult males, and thus the great majority was compelled to submit to any amount of taxes the minority pleased to impose—

What was freedom? ask not me,
For although a Briton, I'm not free!

He was glad this toast had been drawn up, it showed the progress of opinion. He cordially agreed in its sentiments, and as cordially proposed it—(loud cheers).

Mr. LAMBERT supported the toast.

Mr. WARTNABY said he claimed equality before the law, and thought every man should have the vote. After the excellent speeches that had been delivered, he thought his fellow workmen would be well pleased, if he resumed his seat, and made way for Mr. O'Connor—(cheers).

Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, amid the most enthusiastic cheering. He believed the toast did ample justice to itself, and did not require any eloquence from him. He thought every man here was in favour of free discussion; and, like a previous speaker, he should like to see an outward badge to distinguish the freeman from the slave, for he verily believed was this the case, they would soon kick slavery from amongst them—(hear, hear). Would any man here ask was he qualified to exercise the franchise? Would any man vote for his own degradation?—(Loud cheers). Was there any Free Traders here? If there were, he asked them were they not bad carpenters to thus set about building a house without tools—(loud cheers). Was there any Teetotallers here? If there were, let them advocate the Charter, for under it would flow increased morality? Were there any here who desired an increase of knowledge? If there are, let them seek the Charter; for however you may sigh for learning, you cannot obtain it without national aid—(loud cheers). Yes, let us have the Charter, and then a carpenter will be as good as a lord; nay, better, for he could build a house, while the useless lord could only occupy it. If the Charter was had to-morrow morning you would require your Trades' Unions, but then it would be only to regulate your own trade affairs—(cheers). We have seen what one member of Parliament has done, and I am pleased to see that you appreciate his services. You know I was a servant, and had a master; and had it not been for the ousting of the Master and Servants' Bill, I should not have been here to-day—(loud laughter). Yes, my friends, I was called a Whig spy—then a Tory spy; yes, my friends, I am a spy, to spy out the wrongs of the people, and the means of obtaining their just rights—(loud cheering). Political economy was only good in the eyes of Free Traders when it allowed them to suck the sweat, the blood, and marrow of the people—(*great cheering*). Why do we attach so much importance to Mr. Duncombe's representing you in the House of Commons, where his conduct should be the rule and not the exception? We should, and at the next election would have, at least twenty Duncombes in the House—(loud cheers). I require the Charter for myself as little as any man. Professions are still protected. I have my mind and my limbs still sound; I have property yet left to live on as a gentleman. I do not, neither have I, or will I, take a single fraction from the people—(loud shouts of "Bravo, O'Connor"). You only ask for equal protection, you require no more; and you also demand the means of obtaining it. He was not afraid of an aristocracy of capital or of land—but of labour—(hear, hear). I want a man to be remunerated for his labour, and a provision made for him when he cannot obtain work, or when he is past labour—(loud cheers). He was a Malthusian; he was for placing the working classes on their own resources, but he would first take Lord Brougham and others of his order off first—(hear, and cheers). My Malthusianism would lead me first to take such steps as would guarantee protection to the people, and render a Poor Law unnecessary. (Great cheering.) He believed there was a surplus population, but it decidedly was not of labour; and as to the other orders, of which there decidedly was a great surplus—the sooner they emigrated the better—and he would not ask if the vessel was sea-worthy. (Cheers.) The Lord Bishop of Chester met with a poor man of the name of Daniel, who was a Chartist, and entering into conversation with him, asked him if he was not aware that distress proceeded from the gross immorality of the people, and added, you must be patient, trust in God, depend on it God never sent mouths but he sent food to fill them. Oh, said Daniel, I grant your reverence there is immorality, but not amongst the work people, and as regards the mouths and food, that may be strictly true, but the great mistake is, the mouths come to one door and the food to the other. (Loud laughter and great applause.) He agreed with Mr. Blewitt, that we did not wish to pull down any, but desired to elevate all. Then abolish class-legislation, and enact the Charter, and 'tis done. (Hear, hear.) He was for liberty, not licentiousness. What he required was that the labourer should reap the full reward of his labour. He cordially thanked them for their patient hearing, and their warm and hearty reception. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor then reminded them that a public meeting would be held at Saville House, Leicester-square, on Monday evening next, when he hoped to see them—(cheers). I now take my leave, and would assure them come what may, whether on the barren heath, in the vaults of the gloomy dungeon, or amidst the pelting storm, he would stand fast for the Charter, confident that by raising its banner would be sufficient to cause thousands of adherents to rush to the standard. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amidst perfect thunders of applause.

Mr. ROWE, a member of the carpenters's, then sung,—"Gather, gather,"—in a manner that elicited the warmest plaudits of the assembly.

Mr. GOTORED rose, and after animadverting in *severe terms on the conduct of the press* in general, and passing many high compliments to the *Northern Star*, proposed "The Press, and may it support the people in their struggle for justice." Drunk amid loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN rose and stated that delegates had arrived from the North, and hearing that a respectable body of the trades was meeting, they had come here and asked his permission to address them; he would, therefore, call on Mr. Mitchen to address them.

Mr. MITCHEN—Ladies and gentlemen, if we have not the advantages of enlightenment, of intelligence, of education as you have—and he would ask, with their being perpetually buried in the black coal mine in the bowels of the earth, how should they?—(hear, hear), yet, they could lay their grievances before them in such a way as to be understood. The masters have endeavoured to crush our union, but we have determined they shall not—(loud cheers). He would endeavour to explain the position of the Miners. The masters had a bond running from one 5th of April to another, which the men had signed without scarcely knowing its contents; but they had determined to know henceforth, and had therefore drawn up a bond of their own—(loud cheers). The men in their bond required 10s. a-week smart money instead of 5s. He would explain this to them. They were subject to accidents, such as the falling-in of stones, fire damps, &c. which sometimes swept hundreds of them into eternity without warning. They did this to compel the masters to have a better system of ventilation, &c. in the pits. We only want, like yourselves, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and they were resolved to take no less—(loud cheers). They had now been out for seven weeks, and were in a better position to maintain the strike than when they began—(loud cheering). They did not ask great wages, but simply to be paid for what they did. We wish prosperity to the masters; but, at the same time we require, and are resolved to obtain a living out of the immense profits resulting from mining operations; we have thrown down the badge of slavery, and are resolved not to take it up agian—(immense cheering). We have derived great assistance from Mr. Roberts, Mr. O'Connor, and the *Northern Star*. They were about to hold meetings in this metropolis, and earnestly solicited the support of the trades. Mr. Mitchen resumed his seat amidst tremendous cheering.

Mr. BLEWITT said he was a Cornish man, and before he was honoured—(laughter)—by being admitted a carpenter, he had worked in the mines, and therefore could fully sympathise with the Miners. Mr. Chairman, we have been accused of meeting in public-houses, and neglecting our wives and families, but for his part he was never so happy as when at home with his family, he therefore proposed—"The ladies, our wives, daughters, and sweethearts." Drunk with three times three, and one cheer more—the band playing "Here's a health to all good lasses."

