TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Wednesday night, June 10th 1846. My DEAR FRIENDS,—There are many to whom this letter (which stern necessity, duty to you and duty to myself, compels me to write) will give much pain, but when the plain and simple narrative is read none will blame me for the resolution to which you will find I have been driven. Perhaps no man in this world has ever been circumstanced as I have, and I am vain enough to think that amid a torrent of circumstances that would have weighed any other mortal to the ground, I have preserved an eveness of bearing and uprightness of character which challenges comparison and defice slander. It is very irksome to be compelled, now and then, to recur to the past, but as it is the only safe foundation whereon to base the future, I have no alternative. To my narrative.—For thirteen years and a half, then,] have been at the head of such a popular movement 25 no country ever witnessed. I have seen characters, which I supposed above suspicion, yielding to Fund overpowering or irresistible influences. I have seen Compo the political world turned topsy turvy; men changing Sub E principles for new fangled notions, and parties violating every guarantee that long and trying events had given of their faithfulness. I have remained steady in the midst of change, constant in a whirlwind of Londo inconstancy, and if any one circumstance more than another has enabled me to preserve my equilibrium in the storm it has been the faithfulness with which I have ever administered the National Funds com. Agents, that from April, 1845, to April 1846, I have mitted to my care. I have been entrusted with a only put down £385, as received from all other agents larger amount of public money than any other man of the Star. This brings the Star account down to living, and it is now my pride to say, that upon a the 19th of April, 1846. balance of accounts the NATION IS MY DEBTOR. I have been foolishly lavish of my own funds, but scrupulously protective of yours. I found the one ingredient necessary to bind a great party together was INTEGRITY, and all my battles with sections of the moving party have been for the improper uses to which public monies were applied. This I sought as much as possible to correct, by setting an example of punctuality in my own dealings, and that I have succeeded generally is manifest from the fact that your confidence in me is not only unabated but increases. But, my friends, if integrity is indis pensable to the preservation of public confidence, belief in that integrity is also indispensable to the fulfilment of a national project; and to preserve it is the sole object of this to me most painful narrative. I arrived in London this morn ing for the purpose of arranging the purchase of 130 acres of the most beautiful estate in England for our months. I wrote to the Treasurer and told him of venge." I stopped him and said, "Well, Cooper, the purpose. There are 100 acres of old meadow land the quantity of irregular orders, and asked how I eld friend is the best after all, send Mr. M'Gowan up to with a high road frontage for cottages, within fifteen should state them in my general account; his answer me, and you shall have satisfaction; I'LL BRING miles of London, and one and a quarter of a railway was, if you have not the money to cover them, I will OUT YOUR CHILD." At the moment his gratistation. I was obliged to treat for it by private contract as it is to be sold in three lots. and I dare not venture upon buying land in lots as the price might be and I advanced over £200 to make the account paper on my account, and to SEND ME IN THE considerably raised. You might be sure that this simple, and repaid myself to take up my bill, or part BILL. I thought Cooper would have gone mad with fascinating prospect gave a relish to my next week's of it, due on the 19th. Perhaps this REPAYING OF joy. My LIABILITIES would amount to nearly labour, and made me enjoy the thoughts of MYSELF, so contrary to my usual practice, was an the past. Shortly after I arrived in London I had error. a visit from Mr. Clark, who put me in possession of the following facts, and in the following manner: Post-office orders will see that what was received up served have most abused me, perhaps Mr. Cooper insert this cheering information in the first Edition. the (Mr. Bright) believed that those classes felt the Well, sir, I saw Cooper since I last saw you, and to the 4th and 11th of April could not have been too may say that I printed his poem to DAMN HIM, I don't know what he is about. He said that we were all deceived, that you were not fit to be trusted treasurer's account up to the end of March. BUT Chartist leaders is a very fascinating one. with the funds or the management of the affairs. DID YOU COUNT THE MONIES? YES; MR. He asked in whose name the Estate was purchased? JOHN MURRAY, AND FOUR OR FIVE and when I said in yours, till we were enrolled, he OTHER PERSONS, WENT OVER THEM patron to the present moment, he has gone out of his said, Good God! why the man is over head and ears WITH ME, AT THE MOSELEY ARMS, ON way to vilify, abuse and misrepresent me. He in debt. Do you know his liabilities? Do you know SUNDAY; and I told Mr. Murray to hand them for that he is SUPPORTING THE STAR UPON THE inspection to a reporter who was reporting the pro-LAND FUND? and as to settling his accounts at ceedings. But think of a man, a great philanthro-Manchester, did you COUNT THE POST-OFFICE pist, too, asking, "Did you count the Post-office ORDERS he produced, or what security have you orders?" Now, my friends, compare all the dates for the money—THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE of my lodgments of the Land Fund with the dates UNDECEIVED." Well, my friends, it is to unde- when my own bills were due, and ask yourselves ceive the country that I now write; and, although

I shall now take those several charges seriatim. against my consent. Had the society been enrolled that I had no capital to take from the Star. He trustees; till the society is enrolled the trustees; parties of which to the parties of which to the parties of which to the parties of the profit of the parties of the parties of the profit of the parties of the parties of the parties of the profit of the parties of the parties of the profit of the parties of the parti trustees; till the society is enrolled the trustees portion of which went to pay off Messrs. Yates and cry out MORE DENUNCIATION. I have been another. could not have conveyed the Estate to the share Turner's bill of costs for the Lancashire trials, longer than any other man in the present movement, holders; all was done by the advice of Counsel. I White's trials, and all the legal proceedings in Lon- and I declare on my own knowledge, and on my own purchased the Estate and paid the deposit, and when don connected with those trials, and other debts. conscience, that Mr. Thomas Cooper has been by far the title was completed I gave directions that the conveyance should be to Mr. Roberts. On the day before the purchase was completed Mr. Roberts' clerk waited upon me, and said, "Sir, I CAN'T HAVE THE PURCHASE MADE IN MR. RO-BERTS' NAME, it will look very strange now. after the affair being carried so far in your name." I said. "Never mind that, let the conveyance be to Mr. Roberts." " Well, sir, it will make me look very awkward, and it will seem odd." I consulted the Directors, who said, "TO BE SURE, LET THE CON-VEYANCE BE IN YOUR NAME." I consented very reluctantly, not that I doubted myself, but because I had resolved that it should be otherwise. So much for the purchase. Now for my liabilities.

owe no man a guinea that could affect that purchase, and I owe no more of any sort than you shall presently know of. It is really heart-breaking to be every one who reads this letter will see that I have tional undertaking depends upon confidence. "DO THE STAR UPON THE LAND FUND?" My friends, this is a direct charge of fraud, and one which, although painful to myself, I will answer most clearly, simply, and emphatically. I shall take dates and figures, and from them shall establish such a case as will, if possible, increase public confidence in me, and add to Mr. Cooper's guilt. The Land plan was established in April, 1845, and from that period and stamps for the Star are made by bill at 3 months, following have been the amount and dates of pay-

July 19. Paid Bill for paper and

statelps				.,,,,	•	~ 1
July 19, Received from Mr.						
Ardill, as per cash						
book, page, 186	173	0	0			1
Do. per do. by cheque	•					1
in part of bill	150	0	0			1
17, Received from Abel						- 1
Heywood	300	0	0			- 1
- •				€23	0	0
						_ (
LAND FI	JND.					
July 18, Paid Treasurer all in						- 1
band up to that time				150	0	ol
					<u> </u>	_
•						_
N 10 Doid hill for namer and						
Nov. 19, Paid bill for paper and						
stamps				659	9	2
17, Received from Abel						
Heywood	300	0	0			1
Borrowed from W. P.			-	•		
Roberts, (NOT LAND						
MONEY)	350	0	0			
Cheque from Mr.		•	-			
Ardill	56	9	2			
	_	_				
	706	9	2			
Bill	659	-				
			_			
Paid Landlady	47	0	<u></u>			
How humilioting all this is	hus	41	=	l- Ω- 1	τ	
How humiliating all this is-	-out	, L:	lan	K tiou,	T Ca	ın
do it.						
LAND FU	ND.					1
Sept. 4. paid bank, as per Trea	_					1
surer's Bank Book				719	12	0
Nov. 1. Do. (nearly Bill time	1			891	4	2
	,			07.		
					_	_
April 19. Due by Bill for paper						
and stamps				1470	6	9
14. Received from Abel						

Heywood ... 900 0 0

385 5 9

— 1,285 5

Ditto from quarter ac-

March

April 19, Paid on Bill £1470 &d. 9d. ...

counts of Star to end of

IONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 448.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

	EUNE OF
Renewing by bill and paying five per cent. for it 279 7 10	getting up meetings and when I tell you that the and Goose club at Leeds
LAND FUND. 31. Paid Bank 1,669 4 much for the Star being supported by the Lad; now for weekly expences.	of Mr. Cooper's prompter Tory to have the expend I have told you a tedious from me; and now let me on the hero of my narrati
position and Printing 24 10 Editors 5 0 e 3 4 spaper and cart men 15	You are all aware that differences prior to his a shortly after his liberation had a very friendly explan
33 19 33 alon Sale about 2,000 weekly paid in cash £33 6	The state of the s

From the above account it will be seen that, with the exception of Mr. Heywood, and the London

DID YOU COUNT THE MONIES? April 9. (Bill due 19) Paid Bank Paid since last settlement, deposit on land Paid expences up to date Returned

This account was exhibited at Carpenters' Hall, ceived up to the end of March. I left London on rold, with Dickens, Foster of the Examiner, Lady on Sunday, April 12th, and included all monies repost office orders which had been received the two previous weeks to have them signed, with the excep- and read some portions of his peem connected with tion of some that I sent off the previous week for the history of his mother, which made him cry, and I signature, to make sure of having a sufficient amount to cover what was wrongly sent in the previous two how they used to sell the old soul up I pant for resend it to you, but I am very anxious for a full and tude had no bounds. He brought Mr. M'Gowan to simple account. The monies came in for the Star. me; and I gave him orders to print the poem. to get

cashed on the 9th, when I paid all monies into the but I can only observe that my mode of damning whether ever so clear a refutation was given to masometimes snappish upon other questions, I can licious slander? But I have not yet done with this afford to write calmly upon money matters, as dates charge. In July I was very anxious to try an exare stubborn facts, and figures are stern combatants. periment upon a model farm, and was in treaty for twenty-four acres at Pinner, which I was promised, The Estate was purchased in my name much I mentioned the fact to Mr. Roberts, and told him open your eyes. Could [Mr. Clark have done other-I sold the copyright of my "Small Farm" work the most extensive mischief-maker that ever was in for £95; and I sold property that cost me over the movement, from June 1842 to the present mo-£1,200 for £93, within the same period, to pay off ment. Mr. Cooper must not use the pot-house, the LIABILITIES. In July I was sadly pressed for coffee-shop, and the news shops, as places to sport money; and a person who knew it said, "Can't you with my character, and then fly to the justice of de-

I WILL GO WITHOUT MY DINNER FIRST!" LAND FUND. If he stated what Clark repeated. Ihave now been accurate as to dates, which I have ex- of which there can be no doubt, he has a simple anhibited in my book and the banker's book, to Messrs. swer, and shall not make his own fabrication the cause Wheeler and Clark; and you will learn that I was of controversy in the Star. It is a portion of his borrowing money at five per cent. rather than touch plan, but for this time he will find himself frustrated. the fund; that, while I had over £1,500 in my posses. As to the mere spleen of Mr. Cooper, it is foolish; as sion, on the 19th of April, I renewed a bill, and in to his powers, there is nothing to be dreaded from them jured my credit, and paid five per cent, for the beyond his own undoing. He speaks loudly upon na-My friends, I HAVE NO LIABILITIES. I money. In October last, I was very hard pressed for tural infirmities, and professes much kindliness of money-indeed, I have always been so; and on my nature, and then he will not be angry with me when for £22 4s. 6d., the very first writ I was ever served more extensive movement than leader of three or four dragged into this exposure of pecuniary matters, but with in my life. It was upon a bill of £20, given who would surrender all self-thought and self-respect. under the following circumstances: - In February, No man that ever I heard of has agreed for three no alternative; and that the success of a great na- about entering into business; they asked me ever can. Nature made him a poet, I made him tional undertaking depends upon confidence. "DO to lend them £20. I told them the fact, that an author, and it is for you to say whether or no he YOU KNOW THAT HE IS SUPPORTING I had it not. They then begged of me to lend has carried his christian principles, so pompously them my bill at six months, which they could get boasted of, into practice. It is now time that I should cash for assuring me that I should never hear more be plain with those for whom I spend every hour of of it. I did hear no more of it till I was served with my life, and every penny of my money. Some scamp-

costs till I paid it.