Mr. PRIOR then rose and in a very able speech proposed, "Health, happiness, and long life to our Chairman; may he continue a consistent advocate of the rights of the people." Drunk with three times three, and long continued clapping of hands and other demonstration of applause.

Mr. DUNCOMBE responded and said, it would be the height of vanity on my part if I was to attempt to convey in words my gratitude for the very high compliments passed on me. The only merit I can claim is of having done my Parliamentary duty in an independent, honest, and straight forward way, which, I am happy to find, gives you so much satisfaction. (Cheers.) Mr. Blewitt has given you an account of my career; I hope a correct one. I have invariably found those who make the strongest pledges the first to break them. He always thought honesty the best policy; if he had not taken the course he had he should not have been so complimented as he that day had been. Too much was thought of his humble services, for they would have been useless had he not been backed by the people's watch dog, the *Northern Star*, and supported by the trades—(cheers). Mr. Miles said he brought in the Masters and Servants' Bill for the benefit of the working classes—(laughter). Mr. Palmer said he had no idea that it would have had the effect it was now represented as having, his intention was to protect the agricultural gentlemen from those riotous labourers who don't hoe our turnips as they should—(laughter)—and there was another class of men he wished it to embrace—the grave diggers—(roars of laughter). You laugh; you think I am joking—(no, no). But this was Mr. Palmer's argument. They dig the graves not deep enough, or so awkwardly, that the sides fall in. However, said Mr. Duncombe, I dug the grave for the Bill—(immense cheering). The last speaker had alluded to the smiles of Royalty, and the patronage of faction. He begged to assure them that he valued their *honest cheers far, very far*, before either—and that he only valued his seat so far as it allowed him to be of service to the people—(loud and long cheering). Before I sit down allow me to drink to one and all of your very good healths, and prosperity to yourselves and connexions. (Mr. Duncombe resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering.)

A gentleman *close to the chair* said he had a duty to perform previous to the Chairman leaving the chair. It was to move "The thanks of this assembly to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for his attendance here this day, and to the Editors of the *Northern Star* for their continuous and able advocacy of the cause of the people." Drunk with three times three and one cheer more.

Mr. O'CONNOR responded, and said he had lived down prejudice, and was most happy in doing so, and he felt inexpressible pleasure in finding the principles he advocated were making such vast progress. He wished a good feeling to spring up amongst all grades; to feel that they were all equal. Let him once find this done, which he firmly believed would be the result of the Charter, and he would retire to private life. He would not longer continue addressing them on the present occasion, or he might loose the thanks of the ladies by so doing.

Messrs O'Connor and Duncombe then left the Hall loudly greeted as they passed down. At nine o'clock the ball commenced, and was carried on with great spirit to a late hour.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

AMERICAN PARTIES AND POLITICS.

THAT "Party is the madness of the many for the gain of the few," was never more forcibly exemplified than in the present position of the people of the United States. In the old monarchies and aristocracies of Europe, party symbols and factious watchwords is an invention as old as the existence of the States themselves, devised by cunning and ambitious impostors to keep the many in eternal discord amongst each other, that speculators in human folly might feed upon the delusion of their dupes, and live at the expense of the millions they so egregiously debase and deceive.

Without meddling with the history of other European states; without wearying our readers by citations from the olden history of our own country, it will be sufficient to remind them of the deadly feuds which have for the last two centuries torn every city, town, and hamlet in Britain, occasioned by the party watchwords, "Whig" and "Tory." Under the banners of these factions the mass of the people have been corrupted and brutalised to an extent horrible to contemplate. Upon the return of every election, bribery and drunkenness, fraud and meanness, have overspread the land like some destructive deluge or baleful pestilence, annihilating every virtue, and corrupting society throughout all its ramifications. Father has been arrayed against son, and brother against brother. Cities have been wrapped in flames and numerous murders committed by ferocious mobs who excite our pity rather than our condemnation, being, as they were, the misled dupes of Charlatans, who traded upon their ignorance and credulity. "No Popery!" and "Reform!" have, at different periods, been the watchwords which have sufficed to excite men to the most revolting atrocities. To the misled millions these factious fights and party struggles have resulted only in an increase of suffering and oppression. But what then? Have not knaves thriven, and public plunderers grown fat upon the gullibility of the duped and miserable many?! Party watchwords, like religious distinctions, were originally manufactured, and have been perpetuated solely as a means of keeping the people in a state of debasement. It cannot be too often repeated that the *canting* of all religions are the same: all the jugglers professed and practised by the different parties, having for their aim and end the plunder and brutalisation of the millions. Hindoo and Pagan, Turk and Jew, Mahommedan and Christian, have amongst them those whose sole object is the robbery and degrading of the masses. They hound on myriads of men to cut each others' throats all "for the glory of God," while they themselves, ridicule and scoff at the absurdities of which they profess to be the champions. The same with party distinctions. Whig and Tory may set the nation by the ears, and fight with each other for the largest share of the spoil robbed from a taxed and subjugated people; but the moment any question arises in which the real interests of the many are concerned; the moment any measure is demanded intended for the PROTECTION of the million, whether it be a "Ten Hours' Bill" or the "People's Charter," that moment do the different factions cordially unite to outrage justice and trample down humanity. The recent Factory debates have signally proven the truth of this, when the oligarchs of the land and the loom, though at other times relentless foes, *united together to defeat a measure* which was at least a step towards the emancipation of the suffering slaves of Capital.

Though names have in some measure differed, yet the same game in reality has been as successfully played in the United States. There the two great parties of "Whigs" and "Democrats" have long divided the public mind. The former are principally known on this side of the Atlantic as the abettors of that accursed BANKING SYSTEM, which a few years ago spread ruin and desolation over the Republic. The Democrats, under the Presidencies of JACKSON and VAN BUREN, have been equally famous for their opposition to the *Bank swindlers*. One of the principal points of difference between the two parties at the present time is, that the Whigs are generally in favour of a high tariff, or protection to native manufactures, while the Democrats on the other hand lean to the principle of Free Trade. The cause of this is obvious enough, the Whigs are mainly manufacturers, merchants, bankers, &c., and, therefore, interested in forcing the growth of native manufactures. On the other hand the Democrats wisely dread the extension of the manufacturing system; fearing lest that system should result, as in England, in the creating of a vast factory population, wholly dependant upon the will of the Mill-Molochs for the very bread they eat; the spiritless, because poverty-stricken slaves of gold-gorged profit-mongers. The Democrats know full well that an agricultural population, having a stake in their native soil, and therefore something worth fighting for; un-intimidated by lordly capitalists, and uncorrupted by the vices and villanies of huge cities, must be the only safeguard—can be the only sure bulwark of the liberties of the Republic:—

"Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can unmake as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Precisely the same reason which makes the Democrats of this country Anti-Free Traders, makes the party of the same name Anti-Protectionists in the American Republic.