Land account as Mr. Cooper's NEW FRIENDS mixed that up with the General Land Fund, and was pretty extensively; but, my friends, did you ever bewill perfectly understand. The payment for paper taunted for doing so at Manchester. Since my fore hear of the proprietor of a newspaper being last lodgment, the weekly expence of building, for called upon to account for his profits; and as to and since the Land plan was established the bricks, timber, labour, and expences of all sorts have Chartist newspapers and publications, is it not the been and will be so large that I have not settled, nor invariable custom to make an appeal to the public could I; but EVERY FRACTION IS THERE, to make good all the losses, and if there are profits expunge the third clause, which made the parliaand at the end of the quarter shall all be placed to they are pocketed. 657 0 0 the account of the Treasurer up to the day of my RESIGNATION, which shall be the day of balancing my accounts, as I am resolved that the jealousies and ambition of artful men shall not injure a On Wednesday at eight in the evening, I leave for nothing else I will preserve my honour; I will beg with it rather than fare sumptuously and fraudulently my friends, w hen I say that I will resign, I merely past five, and work till ten on Friday and Satur mean that portion of my labours, that one single day. On Sunday post all the books to the amount office, which enables ignorant, insolent, presumptuous of a fraction with your foreman, he keeps the accounts. people to attack me. I mean-only to resign my I pay the money. The Sunday before last I traoffice of Director and Bailiff. I do not mean to o'clock with Mr. Doyle, over nearly 300 acres of mean that henceforth no man shall be able to charge work, I walked over every field of 130 acres in a broilrefused to be Treasurer, I now relinquish the deputyship, and will henceforth content myself with the title

			£ ==	1,555	0	0
paid Shares on	Star		•••	180	0	0
el Heywood hard Qastler	•••	•••	•••	750 75	0	0
P. Roberts, Es	q.	•••	•••	£550	0	0

I am now merely giving the Star liabilities, which include all my liabilities. Due to me by Chartist agents which

			•		£4.130			
cides	•••	•••	***	. •••	30	0	0	
to me o Mr. Co	n accou oper's '	ntoro Purga	ringing itory of	out Sui-				
TENDE	D to be	repaid	, about	•••	700	0	0	
never e	by Cha	artists,	money	IN-	E3,400	0	0	
s so me c							_	

had good grounds for suspicion before his conviction. I read two very long communications from two bodies of the Chartists of Leicester. The body with whom Mr. Cooper had formerly acted, also DEMANDING publication as a means of saving the Chartist cause from Mr. Cooper. I shall not now even hint at the import of those communications, suffice it to say, that when I read them Mr. Cooper looked amazed, and said, "Well, you do indeed astonish me. I DON'T WONDER NOW AT YOUR SUSPICION." All the past APPEARED to be forgotten. The next time I saw Mr. Cooper he brought his manuscript poem with him and he told me that he had been with Douglas Jer-Blessington, and a host of publishers. That all had wept with him. He said, "The rascals! when I think

£70. The publisher purchased the work and paid for the printing, but £30 is still due for paper for which I have paid, and for advertisement duty Now, all who know that the Land Fund is paid in which I have paid. As those whom I have most panied me has but just time to get back in order to

From the moment that I became Mr. Cooper's even said that I had treated him shabbily, in not Dissertient. spending large sums of money in advertising his poem in the daily newspapers; he wished to increase branch for native industry are justly entitled to full my LIABILITIES. Mr. Cooper believes himself and effectual protection in the Home Market against apable of using the land plan as a wedge to split up lower wages, and from being much less burdened the Chartist party, and, being wholly and helplessly with taxation, might be able to undersell them, and gnorant of the subject, he affects to dislike it. In short; he must have a grievance, and he has fabricated one. Now, my friends, it will be for you to say whether or not Mr. Clark was justified in repeating to me what Mr. Cooper mentioned, not in confidence but as a matier upon which he intended to wise as a director than mention the fact, and could I USE THE LAND MONEY?" I replied, "NO, fending himself in the Star SUPPORTED BY THE return from the Continent I was served with a writ I tell him that nature never designed him for any 1845, two working men in Manchester were months with Mr. Cooper: no man ever will, no man a writ; I had not the money at the moment, and ing vagabonds run about the country, and wherever sooner than use the Land money I incurred more they can find two or three gathered together, they begin to calculate the profits on the Northern Star. I have been appointed treasurer to the Expence and speak of them as if they had a right to share to the present moment I will exhibit such a Star and Fund, which is now large, and I have invariably them amongst them. I think they have done so

> The way I now spend my time is this. I am up at 1 past 5 on Monday morning. I am at work for you till ten at night on Monday and Tuesday. cause that I have deeply at heart. If I can preserve London to do my own business. I sit up till two, and sometimes three on Thursday morning. It is upon your confidence without it. I hope that no one not yet seven, and I am at work. I work without a will suppose me capable of being driven out of my moment's cessation till eight on Thursday evening course, however, by the ravings of a madman. No, start again for the Farm, arrive at ten, up at half- withdrawn. office of Deputy Treasurer-I mean still to retain my velled seventy miles, and walked from one till four abate a particle of my zeal and resolution, but I do ground, in the melting sun. Last Sunday, after my me with any other crime than that of laziness. I | ing sun, and now I tell you, once for all, that the return, the only return I expect, is, that while work like a slave, YOU WILL MEET MY ASand labour of CHARTIST BAIL IFF. Now FOR SAILANTS like men. No hope of reward, not any sum, would induce me to work for myself as I work for you. I mean to astonish the world with my success, and you with my constancy. You will now proceed to appoint my successor to the office en tailing no trouble. THE LABOUR PART I WILL YIELD TO NONE, and dont be alarmed for your funds, whoever you appoint shall do his duty; YOUR FUNDS ARE SAFE. If I had ten millions of money and was at a loss for safe custody, I most solemnly declare that I would rather place them in the hands of W. P. Roberts, than in any Bank in the world and I would be more sure of them when I wanted them. Of him I rejoice to think there is no doubt, by her Majesty's government. As to the delay which which ought to form the basis and the strength of Sir J. Graham would move that the Poor Law Reof ME THERE SHALL BE NONE. It was my would be occasioned by adopting the motion of the all the other classes, it would be in vain for the phiintention to have written you a very different letter should carry the motion, he would take care that the this week, one that would have given you the greatst pleasure as all goes on cheeringly. Visitors laid on the table of the house early next week.
>
> Signature as no mount and care and social condition of the poor. This, however, was no new experiment, for it had been tried, and it had

nd so forth; no small item. Grosvenor visited the farm. I escorted him through meeting to oppose the Fox the whole, and explained the plan to him; he apcost me over £80, and one peared much pleased, and promised me another visit ers negociated with a Leeds when we had made more progress.

ces paid, which I declined I have read this letter all through for Messrs. tale that has been dragged Wheeler and Clark. I asked Clark if I had mise offer a word of comment stated or overstated Cooper's communication? His stated or overstated Cooper's communication? His make provision to supply the requisite funds from answer was "No, except that Cooper said much more the county rates, or such other equitable asses-Mr. C. and I had had some and put it much more bitterly than you have; berelease from Stafford gaol; sides," said he, "we have all heard it from more than on he called upon me, and we a dozen people that Ceoper has told it to, but they anation. It was NOT THEN only laugh at it." It is all very well my friends to ith me. In order to convince laugh, but some who do not believe it will attempt to make a handle of it. I have now done, detertermined that no trick, scheme, or falsehood, shall drive me from my position, or allow others to pleasure in handing over all my responsible offices to Mr. Cooper, while I will remain as manager of ought not to be the persons to turn them adrift to the works. I have always shown you the necessity wrestle with adverse fortunes in the moment of disfor preserving some fund in hand for emergencies. my long letter is written, I feel no slight pain at being compelled to take up so much space in the refutation of so mean, unwarrantable, unbelieved, and of settlement as a great boon to the manufacturers amusement and instruction for them by means of ungrateful a slander, but, if ever my integrity is and landed interest. It now, however, appeared the museums and parks. (Hear, hear.) The right rev. shaken, your cause, which is my cause, perishes, and this is the only excuse that I need offer.

Your faithful friend and bailiff. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

WATFORD, 9 O'CLOCK, P.M. Thursday. ANOTHER PURCHASE. 130 ACRES OF PRIME LAND, 100 OF IT MEADOW.

Since writing the above, and doing my day's work, I have been to Watford and to your ESTATE. within a mie and a quarter of that town, within 15 miles of Lordon, and a mile and a quarter of Bushy cluded by moving his amendment. station on the London and Birmingham Railway. within two miles and a half of the London Canal, with three high road frontages for buildings; particulars next week. It is now 9 o'clock on Your faithful friend.

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SECOND READING OF THE CUSTOMS' BILL.

the competition of foreigners, who, from working at thus to deprive them of their due remuneration. 2. Because this country has very long flourished under a system of protection which enabled it to establish several branches of industry that would not otherwise have existed, and to give profitable employ-

ment to an increasing population.
3. Because it cannot reasonably be expected that of human nature as to suppose that this was not the proposed reduction of duties would be followed by reciprocity on the part of any foreign state; but,

4. Because the proposed measure would be most injurious to many of the industrious classes, by reducing their wages, or by depriving them of em-ployment, and would thus produce great distress and discontent, which would be detrimental and dangerous to all the other classes of the community. 5. Because all the industrial classes ought to be fully represented in the House of Commons, which is not at present the case, and could not be deprived of protection without the most flagrant injustice, without destroying their respect for the existing institutions of the country, and without endangering the security of property of every description.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, JUNE 4. This evening the House of Lords re-assembled. after the Whitsun holidays. The Earl of Dalhousie moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill. The Duke of RICHMOND opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six

This amendment was supported by the Earl of Wicklow and Lord Asuburton, and resisted by Earl GREY and Lord MONTEAGLE. Ultimately, the question was put from the Wool-

sack, the amendment negatived, and the Bill read a On the motion of Lord Dalhousie, the Committee on the Bill was fixed for Monday week. The Friendly Societies Bill passed through a And the House adjourned at a quarter past eight

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, JUNE 5. Lord Ripon moved that the Hardinge and Gough Annuities Bill be committed. Lord Monteagle strongly objected to the clause which provided that the annuities should not be given during the lives of their Lordships, in consequence of the East India Company having settled pensions on their Lordships for life.

The Duke of Richmond moved, in committee, to mentary grant to cease so long as that of the East India Company of £5,000 was paid to Lord Hard-Lord Ripon opposed the amendment.

After considerable discussion a division took place, in which the amendment was carried by a The Bill then went through Committee, as also did Lord Gough's, which was similarly amended. Earl FITZWILLIAM then brought forward his resolutions, with regard to railway schemes, which, after some observations from Lord Dalhousie, were

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 5. Sir James Graham stated, in reply to Mr. G, Berkeley, that no alteration of the present system of delivering letters on Sundays was in contem-

THE POOR LAW REMOVAL BILL. Mr. E. Denison moved that it be an instruction to the committee on the Bill, to make provision for the establishment of union settlements. After a day to be fixed; for each union, all paupers of the parishes comprising the union to be settled in the union, and not in any parish of such union. such paupers be maintained, and all expenses defrayed from a fund levied from each parish, in the proportion of the expenditure for the relief of the poor incurred by such parish, for the last seven years. Dobts already charged on the rates, and interest due in respect of such debts, not to be affected by the

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved as an amendment That it be an instruction to the committee on the the necessary relief afforded to them within the union where such necessities occur; and shall also The large manufacturers, who had accumulated immense fortunes by the industry of the labouring classes; tress, after they had taken out of their sinews every commercial reform, held out an adjustment of the law habits of cleanliness, it would be in vain to provide question was to be treated in a very different manner, he (Mr. Duncombe) would have been content to take

The Marquis of Normandy said, he thought the the measure as he found it, if the right hon, baronet | right rev. prelate owed no apology for introducing so had remained firm to his principles. It was not the important a subject. It was a most important quesprovisions of the Bill that were valuable, but in the dion, and in connexion with a subject that had been address of the right hon, baronet there was a valuable before the other House of Parliament—the dwellings communication, to the effect, that where the labourer of the poor-entitled to their greatest consideration. required relief, that relief should be given upon the (Hear, hear.) spot where it was requisite, instead of driving the poor person from post to pillar, as under the present imagine the distress and misery which existed in law of settlement. The right hon, baronet had, however, altered his original intention, and had acceded to the proposition of the hon, member for together in consequence of the improvements taking Malton. He (Mr. Duncombe) was sure that the place in other parts of the metropolis. There were country would not permit itself to be done out of the measure, as unquestionably it would be, if the

Mr. Bright was at a just to unsurer whent object of the hon, member for Finsbury was to oppose of Londonderry seized the opportunity to describe the Bill and the instruction of the hon. member for himself from the imputation of having been a recent Malton, or to have a blow at the manufacturers. convert to the measure. He stated, that the working classes felt no interest in greatest interest in that change, and that the union which for the last two years existed between move that the words "until the 1st day of February, them and their employers had had the effect of bringing the leaders of both sides of the House LORDS" HARDINGE AND GOTIGH'S AND to the opinion that the Corn Laws could be no longer maintained. Wherever manufacturing establishments were supported by large capital there was more attention paid to the comforts and education of the operatives than was bestowed on them in concerns carried on by limited capital and yet the honourable member for Finsbury pandere to the prejudices of ignorant persons by speaking of the disadvantages inflicted on the operatives by large capitalists. There was a concern at Halifax which for three years paid wages to the amount of £120,000, laughter and cries of "Hear, hear" from Lord George

Bentinck.) He (Mr. Bright) hoped that the noble

ord, the member for Lynn, did not think so badly

possible. (Laughter.) During that period the proprietors of that concern did not make 6d. profit He told the hon. member, for Finsbury, that those branches of native industry were encouraged while parties with whom he was found at public meetings (Mr. Bright) stated the fact, and he meant to maintain it. He would only add, that the hon. member did not represent the opinions of the working classes when he said they were apathetic on this question, and though he might have succeeded in inflaming the bad passions of the working classes within his sphere, he (Mr. Bright) would warn him not to call himself the representative in that house of the working classes in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Lord G. Bentinck regretted that such an attack should have been made on his hon. friend (Mr. Duncombe). He believed his arguments to be true his reasoning to be conclusive. He could instance 340 cases of poor suffering individuals who were thrown into the infirmary from the wounds and afflictions they had been subjected to in the mills, and of that number he knew that only two were compensated. Are the charges against the hon, member for Finsbury just? I should have thought, if there were any man in this house who had a right to say he knew something of the feeling of the operatives, it was my right hon. friend the member for Finsbury. Hear, hear.) Upon what interest is he returned to this house? Is it on the interest of the millowners. or is it on the interest of the landed aristocracy? Is he not especially returned by a constituency consisting of the lower classes — of the working classes? Therefore, I think we have a right to take the opinions of the hon. member for Finsbury as affording a just criterion of the feelings And I do believe he has told the house the truth when he told you that the operatives took no great interest the second. The House had also been surprised by in the question mooted between the agricultural and the manufacturing interest. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I do not believe that the operatives are Free-traders. (Hear, hear.) He thought, as regarded the motion of the member for Finsbury, that the further consideration of it should be adjourned, in order that the house might be able to consider the matter fully and maturely. (Hear.)

After some observations from Lord John Russell and Lord J. Manners, the House divided first on of remodelling the Bill. He moved, therefore, that Mr. T. Duncombe's amendment-

For Mr. Duncombe's Amendment Against it 105-Majority against the Amendment ... The House then divided on Mr. E. Denison's in-

For the Instruction amendment of the poor law of this country would be more acceptable than an Irish Coercion Bill, and should have precedence of it. On Monday, therefore, he should make a motion to that effect. After a short discussion, it was arranged that the House should go into committee pro forma on the bill next Monday, in order to intoduce the amendment consequent upon the instruction which had

been carried; a future day to be then fixed for going regularly into committee.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve struction, which was then affirmed, was the same

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, June S.

The house met at five o'clock. The Earl of Ripon laid on the table, by command, a copy of the minute of the Board of Trade on the re-

port of the Commissioners on Railway Gauges. BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR. The Bishop of London said, that he wished to call the attention of the house to several petitions he held in his hand, and which related to a subject consideration of it would interpose delay in the deeply affecting both the physical and moral welfare progress of the Irish Coercion Bill, he had only of the public. These petitions referred to the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring that the Government would not have the power. classes, and the object of the petitioners was to pray that their Lordships to pass into a law a measure which Parliament. he believed would shortly be laid on the table of the house, enabling boroughs and parishes of a certain said that the Poor Law Removal Bill should proceed size to borrow money on the security of the rates for pari passu with the Corn Importation Bill, and with the purpose of establishing baths and washhouses for the Customs' Bill; for he had stated throughout the purpose of establishing baths and washhouses for the Customs' Bill; for he had stated throughout that he would take the Irish Bill at the earliest oppreposition could have been made which would more be established without any risk of capital. But even portunity. He had fulfilled every assurance which ffectually operate to prevent the employment of if there was any risk, he was sure that it would be he had ever given respecting the order of public ibourers.
Sir James Graham said, that as the principle in-would confer on the public. He need not remind volved in the instruction was one which he had him-self proposed to the house in a former measure, he moral and social condition of the labouring classes Removal Billshould take place. At last Mr. T. Dunself proposed to the house in a former measure, he would support it; but if it should be the pleasure of the house not to sanction that instruction, he should something were done to mitigate the evils which condition that an opportunity should be afforded him the first received from the Bill proposed or man the energies of that class of the community of re-introducing this question on Thursday, when The above sum does not include monics paid to families of poor Chartists, nor am I now speaking of the thousands that I have expended in travelling, day last, when the men had left work, Lord Robe: I still continue to pour upon us, and now the higher, families of poor Chartists, nor am I now speaking of the thousands that I have expended in travelling, day last, when the men had left work, Lord Robe: I still continue to pour upon us, and now the higher, families of poor Chartists, nor am I now speaking of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the table of the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the dovernment in the dovernment, for It had been tried, and the dovernment in the d

tions were no doubt a part benefit in themselves; yet, in the meantime, a great hardship was inflicted on the poor, who were driven out of their wretched tenements and compelled to resort to worse. The consequence was, that some portion of the metropolis were now so overcrowded that two families were compelled to occupy one room. All this tended to an obvious disregard of the decencies and proprieties of life. It was impossible that persons so crowded could be cleanly, even if they would. But if they had the wish they would soon lose it. Another cons. quence which he should mention was, that this overprowding occasioned a great aggravation of disease. It changed the type of disease. It so gradually lowered the whole condition of the labourer that medical men were obliged to adept a different treatment, and now Poor Removal Bill, that they be empowered to make in tead of having recourse to depletion they adminis-provision for the repeal of all laws regulating the tered tonics. (Hear, hear.) Some twenty years settlement of the poor, and to make provision that all | ago, when he was a parish clergyman, he recollected poor persons entitled to relief henceforth shall have an instance of one house containing sixteen families, comprising sixty-four persons in all. Each family there had a separate room; but it was not unusual now to find in the metropolis, two families: con-sisting of the fathers and mothers, and some five or ment as Parliament in its wisdom shall devise." six children each, occupying the same room. (Hear, hear.) He therefore said, that great benefit would be well aware that free trade in the abstract had not conferred on those families if they could wash their been popular with the great operative classes of the linen away from home, in fact, at one of those instibeen popular with the great operative classes of the country. They had looked upon the contest between the landed and the manufacturing interest with apathy and indifference, regarding it as a sort of 'pull-devil, pull-baker conflict," the baker being upon the whole rather the favourite.—(Laughter.) And why was it that they regarded the struggle with apathy? Because they did not believe that the conone from poor Duffy and the veritable Chartists, and signed by about forty-eight, and for which they DE MANDED publication; the other from another of me, say so; and if you desire it I will have great apathy? Because they did not believe that the cap. baths are necessary to the health of those to whom italists of the country, whose fortunes had been amassed by their labour and skill, were sufficiently of me, say so; and if you desire it I will have great in times of depression. It must be admitted that apathy? Because they did not believe that the cap. baths are necessary to the health of those to whom another of me, say so; and if you desire it I will have great in times of depression. the right rev. prelate said. he hoped steps would be taken to meet this state of things, and that the recreation and innocent amusement of the labouring classes, which had been so little attended to for a long time, would be now considered. He could cite a for preserving some fund in hand for emergencies, particle of sap which they could extract. (Hear, precedent in favour of the measure which had been and you will see the propriety of it when it was in hear.) The poor had too often reason to charge the proposed for last session; an Act was passed authoprecedent in favour of the measure which had been the power of the Victim Fund Committee to draw manufacturers with such oversight during periods of rising the different town councils to borrow money upon me at sight £15 for John Frost. Now that commercial depression. (Hear, hear.) The Right for the establishment of museums and parks, for the my long letter is written. I feel no glight pain at Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government on the instruction and amusement of the public; but unless occasion of submitting to the country his plan of they provided baths and washhouses so as to beget

crowded state of the poor in the metropolis, and he mus be allowed to state that this over-crowding had been

occasioned by carrying into effect the recent a tera-

tions which had been made in London: There altera-

Lord Kinnaind said, that it was impossible to this metropolis—it required ocular proof to give any one an idea of its extent. The poor were crowded buildings now going on at Bethnal-green, and there was not one sewer provided for them, and this, he proposition of the hon. member for Malton were to thought, showed the necessity, and, indeed, he con-receive their sanction. The hon. gentleman con-sidered it high time that a Board of Health should be established.

The Bishop of DURHAM presented a petition from

CORN IMPORTATION BILL. The Duke of Buckingham gave notice, that in committe on the Corn Importation Bill, he should LORDS HARDINGE AND GOUGH'S AN-

On the motion of Earl Ripon, The presentation of the report on these Bills was postponed until Tuesday nexi.

NUITY BILL.

TITHES.

Earl Gray then presented a petition from the churchwardens of the parish of Wokingham, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, by whom the tithes, commuted at £1,698 per annum, are leased out for lives, renewable on payment of a fine at an annual one single sixpence to the income tax. (Great rent of £26 per annum. The stipend of the perpetual curate is £150 per annum, of which only £40 is paid out of the tithes. To make matters worse, the church was out of repair, and in consequence of the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the dean, and his lessee, the churchwardens had been obliged to expend between £700 and £800 on an inadequate repair of the church. After detailing the spiritual destitution of the parish, the noble lord hoped the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would step in when the lives fell vacant, and secure some of the reversionary interest for the assistance of the parish, which was labouring under grievances

that called loudly for redress. The Bishop of Salisbury admitted the hardship of the case, but saw no assistance immediately available, except in the yearly rent of £26, which had just fallen in to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under an act of parliament, by a vacancy in the deanery. When the existing leases expired, however, a large sum would be applied to the spiritual relief of the parish, as the commission had resolved not to renow leases on lives. The right rev. prelate concluded by expressing a wish for the abolition of all peculiar jurisdictions.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a third time and passed; and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 8. The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour, RISH COERCION BILL AND POOR LAW

REMOVAL BILL. Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. T. Duncombe objected to the progress of the Coercion Bill until the Poor Law Removal Bill had been disposed of. The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to take that Bill before the Irish measure, and he called upon him to fulfil his promise. The House had been requested to read the Irish Bill a first time out of compliment to the House of Lords, and that argument had weighed so much with many Hon. Gentlemen that they had voted for the first the support given by the Government to the motion of the Hon. Member for Malton, and he requested them to go on with the Poor Law Removal Bill, in order again to take their opinion upon the instruction agreed to on Friday night. He did not believe that that instruction contained the sense of the House, and he wished to raise the question as to the discharge of that instruction. This was absolutely necessary to prevent the trouble and inconvenience the order of the day for the Poor Law Removal Bill be taken in preference to the order of the day upon the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill.

Upon the question being put, Sir J. Graham declared that he would not object to the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, if he would consent to have the order of the day read for the mere sake of postponing it. After the decision of the House on Friday night, he had given directions on Saturday for the preparation of certain clauses cal-culated to give effect to the instruction approved by the majority of that House. He understood that those clauses were now ready; but he had not yet had time to consider them. If the House would agree to postpone the order of the day, which Mr. T. Duncombe had moved, he should be ready on Wednesday or Thursday next to go into Committee pro forma on these clauses.

Mr. Bankes concurred with Mr. Duncombe in thinking that the house had been taken by surprise by the decision of Friday night; for the inclared on a former occasion that he had given up, because it was so distasteful to the agricultural interest. He was prepared to say, that before the house adopted that instruction, there must be another division, and he hoped that Mr. Duncombe would take it on the present occasion. The Poor Law Removal Bill was brought in by the Government as part of their grand and comprehensive scheme, and was to accompany it pari passu to the other house of Far-liament. With regard to the argument that the to say, that the universal belief of the country was,

Sir R. PEEL could not admit that he had ever

business. A conversation of some interest then took place as moval Bill be committed pro forma.

ATTACKS ON THE MAGISTRACY. Mr. Collett renewed his former inquiries as to the course intended to be adopted by the Government in respect to the alleged misconduct of Sir C. Taylor.
Sir J. Graham said, that when these charges against

NIO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity : it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe 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. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

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

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

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

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating preperties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return orgood appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as & purgative is a desideratum

and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

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

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to

the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them. since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal emission to our fellowcreatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of drity only in most strongly recommending the use of there to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing,knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornicall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 28rd,

present day. It has been before the public only a few of his declining health he had the advice of four of the years: and in this short period has firmly established most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holgenuine. Hence the list of receetable names bearing loway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in evidence to the high character of this rest by, and testify- a very short time, and that he is now as strong and ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and ordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt decided cures whelly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known. itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Lafe Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: Loudon-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutten, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac simile of the Proprie tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

Just Published. A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GEenergy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-Blotches on Skin Gout RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold Dysentery by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Erysipelas Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 196, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints kitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplerable state, are affected with any of those previous firmation of its efficacy the following letter has been symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, author:total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most derivable from parental debility.

for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic comconstitution. Fo persons entering upon the responsibili- kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box. ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as prore serious affections are visited upon an innocert wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

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

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

greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value.

John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry,

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

ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases

of Cures by these wonderful Pills. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ircland, 10th Jan. 1846.

. To Professor Holloway. Sin,-I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, all cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as fellows:-Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. *** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners. Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-an

Extraordinary Cure. Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Bro wn-street, Grosvenorsquare, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitat ed as scarcely The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extrathis statement, it might therefore be necessary to say

> Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—There is at present living in this city a Serjeant who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person

your Pills and Ointment. (Signed) J. THOMPSON. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most emiuent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should

ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the gratest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari-Sore Throats

Scrofula, or King's Evil Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux Tumours Constipation Inflammation Jaundice Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affection Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds, Piles Weakness, from Rheumatism whatever cause.

Retention of Urine &c., &c.

Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. " Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844, "SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels of superior claims.

| Small poxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, principles throughout the body, even penetrating the of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, principles throughout the body, even penetrating the of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a direction of the patent medicines before the pate 'friend in need'—certainly not possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my in-

Seld by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street;

Saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New.

of existence. To those suffering from the consequences ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog-which this disease may have left behind in the form of gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; and James. Webberrow; and Refail by all respectable quest, and fally as high. Shelling steady. In Malt no secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; secondary symptoms, eruptions of the sain, stotches on the England, reil, Spivey, Huddersneid; Ward, Richmond; head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the sain bones, or any of those painful Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith. Wakefield; cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax ; Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge Dalby, Wetherby: Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the and all respectable medicine venders throughout the Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229,

Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the original Messrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the words "Howard and Thomas" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH. Price 2s. 6d.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. | L. Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the of Europe, the coming wheat crop everywhere is early, and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and gives strong indications of great abundance should large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, witharrests all further progress of decay, and renders them | CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, NAD SEED againuseful in mastication. All persons can use Measrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by Messrs. Howard and Thomas Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :—Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend. Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, 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, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadenster; 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; Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any part of the kingdom.

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Howard and Thomas continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of self-adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain. ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so ed as to fasten any loose teeth where th shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate

Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, At home from | Oats Those interested in the subject will find this statement

of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct.

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has obained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent physicians and surgeons:-

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Maiesty. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to he Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

Dr. Merriman, Physician to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D.

Dr. Chambers. Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson Dr. Conquest.