So far we have described the fair side only of the Democratic party. Their anti-bank and anti-factory principles we fully admire; but the principles professed by public men are one thing, their practices, too often, another. Of all parties that have ever made a profession of good principles, and at the same time grossly outraged those principles, the American Democratic party is perhaps the most infamous. We know many individuals who, panting for the establishment of liberty, having struggled and suffered for that object in this country; and, hunted down by persecution, or wearied of a (hitherto) fruitless struggle, have sought refuge in the United States. We have known these individuals, astonished and disgusted by realities so painfully different to their own imaginings, return to this country with prospects blasted and hopes withered; all their bright dreamings of "Equal Rights and Equal Laws" shattered and destroyed by their sojourn in the "Model Republic." From these parties we first learned something of the real character of the American Democratic party; and in publications emanating from that very party we have since found ample confirmation of the truth of these individuals statements. The fact is, that the American Whigs are, as near as possible, what our English Conservatives are; while the American Democrats, at least the leaders of them, are but little, if any, better than our English Whigs. As a party, the United States Democrats are rotten to the core: and recent events show that the breaking-up, or at any rate the reformation of this party cannot be far distant.

As in England, the name of "Reformer" has been hoisted by every knave who was anxious to win the sweet voices of the multitude as a stepping-stone to his own personal aggrandisement; so in the United States too many charlatans anxious to live on the plunder of the public, have assumed the holy name of Democrat for the self-same purpose. For some time previous to the late election the Democrats have had the ascendancy in New York; and according to the statements of the honest portion of that party, a more corrupt set of jobbers, a viler crew of hypocrites never trafficed with great principles, or tyrannised over a public they had by their professions duped and deceived. But the evil is working its own cure.

Two other parties, the Abolitionists and the Native Americans demand a moments' attention.

The former of these have for their object, as our readers are aware, the liberation from slavery of the black or negro population of the Southern States. With that object all sincere Democrats and consistent advocates of Equality must heartily concur. The disgusting quibbling of Americans calling themselves Democrats on this question is most disgraceful. To seriously attempt any refutation of their sophisms, would be a labour of supererogation. By their own "Declaration of Independence" they are convicted of the most mendacious hypocrisy and hellish tyranny the world has ever yet witnessed. The cart-whip ruffians of the South are, in our eyes, beyond the pale of human sympathy, and should be everywhere execrated as the most mischievous and diabolical opponents of liberty and human progression.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as is the case in this country, that the entire of the North is opposed to Southern slavery. The fact is that a wide spread opinion favourable to the continuance of slavery exists throughout the North, principally too amongst the working classes. The solution of this is easy. We should here state that of the two great parties the Whigs have the reputation of leaning to Abolitionism; while the Democrats are classed as the supporters of Slavery. The chiefs of this latter party, being composed mainly of voracious office-seekers, are, of course, no way scrupulous as to the company they keep or the principles they violate. Hence their support of Slavery, which has obtained for them Southern fraternity in all national contests, and usually given them the victory over their opponents. The working classes, seeing the ranks of the Abolitionists mainly composed of Whigs; knowing from experience that that party is the enemy of everything like real equality—a party having for its grand aim the establishment of a landed and monied Aristocracy—strongly suspected, too, of a leaning towards Royalty and the abolition of Universal Suffrage, the working classes naturally regard with suspicion the mock-philanthropic sentiments of these men. The working men believe, and we think rightly, that the real aim of too many of the Abolitionists in their out-cry for Slavery-abolition is the bringing of the slave population into the white labour market, to compete with and bring down the wages of the working man. Hence to a great extent may be ascribed the pro-slavery feeling among the labouring classes of the Free States.

The Native Americans are a new party, whose chief principle seems to be the exclusion from office of all who are not native-born citizens. They would also (we believe) greatly extend the term of probation, which foreigners have now to pass through, before being admitted to the privileges of citizenship. The existence of this party, which is at present principally confined to New York, is, in some measure, the reactionary consequence of the Irish Repeal displays, which last year so agitated the States, and the wide extent to which the Irish-born citizens have managed to monopolize the sweets of office under the Democratic regime. The disappointed office-seekers, both of the Whig and Democratic parties, have been the prime agents in getting up this new movement. Trading upon the superstitious and national prejudices of the million, these unmitigated reptiles have succeeded in forming a party, the most mercenary and intolerant of any in the States. We say superstitious prejudices: for the Native Americans, be it understood, are great sticklers for the Bible being made the book of books in all public schools and places of instruction. This party, in the recent municipal election of New York, succeeded in returning its own candidates against both Whigs and Democrats, for the offices of Mayor, Alderman, &c., &c. This is not surprising. The honest, or *Radical* portion of the Democracy, refused to support the Democratic candidates; while a large mass of those who had become disgusted with the old parties has joined this *new light*, in the hope that some good might come out of the change; hence the defeat of both Whigs and Democrats.

That this new party can last for any length of time, we cannot believe. Its doctrines are opposed to every principle of right and liberty; and unless the mind of America is to retrogade, which we hold to be impossible, such detestable doctrines cannot progress for any lengthy period. Judging by their speeches, the intellect of the leaders of this party is of the most contemptible order. The following is a fair specimen of the *arguments*

The Colliers' Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RESPECTED SIR—I am instructed by the coal miners of Lancashire in delegate meeting assembled, to convey to you their thanks for the many favours they have received at your hands, by giving insertion to the various lists of contributions, whereby much satisfaction has been given to the contributors; and also for the readiness with which you have given publicity to their manifold grievances, which never would have been known by the public had it not been for your invaluable journal. Requesting your insertion of the following communication,

I am, yours, faithfully,
WILLIAM DIXON.

Manchester, May 28th, 1844.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For some time past the Coal Miners of Charnock Richard have been on strike, concerning which the public have been led astray by interested and designing individuals misrepresenting the cause of such strike. It has been stated that Mr. Darlington had offered the men their price, but owing to the interference of W. P. Roberts, Esq. they would not go to work. The following are the means adopted in order to spread this delusion. Letters are sent up and down the country, purporting to come from shopkeepers and tradesmen in the neighbourhood. Some of these letters I have seen, and have a good idea of what kind of shop it is they keep. Mr. Darlington himself has circulated flaming placards advertising for one hundred men, in which the real cause of the present difference between him and his men is kept from the public.

It is true the present strike is not for wages but for that which is of more importance than even wages, viz., the right of knowing what amount of wages the working man has to take home to his family on Saturday night, and further to have the liberty of taking his labour into the best market he can find for it.

The fact of the case is, then, that Mr. Darlington wants his men to sign a bond which would enable him at pleasure to send them away without wages, and at the same time prevent them from going to work elsewhere. This the men refuse to do. But in order to satisfy the public on this matter I have by a sort of *legerdemain* or *necromancy* got hold of one of these abominable documents, which I will now lay before the public, and let them decide whether they think that any man in his sane mind would be foolish enough to sign his bond to an article so completely one-sided—granting everything to the master, but nothing but slavery and starvation to the workmen.

(COPY.)

I the undersigned ——— ———, do hereby agree with John Darlington to work as a collier for the said John Darlington, in any of his mines or pits, in Charnock Richard, or elsewhere in the county of Lancaster, for the term of twelve months from the date hereof, upon the terms and in the manner following, that is to say:—

I agree to work for the said John Darlington, at least ten full days in every fortnight during the said term, and each of such day's work a fair and reasonable day's work, or in default of so doing, then I agree to allow the said John Darlington, or his agent, to deduct from my wages the sum of two shillings and sixpence per day for each such day, of the said ten in each fortnight as I shall neglect so to work as aforesaid.