And numerous other members of the medical profession.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us. of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Pronever-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. fultitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napierstreet, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a

*** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

at the Aldersgate School of Medicine.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has recommeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns and bunions. From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew

Hospital, Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

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

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the dividual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient has the name of John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend." Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will offen remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and although for a while undiscovered, at length break out unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms;

Wenereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will blanks, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New- Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheappared of a 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. to 24s

and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and throughout the United Kingdom.

Market Intelligence.

THE CORN MARKET.

During the last week the arrivals of wheat in the Thames from the Northern districts were as small as they have been at the same period of the season for many years past, and the show of samples by land conveyance from the metropolitan and from the home counties for sale this morning on the London Corn Exchange has been proportionally trifling, but still the supply appears to be perfectly equal to the consumption, and the wheat trade consequently continued to labour throughout this day under fectly equal to the consumption, and a person of the name sequently continued to labour throughout this day under a most distressing state of inactivity and depression. By railway communication with several of the inland counties, the quantities of flour, however, received in London, are weekly on the increase, and, on this account, it is at present nearly impossible to estimate, with any degree of all descriptions, which is now almost daily thrown into the consumption of the metropolis. From abroad, the limseed the same as last week. Rapeseed dull. Linseed the same as last week. Rapeseed dull. Linseed the same as last week. Rapeseed dull. Linseed the same as last week and another week of great dulness in the corn trade; the weather is most beautiful, but rain is needed. At to-day's market we had a very little at market. In bonded nothing passing, and we are quite bare of free foreign. A few samples of and we are having arrived direct from Odessa, where, by the information received on the Corn Exchange, in due course of post, the supply is stated to be large, the prices exceedingly moderate, and the demand rendered inconsiderable, by the expectation of prices in this country still undergoing a further material decline. From the Black, Adriatic, and Mediterraneous seas the expectation of prices in the superficience of the state of the expectation of prices. Mediterranean seas, the exportation of wheat, in all pro-bability, must be large during the remainder of the corn season, for, in addition to unusually large stocks which are already to be found in all the markets of those parts his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop the weather offer no material obstacle to the gathering of of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, and the Clergy, Messrs. HOWARD and THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, however rent. though we cannot call them very brilliant to the wheat cultivators in this country, as they are on the shores of the seas to which we have just now alluded; and

IN MARK-LANE. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 47 59 .. 53 65
Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 47 57 white 49 62 Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 Northumb. and Scotch ... Distilling Grinding 26 23 Grinding 58 57 Ware 59 61
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland

and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d. 275 DU; GRIWAY, 198 UG to 208 GG.
.. Ticks, new 32 36 old 38
.. Harrow, small, new 34 38 old 40
.. White 37 43 boilers 40
.. Gray and hog 33
.. Norfolk and Suffolk 44

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) Buckwheat, or Brank Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) £26 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, to los.

Tares. (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linseed cakes (per 100s of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN, Shillings per Quarter.
Free. In Bond.
Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59
Ditto .. 54 — 61 .. 44 — 52
Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 — 61 .. 42 — 48
Russian, hard 55 — 58 .. 39 — 48

Shillings per Quarter.
Free. In Bond.
Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59
Ditto .. 54 — 61 .. 42 — 48
Russian, hard 55 — 58 .. 39 — 48 Shillings per Quarter. Ditto, soft Spanish, hard Odessad Taganreg,hard .. 53 Ditto, soft Canadian, hard .. Ditto fine Russian, Prussian, &c. Grinding 28 Ditto, distilling 26 Dutch, feed Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 _ 27 .. 20 -(per barrel), fine 30
32, superfine 32 — 84 .. 22 — 28
Canada, 30 to 33, United

25 — 26 — 28
Canada, 30 to 33, United

25 — 26 — 28
Canada, 30 to 33, United
Canada, 30 to 3

States 32 — 35 .. 26 — 28 Buckwheat FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter. Linseed .. P etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg ... 39 40 Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa ... 42 44 Rapeseed (free of duty) per last £ Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the 42 duty) ..
White ditto White ditto
Tures, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large ... 44

Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.
French, per ton ... £7 0, £7 10
Rape cakes (free of duty) ... £5 10 £5 15 and 5 per cent. on the duty AVERAGE PRICES 22nd to the 26th of May.

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the Wheat Barley | Oats. | Rye. | Beans | Peas Week ending April 11, 1846... 66 0 s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. 30 9 22 9 33 4 35 1 April 18, 1846. 55 10 30 5 22 9 35 5 84 9 84 5 Week ending April 25, 1846... 55 6 30 1 23 4 33 7 ending 2, 1846... 56 8 29 8 23 7 82 5 34 11 33 10 Week ending Mny 9, 1846 ... 56 8 29 7 23 9 33 5 35 8 34 Week Week ending May 16, 1846 ... 57 0 29 4 24 1 33 5 85 11 84 11 Week Aggregate aver-

age of the last ., 56 3 29 11 23 4 33 7 35 2 34 3 Bird's, Liverpool. six weeks London averages (ending

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Notwithstanding the long-continued sultrinessof the wea her, the market was exceedingly well stocked, both with ment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that side bargains at 4s 6d. perstone. The price of mutton is, at the present crisis, very fluctuating. The hay crops being now about to be cut and stored, will afford admis sion for short grazing where no sowing is required, and as ewes and lambs have had the benefit of dwarf clover for the two previous months, and the stock of turnips was large throughout the previous months, sheep and lambs carry a good condition. The best trade was heavy, al-though the stock was large and in excellent order; but the weather operated sensibly against the salesmen. No minative prices were given for prime Scots. viz., 4s. per stone of 8lb.; but, on the whole, there was a great depression in the beef market. In the course of one fortnight, beef has fallen in price 2d. per stone. Lambs were plentiful and in good request, Isle of Wight samples fetching outside prices, 6s. 6d. per stone, whilst moderate qualities were done at a crown per ditto. The yeal market was stationary at last week's buyers, viz., for prime samples, 4s. 10d. per stone. Pigs were on rather a limited turn in the market, and little was done in any other class but the prime choice young porkers, which went off partially, but not freely, at the rate of 4s. 10d. per stone.

J. Fowler and G. M. Linthorne, Little Tower-street, tea dealers—first div. of 2s. 6d., on Saturday, June 6, and The market was scantily supplied with foreign beasts this morning, there having been on offer only two score of mixed cattle, in which there was no character for symmetry or choice breading, as also five score of Dutch sheep (far inferior to the flocks of Bengal) which were not

Inferior coarse beasts . Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. . Coarse inferior sheep Second quality . Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small Suckling calves, each 81 4 Large hogs
Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 19

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, SATURDAY,-We had a plentiful supply of grain in our market to-day; the prime samples of wheat were soon bought up, but the inferior ones could hardly be sold.—Wheat sold from 5s. to 8s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 3d, to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.

HEALTH, LONG THE AND HAPPINESS, of else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences of existence, To those suffering from the consequences of existence of existen alteration.

MANCHESTER SATURDAY .- We have again to report an exceedingly limited demand for every article of the trade throughout the week, with a tendency towards a further reduction in prices generally. But little business eccurred in either wheat or flour at our market this morning, and secondary qualities of each might have been purchased on

day last there was a moderate attendance of farmers, who were anxious sellers; and many samples of wheat were offering. Red 6s. 9d. to 7s.; white 7s. to 7s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Of oats one sample only was shown; price asked, 3s. 9d. per 45 lbs. Barley, none, flour, best seconds, 37s.; common ditto 35s. Meal 33s. to 34s. per 240lbs.

all descriptions, which is now almost daily thrown into the consumption of the metropolis. From abroad, the importation of wheat into the Thames, since Monday last week, has been only moderate in its extent, the larger half cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme that the constant where he information of the cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence of the extreme cakes more in demand, in consequence cakes more in demand, in consequence cakes more in demand, in consequence cakes more in demand and the cake were paid this morning. Guano flat; no progress could be made at a public sale to day, of either, Ichaboc, Sal-danha, or Elizabeth Bay qualities. Bones kept moving off at a shade more money.

BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY.—During the present week, owing to the hot forcing weather, we have had little passing in the wheat trade; but the few sales effected were at a decline of Is. to Is. 6d. per quarter. Barley nominally unaltered in value. Oats were disposed of at a reduction of 6d. per quarter. Beans maintained former prices.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—Our cloth markets on Saturday were much the same as for the last few weeks, but on Tuesday being holisame as for the last tew weeks, but on Tuesday being holday, there was very little business done; although the stocks are not large, prices were a shade lower. The spring trade being now far advanced very few buyers have been in town, and, consequently, business has been dull in the warehouses during the week.—Leeds Mercury.

Manchester, Friday Evening.—We have had so little doing this week, owing to our races, that prices are nominally as last reported, though the staple has been steadily on the advance for some weeks, past, until it has had on the advance for some weeks past, until it has had no effect on the prices of either goods or yarns. The market closes to-day without any change from that of this

day week.

Bradford, Thursday.—There is a very good supply of wool in the staplers' warehouses, but the demand is still slack. It is expected the new clip will be good. There is much more business done in yarns both for home trade day week. and export, and prices are rising. The piece market was thronged, and a great amount of business was done. It is felt on all hands that the majority of the Lords in favour of the Corn Law Repeal has given a great impetus to our market.

HUDDERSFIELD —The market to-day has again been lively, and goods suited to the present demand passed off freely at firm prices. The fancy waistcoat trade still remains inactive, and great numbers of the hand-loom weavers are out of work, or only partially employed. There is a steady demand for yarns both for Scotland and for exportation. for exportation.

HALIFAX.—Business has not been brisk to-day, either in the piece or yarn department. In the wool trade there is a steady demand for hog fleeces and clothing sorts: our prices are extremely firm. The supplies of such are rather scarce. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET. — There has been to-day a better feeling in the market, and the merchants have bought more freely at, in some instances, higher prices. The wool market has undergone very little change for some weeks past, and former prices have been fully main-

HECKMONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET.—There has been a good attendance of buyers to day, but not much business transacted, owing to the manufacturers wanting an admand at better prices, and combing skin wool is scarce, at a higher value.

NOTTINGHAM. — Although this has been, as usual, the week of the greatest holiday in the year, yet so many goods will leave the market as during any one of several preceding weeks. Brown goods are universally heavy sale, owing to the buyers for finishing having no confidence in prices. The arrangements for an important re- Brigade, and West of England Company, from the duction in quantity, by the stoppage of machines, are now pretty generally coming into operation; and, in the course of another week or two, things will no doubt as sume a more healthy aspect. If the finishers of goods are to execute any orders at all, they must buy brown goods, as they have scarcely any on hand, either rough or dressed, of ordinary kinds and qualities. Prices of plain nets have seen their lowest figure. Cops and yarns are more in demand for Yorkshire, and maintain their rules have

Bankrupts &c..

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. W. L. and J. W. Lewis, Stroud, Gloucestershire, mercer-J. Kilvert and W. H. Evans. Bath, surgeons-Smith Elder and Co., Cornhill, booksellers-Nicklin and Poster, Wolverhampton, brush-manufacturers—J. and G. Gay, Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge, merchants— Shoolbred, Cook and Co., Tottenham-court-road; as far as regards G. Cook—J. and E. Grisbrook, Woolwich—Turner and Price, Leeds, stock brokers—Newton and Peck, Kingston-upon-Hull, cement manufacturers—R. Hyslop and J. Dobois, Gasport, carriers—J. Ridgway and Co. Stalybridge, Cheshire, corn dealers—A. Tagliabue and F. Ciceri, Brook-street, Holborn, barometer manufacturers—George and shewring, Westbromwich, porter bottlers and dealers—H. Bury and Co., Church, near Accrington, Lancashire, engineers—T. Birtwisle and Co., Great Harwood, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Long and Taylor, Stafford and Wolverhampton, auctioneers—T. Holland and T. Cross, Coventry and Attleborough, railway contractors—J. Imray and W. Fitch, Old Fish-street hill, stationers—J. Jesse and W. Bevan, Ardwick, near Manchester, surgeons—E. Brown and Trafford, Louth, Lincolnshire, carriers—J. Catchpool and C. Williams,

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. T. Turner, D. Brade and Co., Schwind, Liverpoel, merchants—third div. of 2d. and 11-16ths of a penny, on Monday, June 15, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

J. Banning, Liverpool, stationer—first div. of 4s. 2d., on Monday. June 15, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr.

Regent street, goldsmiths.

W. L. Brown, Liverpool, merchant-first div. of 3s. 71d. on Monday, June 15, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. May 19, 1846) 59 0 30 5 24 0 34 5 34 5 37 6 Bird's, Liverpool,

Duties. . . | 16 0 9 0 5 0 9 6 7 6 8 0 H. Gardner, Liverpool, Merchant—second div. of 4½d. on Monday, June 15, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.
G. F. Fairclough, Liverpool, money-scrivener—second

div. of 51d., on Thursday, June 11, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool. Tuesday. at Mr. Kynaston's, Leeds.
J. Walker, jun., Leeds, butcher—first div. of 3s. 2d., on Tuesday, June 9, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Kynaston's, Leeds.

naston's, leeus.
S. Elliott and J. Allen, Wakefield, corn factors—first and final div. of 2s. 11d.; first and final div. of 1s. 5½d. on S. Elliott's separate estate; and first and final div. of 5s. 6½d. on J. Allen's separate estate, on Tuesday, June 9, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Kynaston's, Leeds.
W. Collinson, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright
second div. of 3d. on Wednesday, June 10, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Freeman's Leeds.
W. and H. Bell, Kingston upon-Hull, seed-crushers—second div. of 57d., on Wednesday, June 17, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Freeman's Leeds.
R. Marshall, Deptford, stonemason—third div of 35d, on Saturday June 6 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr.

Groom's Abchurch-lane. J. Dirtnall, Dovor, ironmonger--third div. of 1s. 10d., J. Fowler and G. M. Linthorne, Little Tower-street, tea dealers—first div. of 2s. 6d., on Saturday, June 6, and

Alexander and Richards, Upper Clitfon-street, Finsbury hardwaremen—third div. of 1s. 6d., on Saturday June 6

man Phillips, Bristol, coachmaker—John Child, Wake-field, grocer—John Scott, Sheffield, flour-dealer—Frede-rick Sly, Truro, currier—Charles Gallimore, Birmingham, who was lying at the bottom of the boat, sank. Sepearl button-maker. DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

June 30, W. W. Sanderson, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, baker—June 30, J. C. Adams, Basinghall-street, woollen warehouseman—June 30, J. Mann, Norwich, woolstapler—June 30, T. Streeter, High-street, Camdentown, draper—June 30, H. Turner, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row, cowkeeper—July 4, J. C. Chambers, Ipsley, Warwickshire, needle manufacturer—July 9, J. Harford, Bristol and Ebbow Vale, ironmaster—July 2, S. Pilling, Gatehead, Durham, wine merchant—July 2, J. Wallacc, Durham and Sunderland, grocer—July 2. J. Thompson, Sunderland, anchor manufacturer—June 30, J. Rowles, Sunderland, anchor manufacturer-June 30, J. Rowles. Leicester, worsted manufacturer. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

June 30, J. Kirkup, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant—June 30, J. Wilson, Woolwich and Chelsea, cabinetmaker—July 8, J. Tebbutt, Cambridge, auctioneer—June 30, F. J. and W. H. Ablett, High Holborn, drapers—July 1, B. M.

ACCIDENT-NINE LIVES LOST. DREADFUL Thursday night last, as a number of persons Thursday night sat, as a number of persons we fording Ulverstone Sands, from that town to Flood burgh, on their return from the fair, they misse their way, after excessing the channel. They id into a hole known as the "Black Scar," and horse the same the same the same than the same cart, and passengers, nine in number, went down and secondary qualities of each might have been purchased on lower terms; the best discription, however, supported the previous currency. The inquiry for oats, oatmeal, or other articles, was triffing without material change in value.

WARBINGTON, WEDNESDAY.—At the market on Wednesserous were found in the hole. On Friday with the local particles were found in the hole. On Friday with the local particles were found in the hole. On Friday with the local particles were found in the hole. On Friday with the local particles were found in the hole. horse and cart, but the other thre 'e had not been covered. The whole of the person 's are unmarrie Their names are, Thomas Moore, a red 24; Richan Benson, 23; Thomas Tomlinson, 15; Ellen Inmar 20; Jane Inman, 15; all inhabitants of Flookburgh

o'clock, information was received at the sev. era

brigade stations that a fire was raging within the unoccupied premises, numbered 1, in Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, immediately opposite the Inspector of Letter-carriers' apartment at the General Post-office. Flames, attended with dense smoke, were first observed by the police constable on the beat, who for some time before had noticed a strong smell of smoke, but the precise locality of the burning material he could not ascertain, in consequence of there being no appearance of fire until so late an hour in the morning. From the first manifestation of the flames, it was quite evident that the fire had obtained considerable hold of the building, which was undergoing extensive repairs throughout, and late on Saturday evening a cart-load of deals, for the purpose of completing the flooring, were taken in, the majority of the work being finished. Simultane. ously there was a burst of flame from the upper windows and the fan-light over the door, and so violent was the rush, that the body of fire reached completely across the narrow street denominated Angel-street, setting on fire the window-frames and blinds belonging to the Queen's Head, in the occupation of Mr. James Stone, licensed victualler, whose tavern was at that time in great danger. Immediate assistance was obtained, and in a space of time more than ordinary brief, two of the Watling-street fire. engines, with Mr. Braidwood, and the fire-escape belonging to the Royal Society for the protection of life from fire, from the St. Mary Aldermary Church station, were upon the spot, followed by other engines belonging to the brigade, an escape from the Royal Exchange, and the West of England station in the Waterloo-road. The supply of water from the mains of the New River Companie's reservoir was very abundant and ready, and the shortest possible time elapsed before the engines were brought into full play. By well-directed and vigorous exertions the body of the fire where the outbreak was discovered was kept down and finally subdued, and the flames. was kept down and many subdeed, and the names, which had seized upon Mr. Stone's chamber, quite extinguished. The adjourning house, in the occupation of Mr. H. Hughes, No. 15, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is but triflingly injured, from the fact of there being a strong party-wall between the premises. The fire is said to have originated through the carelessness of some men who were employed in delivering some boards after the workmen had left, and who thoughtlestly left the embers burning on a stone slab, on the ground floor.

ALARMING FIRE.—Shortly before eleven o'clock on the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, nearly facing the theatre, It appears, that whilst the ball-room was filled with company, an alarm was raised that the upper part of the building was on fire. This caused a general turn-out of the parties, and for some time the greatest confusion prevailed. The engines of the London Waterloo-road stations, promptly attended, and were set to work under the direction of Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Connorton. There being an abundance of water supplied by the Lambeth Mains, the fireman soon got the mastery over the fire. ALARMING FIRE AT KENSINGTON .-- On Monday morn-

ing, about one o'clock, an alarming fire, occurred at the residence of the Rev. Joshua Parker, No. 21, Bedford-place, Campden-hill, Kensington. Mrs. Parker was confined between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, in her bedroom, the front room on the second floor, and about one o'clock the Rev. Mr. Parker paid her a visit. In doing so, the candle the reverend gentleman carried in his hand is supposed to have come in contact with the curtains of the bed, which was immediately in a blaze. Mr. Jehn Merri man, of Kensington-square, Mrs. Parker's medical attendant, not having yet left the house, on hearing Mr. Parker's cries for assistance, ran into the room and caught up Mrs. Parker from the bed, and carried her in his arms out of the house to No. 29, on the opposite side of the street, where she was most kindly received and still remains. Fortunately the door of the room had been kept closed, and the flames thereby were prevented from rapidly extending, and on the arrival of the engine, there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to the floor on which it commenced. On inquiry as to the state of Mrs. Parker, our reporter was informed that that lady and her infant were progressing favourably. DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT THANTED,

Essex. — The inhabitants of the town of Thaxted were on Wednesday morning alarmed by a most premeditated attempt at assassination, which from the circumstances preceding the act itself, has only been equalled by those of late perpetrated in the metropolis. About two months ago Mr. T. W. Warner, tinworker and ironmonger, of Thaxted, discharged an apprentice for some misconduct, whose name is George May Smith, under nineteen years of age. A few days ago Smith applied for work at a shop in London, and being pressed for a reference as to character, gave the name of his late master, Mr. Warner, who replied to the application in no recommendatory terms, and on Smith calling at the shop again, he was told that his former master had been written to, and the answer was so unsatisfactory that he was desired to go about his business. Smith, it appears, was now determined on revenge. He came down to Bishop's Stortford on Tuesday; that night he broke into his father's house, stole a double-barrelled gun powder-flask, and shot-bag, walked immediately over to Thaxted, a distance of twelve miles, and scaling the wall of Mr. Warner's premises, coolly waited till he should be up. About eight e'clock Smith saw him coming out of the working yard, and being but a few yards asunder, presented the gun and fired. Providence, however, averted the deadly effect—the right barrel burst, and the assassin's left hand was dreadfully shattered. Mr. Warner received the spent shot on his arm and hand, but not so as to raise the skin, except in a very slight degree. The fellow, although thus self-mutilated, attempted to escape, but policeman Dunn, seeing him going along the street of Thaxted with a bloody hand, concluded something serious must be the matter, and took him into custody. Shortly afterwards the prisoner was brought to the Dunmow police-station, where his hand was examined by Mr. Grice, surgeon. It at first was judged that amputation of the hand must be resorted to, but subsequently it was determined that it was only necessary to remove two of the fingers at the second joint, and this operation Mr. Grice, with the assistance of Mr. Salt, immediately performed. Smith was the same day examined before the Rev. G. Leapingwell, and by him remanded for further examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Carter held an inquest at the White Cross Inn, waterside, Richmond, upon the body of John Strudy, aged 18, a shopman to a cheesemonger at New Brentford, who was drowned under the following given materials. recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of vst folly or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus
"The Attorns of the "Silent Frieds" seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus
"The Attorns of the "Silent Frieds" seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of the vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of the vst folly or suffering seem to be those of the victim of the vst folly or suffering seem to be the victim of the vst folly or suffering seem to be the victim of the vst follows the veral boats put out after him, but 40 minutes had elapsed before the body was recovered, and then he was quite dead. The Jury said there was clearly not the slightest blame to the Captain of the Vivid, and returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned."

> THE DREADNOUGHT HOSPITAL SHIP AND ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL again outdone in the cure of Wounds and Ulcers by Holloway's continent and Pills.—John Newington, a sailor, living in Adrian-court, Dover, was a patient on board the Dreadnought, and again at St. Thomas' Hospital, for some weeks, for a very bad ulcerated leg of long standing, without obtaining the least relief at either of the above Institutions, but was cured immediately afterwards by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The truth of this statement can be attested by Mr. G. Ashmore the second statement can be attested by Mr. G. Ashmore, the very respectable chemist, at Dover. TEETOTILISM.—The success of the temperance societies

to 8s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 3d, to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per bushel.

Liverpool, Monday:—With continued fine weather, which is rapidly forcing the wheat plant forward, the business in the grain market during the past week has been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been of limited extent. The millers and dealers have been disbushel since Tuesday. Good fresh sack flour is scarce, and commands full prices; but for secondary quality there is little sale. Oats and oatmeal are little changed in value. No alteration in other articles. Two or three in value. No alteration in other articles. Two or three parcels of Western Canal flour, in bond, have been disposed of at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per barrel: but no sales of shire, banker.

July 8, J. Teddut, Camdrage, auctioneer—June 30, F. J. and W. H. Ablett, High Holborn, drapers—July 1, B. M. Ryder, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer—July 3, B. Sayle, Sheffield and Rotherham, ironmaster—June 30, H. Hall, Greystead, Northumberland, cattle dealer.

CEXTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before June 30.

G. Williams, Bristol, watchmaker—R. Goodridge, Exeter, baker—J. Johns, Grosvenor-street West, Pimlico, and commands full prices; but for secondary quality the result from the abandonment of intemperate will soon stand alone, an object of scorn and contempt, not longer countenanced by society as a good fellow, nor tolerated on the score of conviviality, he will pass his life to be and oatmeal are little changed in value. No alteration in other articles. Two or three in value, because of the temperate societies truly astonishing and truly gratifying, as the happiest of the temperate of the temperate by a file of the temperate of the temperate of the tem mulants sometimes produces so altered an action in the stomach, liver, and biliary secretions, that coast ipation may ensue; to such we earnestly recommend to at excel-lent aperient, Framption's Pill of Health.

Hoetrp.

REAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XXXIX.

"MANFRED." We now come to Byron's dramatic poems. the first on the list being that strange, wild, won the first tiful ereation—Manfred. This portions, beautorish praise of such princes of a mines won the lavish praise of such princes of a riticism as Jeffren Professor Wilson, and Go stiticism as Jeffrey, Milton, if not match are at least nearly approached in many arts of this composition. Goether and one that closely touched me." Jeffrey says "Manfred as to me a wonderful phenomenon, and one that closely touched me." Jeffrey says "In the tone and nit has fifth accounted as to me a wonderful phenomenon, and one that closely touched me." Jeffrey says "New Part of the counter of parts, Manfred reminds us much more of the 'Pro-

breathes from so many passages of his English rival." of Manfred more of the self-might of Byron than in ing, he was fixed on it; and the next morning the uxoall his previous productions. He has therein brought, rious apostate fell back to his first creed of money bags. with wonderful power, metaphysical conceptions Fortune is a woman, and therefore where she blindly into forms—and we know of no poem in which the loves—(and what Bottoms and Calibans she does em aspect of external nature is throughout lighted up brace and fondle!)—is not to be put aside by slight or ill. with an expression at once so beautiful, solemn and majestic. It is the poem next to Childe Harold, hagging him the closer as she carried him up—no infant which we should give to a foreigner to read, that he spe more tenderly clutched in ticklish places,—and he might know something of Byron." Our extracts should not leave her. And to this end did Fortune bribe must necessarily be few, brief and imperfect. We back her renegade with a lumping bargain. A young commence with the "Voice" of the Spirit of the gentleman—avery young gentleman—desired for so much mountains :-

Mount Blanc is the monarch of mountains, They crown'd him long ago, On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,

With a diadem of snow. Around his waists are forests braced, The Avalanche in his hand, But e're it fall, that thundering ball Must pause for my command. The Glacier's cold and restless mass Moves onward day by day;

Or with its ice delay; I am the spirit of the place, Could make the mountain bow, And quiver to his caverned base-And what with me wouldst Thou?

But I am he who bids it pass,

The opening of the following lines will remind the reader of Hamlet's soliloguy, with which they are not unworthy of being classed:—

We are the fools of time and terror; Days Steal on us and steal from us; yet we live, Loathing our life, and dreading still to die, In all the days of this detested yoke ; This vital weight upon the struggling heart, Which sinks with sorrow, or beats quick with pair Or joy that ends in agony or faintness, In all the days of past and future, for In life there is no present, we can number How few-how less than few-wherein the soul Forbears to pant for death, and yet draws back, As from a stream in winter, though the chill Be but a moment's. I have one resource. Still in my science—I can call the dead, And ask them what it is we dread to be. The sternest answer can but be the grave, And that is nothing.

fred to the spirit of Astarte?