I undertake to get coals and slack in a clear, workmanlike, and saleable manner at the prices hereinafter mentioned and according to the directions from time to time given for that purpose by the said John Darlington or his manager or agent, or any other of his managers or underlookers. And I undertake to provide myself, and be provided at all times with a good and sufficient drawer in the pit at my own expense.

And I further agree that should I through wilful neglect, work less than ten days in each fortnight, during the term aforesaid, or the additional term hereinafter mentioned, then I agree that in such case I will consider myself, and am to be considered hired to the said John Darlington for a further term of six months or for such less time as the total number of days which I shall have to work during my first-mentioned term of twelve months shall amount to, subject to the same or like rules and regulations as I am subject to during the said term of twelve months.

And should the said John Darlington, or his manager, or underlookers of his works, vary, or alter the manner or method of working his mines, I do hereby agree to work according to such alterations, and be satisfied with a reasonable and fair field price for such work.

The following are the prices above referred to, at which I agree to work:—

Here follows the blank list of prices, unfilled up, which states that the mines are about thirty inches think, and then goes on to say—

And to cut and drive ends, drifts, &c., at a fair and reasonable price, to be prefixed by the said John Darlington, or his manager or underlookers, as the nature of such work varies so much that a price cannot at present be fixed upon it.

And I further agree to work, as a hired servant, for the said John Darlington, for the further term of twelve months, commencing upon the termination of the said first mentioned term, or for such greater or less term as I shall occupy any one of his cottages, or for such time as I shall be his debtor for any sum or sums of money advanced to me, by himself or any of his agents on his account.

And I do further agree not to leave the works of the said John Darlington at the end of the said twelve months, for which I am now hired, nor at any other time or times afterwards without giving one full months' notice in writing of such intention to leave; such notice to be given on the general fortnight pay day.

Dated this ——— day of ——— One Thousand Eight Hundred and ———.

Witness,

There gentle public, what think you of such a document as this for a number of men to be compelled to sign before they go to work? It speaks for itself. It needs no comment, the man who signs it is a slave for life, and it proves to the world what is the intentions of the man who could desire his labourers to agree to it.

Really, John, your document which the would-be shopkeepers and tradesmen think so highly of is a "choice bit," and no mistake. In the first clause, you bind the men to work for you for twelve months, during which time they can work for no other master. Well, John, where is the clause binding you to find them in constant work during that term? No such clause is to be found in this wonderfully just document. Yet if the men are to be bound to you for twelve months, you in return ought to be bound to find them work for the twelve months, by which they could have on every Saturday night wages sufficient for them and their families? But that would be justice, and would not answer your purpose.

In the second clause, you say that for every day that the men should neglect to work, or send such an amount of coal as you would call a reasonable day's work under ten days in the fortnight, he shall pay the "said John Darlington the sum of 2s 6." Very good, John, again on your side of the question. But where is the clause compelling you to pay him the like sum if you neglect to find him work for ten days in the fortnight. Ah, you knew well that would never do for the Coal King of Charnock Richard. That would be in favour of the men, and nothing could be further from your thoughts than giving them any benefit from the binding. But I happen to know something of this Charnock Richard. Therefore, let me speak a word to you, John, in order that the public may understand us. The mine of Charnock is in the first place very thin, and in the next place much troubled. This being the case, it is next to impossible for a man to send anything like a regular quantity of coal day by day; by this means, with your 2s. 6d. clause, you could rob the men at pleasure, and you know it. There is another circumstance, John, which I would not like to miss. The roof falls at times, and prevents the men from sending coals for days together. Here is another trap for the 2s. 6d., John. And then there is break downs of the pumping engine, and the water gets in for two or three days or a week, by which the men are prevented from working for that length of time. But, John, you have not inserted a clause in your document to secure them 2s. 6d. per day for every day they are laid idle. O, no, that would never do, for these break downs in general take place when the pit bank is full of coal, and the sale slack. "A burned child dreads the fire." And your men think it is but justice, if they must pay 2s. 6d. for every day they should play, that you pay a like sum for every day they have to play on account of the aforementioned causes. But your document does not provide for that.

The next clause is an artful piece of roguery, by which the men's wages could be taken from them, and they agree to it by your bond. The men are to send coals and slack in a workmanlike manner, subject to the directions from time to time of the said John, or his manager or underlookers. Persons unacquainted with the doings of such like gentlemen would see nothing wrong in this. But to me it is obvious. Suppose the men bound by this bond, and the master gives orders that the coals contain too much slack, he therefore directs that the men must have riddles a quarter of an inch wide in the square. The result would be, that the wages of the men would be reduced sixpence per score, inasmuch as they would make more slack than coal, the former of which they are not paid more than from one halfpenny to a penny per bucket for. And these alterations often take place when the master gets a large order for the slack, for the use of factories, &c. And another thing, by this clause the master secures to himself the privilege of taking from the man every bucket which he or his agents chose to say is not saleable, and at the same time sell them to the consumer at full price.

The next clause is too horrid for contemplation: in it the cloven foot is shewn in all its hellish deformity.

The next clause binds the men to all the variations or alterations in the working of the mines. By this the workmen may be subjected to a system which would completely place them in the power of the master to starve them to death at pleasure, and enable him to carry out his oft-repeated assertion, that he would pay them with their own rod.

I shall conclude by making a passing observation on the last clause but one, wherein the men are bound to him so long as they are in his debt.

If they should agree to this bond they would be his bound slaves while they lived, for it would so place them in his power that they could never free out of his debt. If the engine should break down the men are thereby thrown out of employment; they are therefore compelled to borrow money of him, or in another way get a note to a certain shop for food, which is looked upon as lent money; so in like manner in summer time when the sale is slack the men work short time, and consequently each week are in debt. Thus the public will see that taking this document as a whole it is sufficient to make the men resist it.

My Friends—I think that this document and the few observations which I have made will fully exonerate that noble of nature, William P. Roberts, Esq., from the vile attacks of those interested tricksters who have endeavoured to tarnish his fair fame by their libellous epistles, and at the same time let the Miners and others know the nature of the contract which the master wishes them to agree to.

The public will now be able to judge whether it is Mr. Roberts, the men, or the said John, that is the cause of the present strike at Charnock Richard.

Yours,
WM. DIXON.

Manchester, May, 28th, 1844.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MINER'S SUPPORT FUND TO THE TRADES AND WORKING MEN OF MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been elected by a public meeting, held in Carpenters' Hall, on Monday evening, May 20th, 1844, to take into consideration the case of the Coal Miners of Northumberland and Durham, we embrace the earliest opportunity of commencing the duties of the office imposed upon us by the unanimous voice of our fellow-townsmen, and also to lay before you the claims of the Miners of the above Counties, hoping that you will give them your serious consideration.