Hear me, hear me-Astarta! my beloved! speak to me: I have so much endured—so much endure— Look on me! the grave bath not changed thee more Too much, as I loved thee: we were not made To torture thus each other, though it were The deadliest sin to love as we have loved. Say that thou loath'st me not-that I do bear This punishment for both—that theu wilt be One of the blessed, and that I shall die; For hitherto all hateful things conspire To bind me in existence—in a life Which makes me shrink from immortality-A future like the past. I cannot rest. I know not what I ask, nor what I seek: I feel but what thou art, and what I am; And I would hear yet once before I perish The voice which was my music. Speak to me! For I have call'd on thee in the still night. Startled the slumbering birds from the hush'd

And woke the mountain welves, and made the cave Acquainted with thy vainly-echoed name, Which answer'd me many things answer'd me Spirits and men; but thou wert silent all. Yet speak to me! I have outwatched the stars And gazed o'er heaven in vain in search of thee. Speak to me! I have wandered o'er the earth. And never found thy likeness-Speak to me! Look on the fiends around—they feel for me: I fear them not, and feel for thee alone-Speak to me! though it be in wrath ;-but say-I reck not what—but let me hear thee once

Beautiful as is Manfred's speech to the Sun we are compelled to omit it, with many other beautiful things in the poem. We conclude our extracts with

the last soliloquy of Manfred :-The stars are forth, the moon above the tops Of the snow-shining mountains-Beautiful! I linger yet with Nature, for the night Hath been to me a more familiar face Than that of man; and in her starry shade Of dim and solitary loveliness, I learn'd the language of another world. I do remember me that in my youth. When I was wandering,-upon such a night I stood within the Coliseum's wall Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome; The trees which grew along the broken arches Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the stars Shone through the rents of ruin; from afar The watch-dog bay'd beyond the Tiber; and More near from out the Casars' palace came The owl's long cries and interruptedly, Of distant centinels the fitful song Begun and died upon the gentle wind. Some cypresses beyond the time-worn breach Appear,d to skirt the horizon, yet they stood Within a bow-shot—where the Cæsars dwelt, And dwell the tuneless birds of night, amidst A grove which springs through levell'd battlemen And twines its roots with the imperial hearths, Ivy usurps the laurel's place of growth; But the gladiators' bloody Circus stands, A noble wreck in ruinous perfection ! While Cæsar's chambers, and the Augustan halls, Grovel on earth in indistinct decay. And thou didst shine there, rolling moon, upon All this, and cast a wide and tender light, Which softened down the hoar austerity Of ragged desolation, and fill'd up, As 'twere anew, the gaps of centuries . Leaving that beautiful which still was so, And making that which was not, till the place Became religion, and the heart ran o'er, With silent worship of the great of old-The dead, but spectered sovereigns, who still rule Our spirits from their urns.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. SO. EVIII. A CHARTIST MARCH. Here's to that gallant band, Throughout our English land, That calls each freeman, brother true! and joins him heart in hand.

Confusion to each knave Who loves to meet a slave, But fears to face an honest man, or battle with a brave We are the same race still Who at the loom and mill.

Outmatched the marts of Europe with the mastery of our skill. Who trimmed the Victory's sail, And cast upon the gale The sounds that made Trafalgar great, and turned

old Egypt pale! Who dashed our bayonets true The cloven column through, And drove the electric charge along Poitiers and

Who made old Marston ring, The ruin of a king, When faith and truth were trodden down beneath a scentred thing.

And would ye make us slaves! Ye miserable knaves! Who sink in silken revelries what starving labour eraves!

Is this the fruit to yield, For each red narvest field, Where we threw round our tyrants' hearts the people's living shield! Ours were your victories,-Not ours your enemies,-And ours shall be-a nation free-our chartered liberties.

Then - ruin to each knave, Who loves to meet a slave. But fears to face an honest man, or battle with a

And — here's that gallant band, Throughout our English land, Just calls each freeman, brother true! and helps him heart in hand Empetead, May 30th, 1846. ERNEST JONES.

Rebielig.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA-

We cannot say much for this number, we miss several talented contributors, including the author of the "History for Young England," and excepting the editor's contributions, always excellent, the articles generally are of an inferior character. From

ness-he resolved, as he rode, upon closing his accounts In the tone and pitch of the composition, as well as with the world, that freed from the cares of money, he In the character of the diction in the more solemn might cherish and protect his youthful, blooming partner. Arrived in London, seated at his books in St. Mary Axe, metheus' of Æschylus than of any modern perform- the resolution was strengthened by the contemplation of ance. The chief differences are that the subject of his balance against men. He had more than enough, the Greek poet was sanctified and exalted by the established belief of his country, and that his terrors are nowhere tempered with the sweetness which ings of the boon? No: he would close his accounts, and open wide his heart. And Snipeton was sincere in this Professor WILSON says "There is in the character his high resolve. For a whole night, waking and dreamready metal, to put his land upon parchment, and that young gentleman did Fortune take by the hand, and, smiling ruin, lead him to St. Mary Axe. In a few mirrates was Snipeton wooed and won again; for to say the truth his weakness was a mortgage. The written parchment, like charmed characters, conjured him; put imagination into that dry husk of a man. He would look upon the deed as upon a land of promise. He would see in the smallest pen-marks giant oaks, with the might of navies exercise of her transcendant talents, it was as worthily waiting in them; and from the sheepskin would feel the employed as well deserved. Perhaps there never was an nimble sir of Arcady. There it lay, a beautiful bit of income earned by the exertions of a public performer-God's earth-a sweat morsel of creation-conjured and conveyed into a few black syllables.

This number concludes the third volume of this leservedly popular and successful publication.

THE CONNOISSEUR.—London: E. Mackenzie 11d, Fleet Street.—June.

This number opens with an excellent article or Patronage of Art and Art-Unions;" with the views expressed therein we heartily agree. Most of this number is occupied with critical notices of "The Royal Academy Exhibition," and the exhibitions of the "Old" and "New" Water Colour Societies. A short but smart critique on Mr. Macready's Macboth, has much interested us. The critic says, "We have always considered the Macbeth of Macready to be not only the very best of his own personations, but the finest embodyment of that character within stage memory." The critic complains, and justly, of the getting up" of the play at the Princess's. the scenery and machinery, was in some parts most wretched; but this was not the worst, a greater drawback to Macready's excellence, was Mrs. Ternan's incompetence to play the part of Lady Macbeth. We experience the pain of witnessing this lady's performance, and we agree with the critical the "Connoisseur," that Mrs. Ternan not only stripped the Is there anything more beautiful in the English Lady Macbeth of all dramatic attraction, but operated language than the following thrilling appeal by Man- as a wet blanket on Mr. Macready's best efforts. When depending upon himself alone, his performance was magnificent. We agree with every word of the following :-

ane whole tumultuous scene of Dunsinase was sustained any kind)—their grand effort in the majority of cases is, the copper in her hand. Mr. Darlow ewore she gave the study was masked from observation. When the soldier The whole tumultuous scene of Dunsinane was sustained with continuous energy. Study had been applied till shook his confidence in fate with the tidings of the moving

" As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I look towards Birnham, and anon, methought The wood began to move!" 'Macbeth.-Liar and slave!"

was given with such intense exactness of truth in at titude and expression, as created for the time an example of high art which would immortalise the painter who could reproduce it faithfully on canvas. It was one of those bits of perfection that are seldom to be witnessed. To the fight at the end we have some objections to offer. If actors were occasionally to set-to, even with the sticks, for a bellyfull, they would be more alive to the absurdity of two imen about commencing a mortal in such a position, that either may at once, without risk to himself, put the other hors de combat. This is called stage attitude, and get applause sometimes from the gnorant; but it is absurd. There is no attitude good that is not true; and the true attitude for commencing a fight is that in which the party is as little exposed as possible to his enemy. It may be urged in reply that Macbeth bears a charmed life and is consequently careless.

This would not push aside the habitudes of a soldier he would be instinctively on his guard. But although Macbeth is aware of this, it can have no effect on Macduff; that he, with all his motives for revenge, should not strike at once when he could strike with advantage, places him in an unaccountable position, that is a blemish in the scene of which Macbeth has a share, and he cannot

escape his portion of the mischief. This number is embellished with a portrait of Madame Castellan. After the noble portrait-gallery of illustrious painters given in the preceding numbers, it is only fair that nature's gentlewomen should be cared for; we hail this, therefore, as the first of (we hope) a long list of the portraits of distinguished wome of our own, and past times. We shall be grateful to Mr. Maguire, if in some future number he will favour the readers of the "Connoisseur," with a portrait of the angelic Malibran.

THE FAMILY HERALD. Part XXXVII. Lon-

don: G. Biggs, 421, Strand. This part forms an excellent commencement of the fourth volume. The several writers appear as fresh and racy as if they had but just started, and the editor is even more than usually happy in his choice of subjects, and his truly unique and pleasing method of from the evidence that he was formerly in good circumstances. Since Christmas last, in consequence of the window. in writing and conversation," which are not only entertaining and instructive, but which also will be friends, and during the last fortnight he had relief found exceedingly useful to many who, having occasion to address public and other personages, may be not quite sure as to the proper terms to be adopted to steer clear of rudeness on the one hand, and servility on the other. The first of these articles is on the titles, &c., of men; the second, on those of hand. He died about eight o'clock. Verdiet "Temwomen. From the first we give the following extract--

nonomically speaking, in Christendom also. The Frenchman says " Mon-sieur," that is, my lord, to every man of respectable appearance. This sieur, in France, is even her life. It appeared that the prisoner was desirous more universal than sir in England; for if it is given to of paying his addresses to the young woman, but as all classes, nobles, and burgesses, and is only varied she refused to receive them, he frequently vowed that simple form of sire. Sire is the term of compellation to &c.," Martin Luther's Bible renders it, "Der Herr sprach then remanded for a week. zu meinem herrn, &c." You would say nothing less to a farmer or a vinedresser on the banks of the Rhine—
"Guten morgen mein herr,"—"Good morning my lord."

The grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal, and the common to the grave and lowling Portal and the common to the grave and lowling Portal and the common to the grave and lowling Portal and the common to the grave and lowling Portal and the common to the grave and lowling Portal and the grave and a farmer or a vinedresser on the banks of the Rhine-The grave and lowlier Dutch, who not only speak the low enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to German, but inhabit the low or Nether lands, even they construct a new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch, have adopted the same ambitious style of address— and for that purpose, to raise a sum of £120,000 on Goeden morgen myn heer,"—"Good morning my the "Metropolis Improvement Fund" account. By lord," says one simple Burgher of Amsterdam or Rotter- an act of last year (8 and 9 Victoria, c. 101) for redam to another.

Herald of useful information and amusement for the

THE MUSICAL HERALD-PART I, London; ment is now called upon to sanction its application, G. Biggs, 421, Strand. enable us to predict the worth and success of this publication. The Musical Herald proclaims the downfall of the musical monopolists; for, when twentyfour pages of music, together with sixteen pages of northwards, in or nearly in a line with and along her speech, and said her name was Jeffries, and that to be reinforced, and companies to be sent to Sheer-letter press, can be had for tenpence, of course only Red Lion-street, crossing the ends of Union-street she had thrown herself and her child, aged three ness, Pembroke, &c., these ports not having had any those who have more money than wit will give half- and Church-street, and the ends of Lamb-street, and weeks into the river. This fact was confirmed by the of the Artillery stationed at them for a considerable

the famous "Song of Roland," or which over has heard, but which few, comparitively, have been has heard, but which few, comparitively, have been hitherto acquainted with. The curjosity of all may be gratified; for here it is, in the original jury met for a third time at the Half Moon, Lower Shad-French, with an English translation by Dr. Burner, well, and proceeded further to investigate the circumstanaccompanied by the music. In the literary portion, well, and proceeded further to investigate the circumstances make have Biographical notices of Stradella, Maliher death at a house in Labour-in-Vain-street, Shadwell, Bran, and Dr. J. Clarke. We give the following brief where a private still had been in operation. A man extracts:-

MALIBRAN'S BENEVOLENCE.

The year before her death, an Italian musician had a benefit concert in London. He had engaged her to sing that trade for two months up to her death. On the mornfor him on her usual terms of twenty guineas. The concert failed, and was attended with loss to the poor artist. He called to pay her, or rather to offer her, half of the stipulated sum, which she refused to accept, saying she must have the whole. The Italian ruefully counted out twenty sovereigns. "No-another sovereign-my terms were guineas, not pounds." He put down the sovereign, ejaculating to hims If, "My poor wife and children!" Malibran took up the money, and saying, "I insisted on the whole that the sum might be the larger for your acceptance," put the gold into the hands of the astonished nusician, and, with tears in her eyes, hurrried out of the

The following is quoted (by the Editor of the Marical Herald) from Hogarth's "Memoirs of the Musica Drama'':-

CHARACTER OF MALIBRAN. "Madame Malibran," says one of her biographers,* possessed in an uncommon degree the affection and steem of those who knew her; and we speak from our wn knowledge, as well as in accordance with the general roice, when we say, that few women have been more richly endowed with the highest virtues of the female character. Plunged at a tender age into circumstances of deep adversity, her sacrifice to integrity was heroic; and she remained uncorrupted by the prosperity of her latter days. Her feelings retained their primitive warmth —her tastes their primitive simplicity. Notwithstanding the seductions of her profession, her pleasures lay in the occupations of domestic life, and in acts of generosity. Large as was the revenue which she derived from the exertions which hroke her constitution and brought her o an early grave-of which so large a portion 'wandered, heaven-directed, to the poor.' She was devoid of ostentation, and her beneficent deeds were known to few; but they were of daily occurrence, for they constituted the greatest happiness of her life. Living among the sons and daughters of pleasure, her only luxury was the duxury of doing good; and, in the midst of wealth her only profusion consisted in beneficence. The regret felt by the world for the loss of an admired and cherished artist was unquestionably feeble, compared with the grief with which many a humble family lamented the untimely death of their benefactress."