The limits of this sheet will not admit of the insertion of even a tithe of the grievances of which they so justly complain; however, we beg leave to say on their behalf, that the present strike, strictly speaking, is not for an advance of wages, but against other acts of injustice, of which the following are part:—

It has been the custom of the masters to bind the men from year to year; in which bond the men were prevented from working for any other master. In the bond there was a clause called the Guarantee Clause; in which it was stated, that the master on his part, should give to the men work whereby they would be enabled to earn 13s per week. This at first sight looks perfectly just; but in Mining, as in other branches, there is a species of favouritism—some men being allowed to earn 20s. per week and upwards, whilst others are not allowed to earn 10s—and when the men complained of this, there was no redress; having no other resource, they were necessitated to summon the master for the wages due, before the magistrates. The masters said, that taking the men on the average, they had paid the 13s per week. In the present bond there is no guarantee clause; and the men think, and justly, that if they are to be bound to the master, the master in return ought to be bound to find them an amount of work upon which they and their families can live. The next complaint is, that the bond enables the master at pleasure to make the workman his debtor whenever he thinks proper, by the following means: if a tub containing eight cwt. of coals should contain a certain quantity of what the masters choose to call dirt or small, in the bond there is what is called the "Quart Fine;" that is, if it contains more than two quarts, there is a fine of 3d per quart; consequently, if the tub contains three quarts, the man has to pay 9d to the master, which is much more than he gets for his labour. We have it from experienced men in the Mining business, that it is impossible for the man to send the coals with so small a quantity of this article in a tub; they say, that if the same weight of coals was filled in one of our yards with the hand, each lump to be as large as a man's hat, to be thrown into a tub or cart and then emptied out, there would be much more small than two quarts; such being the case, how is it possible for the Miner who is working two miles from the shaft and his coals to be jumbled and jolted on the uneven road in a coal-pit, to be able to accomplish so unreasonable a task? The fact is, that if the men were to agree to this, the master could send them home at night in his debt, besides the loss of the whole of their labour. We have it on the authority of a person of extensive knowledge, that last year men have, after working hard three days, been £1 2s 6d. in debt to the master, besides about 7s. for their labour, by the operation of this clause of the bond. Another clause refers to "stone or splint;" if there should be six pounds of which in a tub, they are fined 1d. per pound, with the loss of the labour: this is also next to impossible; the strata often falls with the coals, which the Miner has to clean out, and with the inefficient light of a "Davy Lamp" which at best is only like the glimmering of a star, they cannot see to take out the whole; besides the coals are liable to get stone on their way to the shaft, by portions falling from the roof, &c. The next piece of injustice to which we wish to call your attention, is the fine for short weight, as the masters call it: the men have proved in various instances, that the weighing machines by which their coals have been weighed, have been from nineteen to thirty pounds in favour of the master; yet if the tub should be eight pounds short of the weight, the man loses his labour. The men desire that justice should be done to the masters, and at the same time no injustice to themselves; if a tub be short, to be paid according to its weight, and if it be over weight, to be paid for the same; and to secure the master from any loss from dirt, foul coal, stone or splint, that they be paid for all good coal that they send, and no more. This the masters refuse, knowing that if they consent to this, the wholesale system of robbery which they have practised upon the men will be at an end.

Thus, fellow-working men, the Miners of the North are contending for the sacred principles of justice between man and man. We cannot close this address, without mentioning the question of wages: the masters have stated through the press, that they have not reduced the men's wages; yet from statements, from various coal works, in our possession, we find that the difference in the Miner's wages last year, was no less than 4s. 1d. per week less than the previous year.

Gentlemen, we now leave the case of these poor suffering men with you. There are 16,000 Pitmen on strike in the two counties, with boys and top labourers, making in the whole near 30,000 people. Trusting, therefore, that you will give them all the assistance in your power in this time of need, we say on their behalf, that when they are well, if you should need their assistance, they will cheerfully repay your kindness.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JAMES BEESLEY, President.
JOHN MURRAY, Treasurer.
THOMAS RANKIN, Secretary.

Manchester, May, 20th, 1844.

P.S.—The Committee will sit every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Committee Room, No. 43, Brook-street, under the Carpenter's Hall, when they will cheerfully receive any sum the trades think proper to forward for this purpose. The Committee will also provide collecting books, duly stamped, for parties who will take the trouble of receiving subscriptions in the various workshops. Any person collecting without the Committee's stamp upon the collecting book, are impostors. Subscriptions will also be received by Mr. James Leach, 40, Oak-street; Mr. Appleton, hair dresser, London-road; Mr. Owen, tobacconist, London-road; and Mr. John Murray, boot and shoe maker, 43, Brook-street.

NEWCASTLE.—The miners or pitmen of this country have been, to say the least of it, an oppressed and enslaved body of men: as a proof, witness the ebullition of public feeling and sympathy that rung through the whole nation, when the exposé of their manifold wrongs came before the Legislature a short time ago; witness also the interest their deplorable condition elicited from the public press; and witness the stigma and reproach that each conscience-stricken Englishman felt at the very thought, that he had lived so long without being aware that the comfort and convenience of the social fire-side had been procured at the expense of the most deep-rooted, and most extensive system of slavery recorded in the annals of history. The miners of Northumberland and Durham, with those of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and a vast number of other places, are now on strike for the purpose of endeavouring to remove a small part of that gigantic system of slavery which encircles those brave and hardy sons of toils. The brave and energetic men of Yorkshire was the happy instrument, through the columns of your invaluable journal, to call the attention of their brethren to the necessity of uniting in one association the whole of the miners of Great Britain and Ireland. The amount of good achieved, the advantages gained, can only be duly appreciated from the fact, that the employers have become alarmed, and are up in hostile array against the object and laudable intentions of the Association; and their only hope of success can or does depend on the old scheme of getting one portion of the labouring classes to supplant and undermine the other: this is being attempted at present in these two counties, and the more especially are they intent on seeking the requisite number from the land of the brave and generous Irish. A statement appears in the *Tyne Mercury*, published this day (but it is sometimes mistaken) announcing that from 5,000 to 10,000 Irish labourers are being brought over to Northumberland and Durham, to supplant the miners of these counties now on strike. We appeal to the warm and generous-hearted sons of the Green Isle to remain at home; and as a warning, the whole of their brethren in Newcastle-on-Tyne have held a public meeting in order to apprise them not to be duped or deluded by any fair promise the employers or their agents may make to them; knowing, as we do, that the fruits of deception will be reaped by the deluded, by turning them adrift when the object is gained, namely, that of breaking up the Association, and bringing us down to starvation prices again. At the above meeting the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, "That this meeting having heard the manly and straightforward statements of the deputation of the miners, do hereby agree to use all legal and constitutional means to prevent our countrymen from being deluded and entrapped by being induced to leave their native land to crush the miners of Northumberland and Durham.—*Correspondent.*

STAINBRO'.—The Stainbro' Miners again return their sincere thanks for the following sums:—Lepton Society 4s; Cowthorn 12s; Hoyland 16s 4d; Barnsley £4 12s 10½d; Elcscar 7s 10d; Rook Inn 12s 3d; Thurgoland 2s 8d; Smithes 2s 10d; Mortemley 6s 11d; Low Moor 1s 9½d; Soldier Green 5s; Junction pit 5s; Openwork pit 5s; a friend 4s 3d; Joseph Pickford 1s; Cowthorn Lodge 6s; Kingston-place 6s 9½d; Mount Hosbron £1 4s 6d; Dodworth 8s 6d; Mr. Mariner's Traveller 1s; Mortomley 3s 4d; Mr. Sykes, Barnsley 10s; Hoyland 3s 9½d; Low Moor Openworks 5s; Soldier Green 10s; a friend 10d; Barnsley Committee £3; Shefton Society 4s 11½d; a friend 1s 3d; a friend 1s 4½d.

BRADGATE.—We are yet on strike, and return our sincere thanks to the public of Rotherham and its vicinity, for the following subscriptions received:—Effingham Works 9s; Loyde's masons 5s 4d; Mr. Close 1s; Mr. Harris 1s; Mr. Shirt 1s; Mr. Norman 1s; Mr. Fellows 6d; Mr. Denton 6d; Mr. Johnson's factory 4s 1½d; Temperance Society 6s 3d; Forkmakers at Rotherham 5d; Mortomley Lodge 3s 8½d; friends at Rotherham and Masbro' £2 17s 9½d. Please to rectify the last week's statement: instead of 10s 9½d, it was £6 10s 9½; a friend, a few pounds from the table blade manufacturers; about 4000 gents 1s 9d; Mr. George Thonsby 2s 6d; Mr. Wm. Goodinson 2s 6d; Mr. G. Linley 2s 6d; Mr. Wm. Taylor 2s 6d; Mr. Wm. Vernon 2s 6d; Mr. G. Vernon 2s 6d; Mr. W. Littlewood 2s 6d; Mr. S. Greenwood 2s 6d.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—Per Mr. Dixon's book, Tilerius £2 9s 0d; Damsey and Little Lever £13 15s 6d; Mr. Benson's 6s 9d; Mr. C. Taylor's 5s; Mr. Park's 10s 5d; Mr. Siddeby's book 7s 9d; Mr. Count's 2s 10d; Mr. Killshaw's 12s 8d; Mr Rook's 3s 6d; Mr. Whitely's 1s; Mr Samuel Pixton's 7s 3d; Messrs Curry and Disley's 3s 7d; Mr. Stonfield 6d; Mr. Hardman 6d; Messrs Beesley and Mason's 4s 6d. The Committee beg leave to inform all parties having collection books in their possession that they request all books to be brought to the Committee Room every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in order that the same may be examined. By order of the Committee, THOS. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Miners' Association, viz—from Mr. Wing's shop, Beeston 2s 3d; Mr. Thornton 3d; a friend 3d.

LEEDS.—We the Miners of Leeds and the surrounding Collieries, return our sincere thanks for the following sums received:—A worthy Gentleman £1; Mr. Hobson 2s; Howard's weavers 5s 4d; Garland's men 6s 4½d; Perchon's shop 8s; Fleece Inn, York-road 4s 5d; John Oddy 4s 5d; from Lord and Brook's men 6s; Hoyland and Barras's men 3s 4d; Mr. Birch and Sons' men 15s 11d; Mr. Shepherd's brickyard 3s; Dickinson and Barraclough's men 1s 1d; John Robson 1s 6d; Mr. Prince 1s; J. Holmes 1s; Waterloo Colliery 13s 7d; Golden Cock, Kirkgate 7s 7d; a few plasterers 3s 5d; James Worth 1s; Ardill and Pickard's foundry 10s 2d; Mr. Clifton Halton 2s; Mr. Thwaite's Temperance Hotel 11s 2d; Wellington Foundry 1s 3s 4½d; a few cloth dressers 16 6d; Glover's Dyehouse 2s 6d; H. Walker 1s; Mr. Scurr, Helton, 10s; Mark Parkinson 2s 2d; Dobson's men 7s 7d; friends at Sencroft £1 3s 8d; Mr. Shann's men 6s 1d; Mr. Gale's drum shop £1 1s 3d; Mr. Rors's Coffee Rooms 1s 9d; Mr. Hale's do. 15s 9d; Mr. Webster's dressers 8s 8d; Mr. Webster's weavers 13s 7d; W. Metcalfe 1s; Middleton Little Coal £1 10s; West Pit, Middleton 5s; Middleton (49 yards coal) 13s 3d; New Dock Works 5s; Richard Dolton 2s; a few friends £16 11s 11½d.

WEST MELTON FIELD MINERS again return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the following sums that they have received:—Henry Kelly 3s; Joseph Fisher 1s 6d; a friend 2s; Rotten Law 2s; Thomas Lodgin 2s; John Melford 2s; John Crossland 2s; Charles Hicks 2s; Benjamin Lodgin 2s 6d; Charles Mitchell 2s; John Camsel 6d; William Hodkinson 6d; Wm. Beaumont 1s; John Lawton 6d; Joseph Lawton 6d; John Law 2s 6d; Wm. Hicks 2s; Joseph Cusworth 2s; John Caviel 2s; Thos. Drewry 2s; Mr. C. Scorby 1s; Job Hartley 2s; Joseph Green 6d; (and gave 9d back again); Mary Outram 4d; Wm. Allott 1s; George Hicks 1s 6d; a friend 1s; Thomas Armitage 2s 6d; Thomas Naylor 2s 6d; Richard Day 2s; John Woldhouse 2s; Job Hare 1s; Melton friends 7s 8d; Gorbes's Colliery 2s; Rotherham friends 4s 3d; Wath friends 3s 10d; a few friends 4s; Swinton friends 2s 5d; Mexborough friend 7d; George Kelly 6d; George Woolsworth 1d.

STALYBRIDGE RABBIT HOLES.—The Miners of this place are glad to state that they have come to an amicable agreement with their master and are returning to their work. They beg to acknowledge the following sums:—Ridgehill men, Dog and Pheasant £1 6s 6d; Ditto, Hunters Tavern 3s 6d; John Heckinbottom 1s 6d; John Thworth 3d; Wm. Patterson 6d; Jonathan Beaumont, Oldham, 6d; a few friends from Foresters' Refuge 3s 5d; Sandy Vale Print Works 7s 11½d; a friend without interest 2s; a friend in Stalybridge 6d; a friend in Dukenfield 1s; a good woman 2s 6d; Mr. James Broadbent, at the Miners' Arms, 5s; Robert Seel, Ashton Moss 6d; Fletcher's Colliery, Denton 4s 2½d; a few friends at Stalybridge £2 8s 0½d; from General Board £7 15s.

RAWMARSH COLLIERY.—We beg leave to return our sincere thanks for the following subscriptions:—Operative potters, 13s 7d; Swinton friends, 2s 7d; E. Shaw, 1s; friends, Rawmarsh, 2s; Dent, Greasbro', 1s 2d; do. at Rotherham, 7s; do. at Mexbro', 4½d; do. at Kilnhurst, 1s 7½d; Messrs. Knapton's Colliers, 13s 6d; Mr. Barber, do. 13s 6d; Cottage of Content, 2s; a respectable gentleman at Rotherham, 0½d. The latter class are the men to look to for support.