A sight of the Musical Herald will be its best re-

THE REASONER. No. I. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

This is a new weekly twopenny publication, Communistic in Social Economy—Utilitarian in Morals -Republican in Politics-and Anti-theological in Religion. When, in addition, we state that the editor is Mr. G. J. Holyoake, we have said sufficient to explain the principles of the "Reasoner." From an article on "Theological Controversy," we give the following extract:-

From abjuring false date we shall :proceed to adjure false diction. What we mean we hope to write down in unmistakable language. The grand effort of our public skall fit everybody.' They have reached the summit of moval of the still and apparatus.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Darlow's evidence, the inscience, the teachings of philosophy and the brilliant conquiry was again adjourned until to morrow (Wednesday) ceptions of poetry in the rags and tatters of worn-out at ten o'clock. creeds. This they call making truth respectable-while, in fact, such is their poverty or parsimony that they can-Schools" the teachers of this age would be found in crowds there.

Wedneye read (we think in Spence's anecdotes) of a clergyman whose duty it was to repeat prayers to Queen | Present to hear the evidence. Elizabeth. Her Majesty wishing to lose as little time as ossible with affairs of heaven, used to order the reading to take place while she was dressing—the good chaplain body of Ann Slowman, who was found dead in a house, kneeling in an adjoining room. But the Queen, during 6, Labour-in-Vain-street, Shadwell, under suspicious circonflict, excited by hatred and received wrong, standing some changes of her attire, would direct her maids to close the door. The Chaplain on first perceiving this, at once stopped reading. Her Majesty, indignant at the immediate eessation of prayers, demanded the reason of it, when the chaplain, to his eternal honour, had the dignity and spirit to reply, that "he could never consent to whistle the words of God through a keyhole." We would that the teachers of this age had half the spirit of this court pastor, and as much respect for the revelations of nature as he had for his litany-we would that they would refuse to stoop to proclaim the mandates of truth through the ignoble media of an obsolete and parasitic

diction. Endless is the uncertainty thus generated. We have thought enough among us, was it but plain spoken and courageous, to annihilate error and put sophistry to everlasting confusion. As it is, many of our new thinkers only increase our perplexity-raising only to disappoint expectation—and, hastening to comply with the fashion, put their new light of reason in the dark lanthorn of theology. Was it otherwise, who can doubt that we should soon put cant, wrong, and ignorance out of countenance, out of power, and almost out of existence.

We recommend the "Reasoner" to all who dare to seven in the evening. reason, who proving all things, will hold only to that which is good.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE. - On Saturday, Mr. Titles of both sexes. Different modes of address | an asthma, he was unable to obtain a livelihood, and depended upon the assistance he derived from his from the parish. That morning, about five o'clock, He asked his wife to go out for some gin, as he was very faint. On her return, she found him sitting in a chair and covered with blood, which was gushing from a wound in his throat. He had razor in his porary Insanity."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—At the Tunbridge Wells The two words, sir and madam, are the standard terms petty sessions, on Monday, Thomas Cheesman, a was cleared. The jury deliberated, and at one o'clock of compellation in England; and etymologically or sy-waiter at the Camden Hotel, in that town, was returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person charged with cutting the throat of Frances Saunders, a servant in the same hotel, with intent to destroy some other means to destroy her life. On Sunday

gulating the vend and delivery of coals in the port of London, it was provided that the duty of ld. per ton For the multitude of good things contained in this from the 31st of December last, should be invested open spaces in the immediate vicinity of the same."

Money has been invested under the act, and ParliaALLEGED MURDER IN SHADWELL.

where a private still had been in operation. A man named Gibbins is in custody charged with the wilful murder of the deceased.

ing of Monday, the 1st of June, witness proceeded to the day, the 1st of June, witness again called at the house in Labour-in-vain-street. The deceased and her mother, the wife of witness, and his child were there. Gibbins had previously left, to fulfil an engagement, to turn a swing up-and-down in Stepney Fair. When he last saw the deceased he gave her, at her own request, 2s., and she handed one of them to her mother. The deceased said she would go to Stepney Fair, and see if her husband (Gibbins) had anything to eat. The deceased was allowed 5s, per week, to keep the house clean and keep inquisitive people out of the house. He removed his wife and child from the house on Monday evening, and the deceased was then from home. He returned in his cart to High-street, Shadwell, at about nine o'clock, and sent his wife to the house in Labour-in-Vain-street. She returned in about ten minutes, and said the deceased had not returned. He then went home. On Tuesday morning about seven o'clock, Gibbins came back to his house and said "My wife is dead; I sent her home at one o'clock in the morning, and I came home at three o'clock myself, and found she had fallen down stairs and broken her meck."

A Juror,-Are you certain as to the time ? Witness .- Yes, fam. I then asked him if he had told any body of his wife's death, and he said only one party, and that he was going to make his wife's mother acand that he was going to make his wite's mother ac-quainted with the affair directly. Justus he was going out death, to enter the service of Pazzy, and had after-Mr. Piesse's party, which was on its return to Capat the door he said, " Bear a hand, get the things out; I don't wish to do you any harm." I immediately proceeded with my horse and cart, accompanied by my wife, to the house in Laboursin-Vain-street, and a woman who was etanding there admitted us through her dwelling. No. 7. The witness Lewis, who was examined last week, was here called up and identified by the witness.] He proceeded as follows :- I got over the palings into the yard of the house No. 6, and a voice said, " Make haste, make haste, the police are breaking open the door." I then got in at the window, and handed the still out to my

A Juror .- Bid yo get it out easy ? The witness .- Yes, very easy.

A Juror,-Are you aware of a waterbutt being under

Witness,-I can't swear whether there was a waterbutt there or not, there was a small ladder raised against :

the evidence of her husband. She contradicted Mrs. writers and teachers (we speak of those no longer Lewis in one material point. That person swore that shackled by the popular superstition, nor superstition of Mrs. Darlow ran up the stairs of the house, No. 7, with

The Jury desired the Coroner to forward a requisition these are Progression's sons! If Freedom bad "Ragged prisoner Gibbins brought before the Court on the next originated in the carelessness of a workman. inquiry.

On Wednesday, an inquest was [held by adjournment, before Mr. W. Baker, Deputy Coroner, and a Jury, on the

cumstances, on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d inst: A private still, removed hastily while the police were breaking into the house after the alarm had been given. had been in full operation only the day before, and a man named Darlow admitted upon the last investigation that

week to keep the house clean. The Deputy Coroner informed the Jury that agreeably to their request he had written to the Home Secretary fused admittance to a club of pigeon-hunters. relating to the prisoner Gibbins, and had received a letter

The Jury regretted the prisoner was not sent before have expressly identified him, and facilitated the inquiry. The inquiry then proceeded. Evidence of the same character as that already pub-

lished was given. The Jury having been sitting from ten o'clock until two, the public-house in question is kept, so as to induce nd the Deputy Coroner having other cases to attend to, her to forego her Sunday profits, for the sake of imand the Deputy Coroner having other cases to attend to, it was agreed that they should adjourn until half-past

At eight o'clock the inquiry was resumed, and several don Hospital, on the body of Jeremiah Beech, aged the evidence given by two women, that when the prisoner seen a ghost in such a fix, that can form any adequate 64, a poulterer, who committed suicide at his resid-ence, in Eizabeth-street, Hackney-road. It appeared the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door, she refused to throw it out of the committed suicide at his resid-to the key of the street-door.

> Mr. Robinson, a surgeon, agreed with Mr. Ross that it would not be possible for the injuries to the back part of the head, and the marks on the face of the deceased, to be produced by a fall down stairs. The injuries might be inflicted by a blow from a blunt instrument, by a fall against a projecting surface, or by a blow from such a piece of iron as was produced to him, provided that the blow was struck upwards, in such a position as to be powerfully acted upon. (The witness alluded to a piece of iron found by the police in the yard of the house.)

The Deputy-Coroner summed up, and the inquest room or persons unknown.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT MR. WARBURTON'S LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Saturday night a jury was when addressed to majesty, by being used in the more if she did not, he would either cut her throat or use empanelled before Mr. Wm. Baker, deputy coroner, at Mr. Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green the king in England also, and is precisely the same word afternoon he saw her walking with a young man to investigate the circumstances attending the death sir, or sieur, in its etymological meaning. Seigneur is through some fields, and followed her, and pulling a of Robert East, aged fifty-two, a lunatic, which took another form of the word, and monseigneur is addressed clasp knife out of his pocket began to sharpen it upon place at the above institution, in consequence of into the heir apparent, archbishops, bishops, marshals, &c., in France, In France, therefore, all men are lords, from the king on the throne down to the humblest operative of respectable appearance or character. In speech, at least, with, thought that he only said this to intimidate respectable appearance or character. In speech, at least, the moment a cab was coming along, and monseigneur is addressed using the following them about he was at times trouble. Bay where also a wing of the 6th regiment of 300 at a moderate age, and heaving the noise of which the sovereignty of the people is there established. 'Tis her, but after repeatedly following them about, he sion that he was a saint. He was at times troubleeach other lords; and we call them lords, when we style left side of her throat. It was a ragged incision, ing, about five o'clock, witness was in bed, when he pany, to the Westward of the Rocky Mountains, them Signor Sivori, Signor Dragonetti, or Signor For- and extended from below upwards. And from be- heard a noise at the end of the room. On getting up near and around which there is a population of 5,000 nasari. This lordly style of address also prevails in Spain and Portugal. In spain, the word takes the form but the carotid artery was not touched by about a George Pearson kicking him about the head with of senor (pronounced senynior) and by this word all the line. It appeared to him that the incision was made great violence. Pearson was dressed, and had on a under orders for Oregon will soon bring into a highly Spaniards are ennobled. Nay, they even address one with a hooked or hollow-bladed instrument, for if it pair of thick shoes. Witness pulled him away and efficient state of tactical organization. A large force Spaniards are ennobled. Nay, they even address one another by the form of "your majesty," if "vuestra merced," as some affirm, is originally synonimous with this. Even the grave Germans have followed the ambitious and aspiring custom. Herr is lord in German; the tought was such a knife as would inflict such as is her in Germany, and is addressed mein herr, or my for the land been a straight one, the carotid artery must have been cut, and then death would have taken place in a very few minutes. The knife shewn him by the police constable, a hook-billed knife, he tought was such a knife as would inflict such a large torce had been a straight one, the carotid artery must have been cut, and then death would have taken place in a very few minutes. The knife shewn him by the police constable, a hook-billed knife, he thought was such a knife as would inflict such a large torce had been a straight one, the carotid artery must informary, where he was immediately attended by portages which impede the navigation of the river, of the containing of the Repeal Association in Conciliation IIall, on the containing of the Repeal Association in Conciliation IIall, on the Repeal Association in Conciliation IIall, lord. There is no higher title than this, even for the the young woman at present to come and give lately, at his trade as a painter, in the ward, accom- the event of hostilities, a point with a numerous and O'Connell recommended that Mr. Archdeacon should Saviour himself. Thus in translating the 110th Psalm, evidence, but she would be in a fit state, he thought, panied by another man. Witness asked him why he highly efficient force will be made on the American be expelled from so peaceable, loyal, and anti-physi-"The Lord said unto my Lord sit thou at my right hand, in the course of eight or ten days. The prisoner was struck the deceased. He replied that he did it for territory. his own (Pearson's) good. He did not seem to be aware that he had done wrong. Verdict.—"That George Pearson, not being of sound mind, did kick the deceased about the head, but not feloniously nor of malice aforethought, giving him a mortal wound, of which he died."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-HULL. -- A wretched mother is now under the surveillance of the

police (being too ill to be brought before the Magistrates) against whom the double charge of wilfully taking the life of her offspring, and attempting to sixpennyworth of eighty pages, we must refer the in government stock, to create a fund to effect interminate her own, will, upon her own confession, reader to the publication itself, which is truly the provements "for the opening of poor and densely supported by other evidence, shortly be made. The supported by other evidence, shortly be made. The populated districts in the metropolis, and for keeping facts were brought to light early this morning, when took place at laying the foundation of the monument or chimney of a steam-engine caused the conflagraa man named Green, and a constable, who were near six years ago .- Caledonian Mercury (Edinburgh). the watchhouse, at the harbour side, saw something and to charge the fund to £120'000 to construct the They took it out, and found it to be the body of a others of a larger calibre mounted in their place; The sight of the first number was sufficient to new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch. It is to woman, insensible, but not quite dead, which was and the fortifications round Dover and the line of street, and the east end of White's-row, and to pass ing house, and medical men called in, she recovered augmented. The detachments round the coast are

(Formal Y Jemen Antelligence.

THE LEAGUE.—Letters from Manchester state that the principal members of the Anti-Corn-law League held a meeting on the 3rd, and decided on the bill for the importation of corn bein; passed by the legislature, their staff should be disbanded, a statement of their funds should be rendered, the League should William Darlow, of Jamaica-place, Limehouse, scum-boiler, stated that the deceased had worked for him in on foot to raise £100,000 for Mr. Cobden.

the witness that in the earlier portion of his evidence a view of the direction of the party levelled his piece he certainly had said such and such was the fact. instantly obtained, one of the party levelled his piece instantly obtained, one of the party levelled his piece and fortunately hit the animal, but without causing most imperturbable coolness; "then I'll stick to it; immediate death, as it was found necessary to strike -d if I don't."

the Isle of Bourbon gives details of the death of M. Maizan, a young midshipman, who towards the end of 1844, set out to explore central Africa. He left Zanzibar on April 21, 1845, and arrived safely at Grande-Terre. He was provided with a firman from Sultan Said for the principal chiefs of tribes in the Sultan Said for the principal chiefs of tribes in the Country. Having learned that one of them, named country. Having learned that one of them, named a circuit to avoid the territory of this chief.