CHORLEY.—Mr. Whalley, one of the coal kings of Chorley, discharged all his men at the beginning of the present month, and has now got twenty or thirty to supply their places from Staffordshire or Derbyshire. The men have been deluded by the report that the masters had opened new pits and wanted additional men. Mr. Darlington, another coal king of Chorley, is acting in like manner, and is advertising for men. The men are determined to act, by all peaceful and legal means, and in accordance with the advice of their attorney-general, Mr. Roberts.

PADIHAM.—The Miners of Hapton and Dean Collieries beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the two past weeks:—No. 1 Lodge 8s 6d; No. 2 Lodge £1 10s; No. 3 Lodge £2; No. 5 Lodge £9 8s 6d; No. 8 Lodge £6 10s; No 2 Lodge £8; No. 10 Lodge £7 10s; No. 11 Lodge £1; friends at Okenshaw £1 1s 9d; friends at Lowerhouse 11s 6d; friends at Plantation Mill 4s 8d; Lodge Tavern £1.

HART-HILL, SHROPSHIRE.—A public meeting, by placard, was held at this place on Monday last, 27th ult. The meeting was called for two o'clock, P.M., at which hour a goodly number assembled, when Mr. Growther was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by stating its object. He adverted to the manifold evils which the poor Miners endure, and also the advantages of union. He was well received. Mr. Dean, one of the agents for the district, delivered a very animated address, in the course of which he showed the necessity of every man exerting his influence to induce his fellow men not only to join, but to stand firm. Mr. Turner next gave an account of his mission to Lancashire and North Staffordshire, together with South Staffordshire and Leicestershire, which gave general satisfaction. The balance sheet which he presented to the meeting, with other printed documents, proved that the Miners' Association is neither dead, dying, nor sick. Mr. Booth next addressed the meeting in a very able speech, which made a considerable impression on the minds of the audience: he concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That as an universal spread of the principles of the Association are calculated to promote the interests of tradesmen in connection with the interest of the Miners, their hearty assistance and support be respectfully solicited." Seconded by Mr. Turner. Moved by Mr. Dean, seconded by J. Edwards,—"That the noblemen of Northumberland and Durham are worthy of our utmost assistance and support." Both resolutions were carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—Long before seven o'clock, vast numbers began to assemble, and at the hour appointed there could not be less than 2,000 present, mostly Miners, all anxious to hear that staunch friend of their cause, Mr. H. Booth. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Edwards, who, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. Dean, who delighted his audience with a short address on the necessity of Union, and concluded by moving a resolution expressive of a determination to assist our brethren in the north, which was seconded by Mr. Lowe, and carried unanimously. Mr. Turner next addressed the meeting, and gave general satisfaction. Mr. Hamlet Booth then delivered an address which, for soundness of argument, and depth of reasoning, has been rarely equalled; after which the meeting separated.

THE MINERS OF BRADFORD COLLIERY, near Manchester, feel deeply sensible of their obligation to those friends through whose kindness they have been enabled to bring their struggle to a successful termination, and beg to acknowledge the following sums:—a few Friends 7s 8d; a Friend 3s; a few Friends 10s; a Friend 3s; No. 2 shop 5s; Tong-lane Colliery 14s 6d; William Monks 1s 6d; Ludlow's Brick Makers 2s 6d; a few Boiler Makers 2s 6d; a Friend 2s; a few Friends 14s; Tong-lane Colliery 17s; collections in Kersley for the support of the Pendlebury men £1 6d; collected in Clifton, ditto 17s.

THE GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE MINERS will take place on Monday next, June the 3rd, at the Queen Anne, Little Lever, near Bolton, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be holden on the same day, and at the same place.

W. P. ROBERTS, Esq., the solicitor to the Miner's Association, will be in Manchester, on Monday, June the 17th. Miners residing within a few miles of Manchester, and wishing to see that gentleman, will please to apply at the Bull's Head, corner of Granby-row, Bark Top, Manchester, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBIN HOOD LODGE, SHEFFIELD PARK.—The Sheffield Miners beg to acknowledge the following sums received for the men now on strike, numbering about 1200, since May 13th to May 23rd inclusive:—A few friends per Mr. Mitton 3s 9d; Suffolk Works 2s 9d; table-knife hafters 4s; German-silver trade 10s; file grinders 10s; edge-tool hardeners 5s; scissor forgers 6s; bone-scale cutters 5s; a friend, per Rawson's brewery 5s; file cutters £1; a few friends, temperance society 4s 6d; Brace-bit and Joiners'-tool Union 5s; collected at Circus 8s 1d; haft and scale pressers 5s 4d; razor smiths 6s 5d; Britannia metal smiths 10s; spring-knife cutlers £1 11s; type founders 10s; a few friends, per George Beardshaw 3s 5d; two sermons preached by Mr. West on Sunday, May 10th, upon the Coin Exchange ground, collected £1 12s; ditto, ditto, two sermons by Mr. West, May 26th £1 17s 6½d; monies received from all resources since our last insertion £64 17s 7d.

MORE DOINGS OF THE ST. HELEN'S POLICE.—It will be remembered by the readers of the *Star*, that a short time ago a number of the miners of St. Helens were tried at the Kirkdale Sessions for the late riots in that town. The result of which was, that owing to the vigilance of Mr. Roberts, the men were liberated on bail until the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the disputed points should be given. The vigilant and indomitable Superintendent of Police, Mr. Starcy, seeing that all his glory was about to vanish in a "bottle of smoke," and, in order to annoy the men as much as possible, took out warrants against two of the men on bail; one for rioting in a different part of the town from that laid against him in the indictment at Kirkdale; and the other for rescue. The names of the men are James Leyland and William Wynne. The case was brought before the Magistrates on Tuesday last. On the bench were several Magistrates, amongst whom was P. Greenall, Esq., M.P. The Clerk of the Court having read the warrants of arrest, and called the prisoners to the bar, Mr. Marsh, solicitor, said he did not appear to defend the prisoners, but to watch the proceedings on behalf of W. P. Roberts, Esq., and to take notes of the depositions to forward to that gentleman. Mr. Starcy deposed to the fact, as he called it, of Wynne having rescued Leyland from the police; other policemen swore to having been struck, &c. &c. Mr. Marsh referred the Magistrates to the late trial of the same men, at the Kirkdale Sessions, for the same offence. After hearing which, the Magistrates dismissed the case.

Trades' Movements

MUNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION.—We are informed that Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co., the bankers, have put down their names for £100 towards the national fund which the Chartists are about to raise for the purpose of purchasing a suitable for Mr. Thomas Duncombe, as a testimonial of their sense of his services to their cause, both in and out of Parliament.—*Sun, Monday.*

THE LONDON SHOEMAKERS AND THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—In the *Cordwainers' Companion*, No. 5, for the present month is the following passage on this subject:—"We may here state (says the Editor) that the London trade have commenced proceedings in aid of a more tangible proof of gratitude to Mr Duncombe, which the working classes generally are about to subscribe to. As a means to further this end, a recommendation is about to be issued by the London shoemakers to their fellow-shoemakers throughout the whole country, to exert themselves in a similar way, so that the shoemakers' share of the subscription list at once worthy of our character and the extent of our numbers. The Editor of the *Dispatch* calls us a 'formidable body:' says that our address to Mr. DUNCOMBE is 'manly, and well-drawn up;' and now it only remains for our trade to get up a formidable subscription list, which we trust will be nobly accomplished."

SHEEPSHEAD.—Two sermons were preached in the Market-place, Sheepshead, on Sunday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Gentili and the Rev. Mr. Furlong, Catholic priests, on behalf of the framework-knitters of that place, when £3 11s 7d were collected for the fund of the Committee. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Gentlemen for their kind assistance. The framework-knitters acknowledge gratefully their kindness, trusting that so good an example will be every where followed.

THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The working classes of England have resolved to make one great effort—which will at once display their power and the gratitude they are capable of feeling to those who faithfully serve them—by combining to raise a subscription to purchase an estate for their fearless and able champion, Thomas Duncombe. The idea is a grand one—and should the sons of labour prove themselves able to carry it into operation—it would be one of the greatest proofs which could possibly be given of the growing influence and intelligence of the masses. It is something when the operative can appreciate such services as those which Mr. Duncombe has performed for his benefit, and must go a great way in convincing persons who have been hitherto incredulous regarding the sound knowledge of the working classes. What will Ireland do—now that an opportunity offers of acknowledging the brilliant popular achievements of the member for Finsbury?—*Dublin World.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.——FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS MOVEMENT.—At a meeting of the framework-knitters' delegates, assembled at Ilkeston, on Monday, the 22nd inst., it was resolved, That in order to establish a consolidated union of the workmen employed in the above trade, a lecturer or lecturers should be employed for such and other purposes: but from an unavoidable cause, such could not take place at the time intended; but arrangements having now being made, Mr. Wm. Meaking, of Belper, will commence his labours as such on Monday, June the 3rd, and will deliver a lecture in Nottingham, at two o'clock, on the past, the present, and future prospects of the persons employed in this trade. After which he will make a tour through the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. Parties wishing his attendance will be placed to communicate such to the General Secretary, Mr. B. Humphries, by letter or otherwise, at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham, stating the time and place of meeting, which will meet with prompt attention.

A GENERAL MEETING of framework knitters of Belper, Duffield, and surrounding villages was held on Holbrook Moor, Derbyshire, on Thursday, the 30th ult., at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and on the same day, at six o'clock in the evening, a general meeting of glove hands was held at the Fox and Hounds, Old Basford, Nottinghamshire. These meetings were called for the furtherance of the above object. Framework knitters, know ye not, that you, like a great portion of your fellow men, in other branches, have from your disunion and apathy allowed yourselves to be so reduced in the price of your labour, as to reduce you to such a state of poverty as to have the finger of scorn pointed at you by those who fatten on what in justice you ought to have. Arouse, then, one and all, and form a barrier for mutual protection by joining the united company of framework knitters.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the silk and cotton glove branches will be held on Monday evening, the 3rd of June, at seven o'clock, at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham, to further the objects of the last general meeting.

"LORD LOVE YOU, WE ARE ALL FOR OURSELVES IN THIS WORLD."—A SCENE IN THE LORDS.—The proceedings in the House of Lords, on Thursday night last, were enlivened by a more than usually animated personal encounter between the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux. To do the latter Noble Lord justice, however, a great deal of allowance ought to be made for him. He was chagrined, mortified, disappointed, or, as he himself would say, vexed, annoyed, disconcerted, and terribly put out of humour, in consequence of the attempt which he had made to introduce a clause into the Carlisle and Lancaster Railway Bill, which, if carried, would have been highly advantageous to himself, having turned out a complete failure. The whole transaction proves to demonstration that no matter how irregular and eccentric and erratic may be the Noble Lord's movements in other matters, he is, at all events, in affairs where his own personal interest is at all likely to be affected, "true as the needle to the pole"—steady, uncompromising, and unswerving. The facts are simply these:—It seems that the new Carlisle and Lancaster line of railway runs near to a portion of the Noble Lord's property. Well, the clause which he (Lord Brougham) proposed to be added to the bill in the Lords was to the effect that a turnpike gate should be erected on the great road between Carlisle and Lancaster, over which the railroad was to pass, which he looked upon as likely to make no trifling addition to his present income. The Lords opposed this clause, and finally succeeded in rejecting it. Lord Brougham charged them with being actuated by feelings of personal hostility to himself; and the Marquis of Clanricarde, roused by such an allegation, to use a vulgar phrase—pitched into him in a manner that he is not likely soon to forget. In allusion to the Noble Lord's overrating his own importance, he said, "That power in this country was not only founded on eloquence or on energy—other attributes were required, and he was not afraid to say that if they wished to single out their most dangerous enemy, and the one that was, perhaps, in the first class of those to whom they would be most disposed to hold out a bait, and to conciliate he (the Marquis of Clanricarde), for one, should not put his Noble and Learned Friend in that class." Lord Brougham replied in his usual rambling style of inexhaustible verbosity, and withdrew his amendment, amid much laughter, caused by his declaring with more than ordinary vehemence, "I will take very good care of these people when they come with their next bill. (A laugh.) They will have a very difficult task to induce me to withdraw my opposition to their next bill." (Loud laughter.) It is really a lamentable thing that the House of Lords will not step out of their way to introduce a turnpike clause into a railway bill in order to meet the views and promote the interests of the Right Honourable Lord Brougham and Vaux.

BUSINESS IN "THE HOUSE."—Ass-braying, cock-crowing, coughing, sneezing, &c. &c., for which our legislators have such a known *penchant*, has not much disturbed the good denizens of Westminster during the past week, consequently we have little to chronicle of the doings in the menagerie. In fact, the beasts and birds seem to have taken an "out," and it would be well for the people if they would continue to make themselves scarce. A cotemporary well observes:—"From a House so constituted, of which dolts and fashionable idlers form so large a proportion, what is to be expected? It does not say much either, we are sorry to be compelled to add, for the attendance of Liberal Members of Parliament. The game of party is at present dull, and those who would be the most frequently seen and heard of, if success seemed near, are now, many of them, generally in the country, or away at dinner."

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday a public meeting was held in Paradise-square, at two o'clock, to memorialise her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament and dismiss her Ministers for their disgraceful and unconstitutional conduct on the Factory Bill. Mr. Hall was called to the chair, who opened the business by alluding to the importance of the subject they were met to consider, and trusted that every speaker would receive a fair hearing. He introduced Mr. Briggs to move the first resolution. Mr. Briggs said, that now they had an opportunity of testing the Free Traders as to whether they were sincere in wishing the Tories to be removed from office; for his own part he was convinced that sooner than they would allow the rights of labour to be recognized they would allow the Tories to remain in office for ever. He then entered minutely into the conduct of the Free Traders in reference to the Factory Question, and at great length showed up their fallacies, and concluded amid loud cheering by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting views with feelings of disgust and honest indignation the base, unprincipled, and truculent conduct of the present House of Commons on the factory question, which, if allowed to pass uncensured, must in future render all legislation a mockery; and that considering the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in intimidating the House by threats of resignation as grossly unconstitutional, hereby resolve to memorialise her Majesty to dismiss her Ministers and d