He arrived after twenty days' march at the village of Ibrahim Pacha has brought over with him are of He arrived after twenty days' march at the village of Ibrahim Pacha has brought over with him are of Daguelamahor, which is only three days' journey from the coast, and determined to remain there and wait for his luggage, which he had confided to an Arab gold are gorgeous, and the hilt of the scymitar is gold are gorgeous, and the hilt of the scymitar is servant. This man, it appears, was acting in concert ornamented with jewels of great value. The trumwith Pazzy, and had informed him of the route which pets, drums, and other military emblems with his master had taken. The chief and some of his which it is ornamented, being brilliants of the finest men came up with the unfortunate traveller at water, and in the centre of the hilt is a diamond of Daguelamahor, and there tying his hands and feet, very large size. His pipe is of great size, and cut his throat. These details were given to the studded with diamonds. French Consul at Zanzibar by another servant of CAPTAIN STURY'S EXPLORING PARTY.-Intelligence by the French Consul.

FATAL EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER.—On Monday number, so much distressed from the exhaustion of their provisions, that they had killed some of their Swan and Sugar Loaf, Fetter Lane, on the body of Martha Ann Valentine, aged forty-three, wife of a cutler, residing at No. 6, Plough Court. The deceased, her husband, and six children, the eldest pasturage of New South Wales. The number of heings and of sixteen had but one reserve to live in being a lad of sixteen, had but one room to live in, wild cattle in the interior of New South Wales, the and she was a delicate woman, subject to dizziness and pain in the head, which hot weather aggravated. Last week, in consequence of the uncommon sultribated with innumerable herds, in the highest ness of the weather, she continually complained of possible condition. The writer of one letter says her head, and particularly on Saturday last. She that millions, rather than thousands, would most attended to her business, however, and was cheerful adequately convey an idea of the vast numbers of

two deep stabs on the person of Stead, one on the sonsequence, in which the wax candles were upset, breast and the other in the left groin. An alarm the candelabra destroyed, the banners pulled down, was raised, but the two ruffians escaped before the and their poles turned into pikes for the use of the arrival of the police.

floating dock at Havre was perceived to be in flames; church of both parties. It was then found that not the alarm was immediately given. In tess than half only had a great deal of damage been done to the an hour the flames were put out by sinking the dock. | church, but that some of the most valuable and por-Happily, but one small schooner was in the dock at table objects had beer stolen by the pious and pugna. not afford new garments for their new thoughts. Yet the Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, to have the time, which escaped without injury. The fire cious pilgrims." riginated in the carelessness of a workman.

The Polish Ball.—In Monday evening the grand Mammothan Switzerland.—In the excavations for Polish Fancy or Full-dress Ball, in aid of the funds

the chalk stratum. shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsey in one about a reason about a servant; Mr. Fetherstone in one about a restated they could not be fewer than 1,000. Among cruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman about "an acre of anchovies."

One officer was challenged for merely asking his op
Earl Fortescue, the Lord Mayor, Lord Fitzgerald, ponent to enjoy a second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him in a steam-boat, although the gratifying (as to its sure results) and most brilliant he was the owner of it, and allowed the decessed 5s. per General had pleaded as an excuse that wine inva- in itself. riably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant | POLITICAL RUMOURS.—We may state, on good au-

Public-House Piery.—On Sunday last a printed from the Home Office stating that Sir James Graham considered that it would be improper to interfere in sending the prisoner Gibbins before the Jury.

Toblic-170582 11217.—Off Sunday has a printed notification might have been, and was read by thousaidered that it would be improper to interfere in sending the prisoner Gibbins before the Jury. side of the house of a licensed victualler, and stated them. If Gibbins had been present the witnesses would in effect that in future the said house would not be open for business at any hour on the Sabbath day. As the Bishop of Calcutta is at present on a visit from India, and residing at his own house in Isling- the following circumstances:—On the afternoon of ton, his presence may have exercised some spiritual influence on the mind of the good woman by whom

proving morality. SHAKSPEARE IN AMERICA.—We were just in time to visit the theatre; which was well attended, but I witnesses were called, who added 'no few facts to those | can't say much in favour of the performance. The already stated, with the important exception that the play-bills scalled it a tragedy, but I laughed more key of the tenement, No. 6, Labour-in-Vain-street, was heartily than I have done at many a comedy; and found in the pockets of the deceased, together with a well I might, for the ghost of Hamlet's father had number of dup'icates. The production of the key by its left cheek so full of Virginia, that it could scarcely Baker, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the LonParramore, a police constable, was in corroboration of speak for expectoration. It is only those who have about eighteen years of age. Police-officer Russell

> CORPORAL PUNISHMENT .- The system of corporal punishment, which has been practised to a great extent in the French Colonies, is about to be partially abolished. It is stated that on the report of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, a royal ordonance will shortly be promulgated abolishing corporal punishment as regards women, and restricting its application to very few cases with regard to men. It is also stated, but with what truth we cannot say, that while the French are attempting to do away with the disgusting practice of personal chastisement among slaves, the local legislature of British Guiana are submitting to the English government a measure or the re-establishment of that punishment amongst the recently emancipated population of that colony. OUTRAGE.—The Newry Examiner relates the following outrage :- At Laragh, county Monaghan, about twelve o'clock at noon on the 29th ult., two men dressed in women's clothes with false faces, entered the house of Mr. M'Kinley (manager of a spinning mill) and, in his absence broke his furniture and beat Mrs. M'Kinley, his wife, who was alone, in a most

cruel and brutal manner. She is confined to her bed

from the injuries she received. Mrs. M'Kinley called

on several persons to arrest or pursue these monsters in human shape, but not one would interfere. THE OREGON.—The Crocodile troop ship, Comman-Bay, where also a wing of the 6th regiment of 300

STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT .- This beautiful sociation" of Ireland. The dictum of the "Liberawhite marble colossal statue, from the chisel of our tor" was immediately acted upon, and the expulsion eminent sculptor, Mr. Steell, is now in such a state of Mr. Archdeacon carried into effect. Messrs. of forwardness, that we understand it will be ready Steele and Barry enlarged upon the enormity and to be placed on its pedestal, in the monument in danger of the members of the association indulging Prince's-street, on the 15th August, the anniversary in physical force language. of the natal day of the great novelist and poet, on which day there will be a grand procession and in- Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, on auguration of the statue, at which the public bodies here, and the masonic lodges here and from many parts of Scotland will give their attendance and assistance. The procession altogether is expected to exceed in numbers and external show that which WARLIKE PREPARATIONS, -The guns at the top of

like a bundle of clothes floating down the river. the keep at the castle are to be dismounted, and

Mr. George Thompson says, she shall send back the minutes he expired.

money; Dr. Campbell says she will; for our own part, we can only say she should; and we have already assigned what even the Banner of Ulster, an avoved and distinguished ally of the Free Church, seems to regard as weighty reasons for that opinion.—Patriot.

A WOLF SHOT AT BATTLE-BRIDGE.—For several days past some considerable alarm has been occa-sioned amongst the residents in the vicinity of Maiden Lane, Camden Town, by the knowledge that be abandoned, their number should be reduced to six, a wolf had been observed prowling about that neighborhood. The animal, which had no doubt escaped on foot to raise £100,000 for Mr. Cobden.

An American Witness.—When I entered the Court, the principal witness was under examination, the course of which the course of the course Ing of Monday, the 1st of June, witness proceeded to the house in Labour-in-Vain-street, with his cart, and Gibbins assisted him in removing some coke and treacle from the cart into the house. The witness admitted the still was his, and that his wife generally worked it. The treacle was brought into the house for the purpose of illicit distillation. He knew very well he was liable to a penalty of £50 under the Excise laws. On the afternoon of Monday, the 1st of Labour-in-Vain-street, with his cart, and Gibbins in the course of which the counsel observed, that in the course of which the counsel observed, that in the earlier part of his evidence, he, the witness, had several gentlemen with fire-arms, repaired to the several gentlemen with fire-arms, repaired to the sounce, however, persisted that he had, and referred the matter to the Judge, who, after looking at his notes, told the witness that in the earlier portion of his evidence a view of the dreaded wolf having been almost the latter sundangers. it several blows on the head before it could be finally MURDER OF A FRENCH TRAVELLER.—A letter from destroyed; it was then discovered that it had made the Isle of Bourbon gives details of the death of M. a prey of a large black and white cat, and which the

M. Maizan, who had been forced, after his master's has been received at Adelaide, South Australia, from wards been purchased from that chief by the Sultan tain Sturt with supplies. The letters are dated for 100 piastres (500 fr.) A part of M. Maizan's Nov. 14, and they were then at a distance of 350 luggage, and particularly the instruments placed at his disposal by the Government, have been collected a shower from the day of their departure. They had fallen in with an overland party, twenty-one in

witness.—I can't swear wheether wis a waser but there was a small ladder raised against the wall. I forgot to state that when Gibbins came to my house he said he had left the door unfastened. When I heard a noise at the front door I made my escape through an empty house. My wifecame to me had-anhour afterwards, and I went to Tooley-street, and left my child.

The witness was interrogated by the Jury at great length. He said he came to speak the truth and would do it. The still was at work on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the direction of his wife. Gibbins appeared do it. The still was at work on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the direction of his wife. Gibbins appeared like a mad person when he came to him on Tuesday morning. He did not see the body in the passage. He was in too much of a kurry to remove the still.

Martha Dardow, the wife of the last witness, confirmed the evidence of her husband. She contradicted Mrs.

Levisin one material noint. That person swore that combatants. A great number of persons were seriously hurt, and some were killed; but at length the HAVRE .- About midnight on the 3rd instant, the Pacha came with a body of troops, and cleared the

The Coroner said he would comply with the request of the new road at Kaiserstuhl (Aargen) the jawbone of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, the Jury. It was very desirable the prisoner should be a mammoth, in excellent preservation, was found in took place at Willis's Rooms, under peculiarly favourable auspices. It was very difficult to ascertain Points of Honour.—Colonel Montgomery was anything approaching the truth as to the numbers

Crowther lost his life in a duel because he was re- thority, we believe, that the Duke of Wellington will send in his resignation very shortly, even should the present Government not be broken up in a few days, as is confidently expected. It is said that the Marquis of Normanby will be sent to Paris to replace Lord Cowley, when the Whigs come into office.— Evening paper.

Supposed Infanticide.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at the Vestry Ilall, Horselydown, on the body of a newly-born male child, found under Sunday, as a police-constable of the M division was on duty at Dockhead, he saw a parcel lying in a place called St. Saviour's Dock. On opening it, the body of a child presented itself. The covering consisted of block attended to the covering consisted of the covering consisted of the covering consisted of the M division was a parcel lying in a place called the covering consisted of the M division was on duty at Dockhead, he saw a parcel lying in a place called the covering consistency at the covering covering consistency at the covering sisted of black cotton velvet. A surgeon made a post mortem examination of the body, and he was of opinion that the child had been born alive. There were several marks of violence on the body, and the Jury, in the absence of more decisive evidence, rcturned a verdict of "Found dead."

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE AT MANCHESTER ON FRI-DAY TO SHOOT A POLICE OFFICER, by a young man stated before the magistrate that he saw the prisoner a little before twelve o'clock at night in Barlow-lane. putting a shirt on over his clothes, and asked him where he had come from, and he said from Somerset, and was on his way to Liverpool. The officer observed that it was very strange that he should be putting the shirt over his clothes in that manner, and having a suspicion that all was not right, from seeing his person rather bulky, said he would feel in his pockets. He (the officer) was about to search. when the prisoner drew forth a pistol, saying, if he uttered another word he would blow out his brains. at the same time pointing the deadly weapon towards him. The officer, with great promptitude, knocked him down with his staff, and afterwards succeeded in taking him into custody, and lodging him in Bridewell. On a search being made, a quantity of powder was found in his pockets; the pistol was loaded, but contained no ball. He had also upon him lucifer matches, some pawn tickets, dated at Bristol, and a small book with the significant title of "A History

of a Highwayman." THE CORONATION OF OSCAR THE FIRST, and his consort Eugenia, daughter of Prince Eugene do Beauharnais, as King and Queen of Norway, is fixed to be held on the 15th of October next, on which occasion the Storthing will be convoked. SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A POOR WOMAN NEARLY ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. - On Tuesday morning, as a

the sovereignty of the people is there established.

The same in Italy, signor (pronounced seenyore) is preated by the same word as the French seigneur. It is Lord, by the same word as the French seigneur. It is Lord, by the same word as the French seigneur. It is Lord, by the same word as the French seigneur. These detaphments are destined for the vehicle, she became so confused, she be and it is addressed to the humblest burgess or tenant and succeeded in dressing the wound. He stated which witness has the management, and where there heim transport. These detachments are destined for that before the driver could stop his horse, she farmer. So that all the Italians are lords. They call that the cut was about five inches in length, on the were thirty-seven other patients. On Friday mornshe sustained a severe scalp wound, from which the blood flowed profusely besides other internal injuries. She was ultimately conveyed to the hospital, where, from her advanced ago, her recovery is precarious.

cal force a body, as the "Loyal National Repeal As-

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Birmingham on premises occupied as a manufactory by Mr. William Elliott, papier tray and button-maker, situate in the Regent Parade. The premises on which the fire took place, were used for the papier manufacture, and it is supposed that some sparks falling from the furnace tion; for two hours the flames raged so violently, and spread so rapidly, that property to the extent of many thousands of pounds was placed in jeopardy; the fire having, however, reached a room which had been recently plastered, this served to check its progress, and a plentiful supply of water being at hand, the fire was got under at four o'clock. The damage is estimated at £700, which the proprietor is insured. a

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILway .- On Saturday afternoon a fine robust young acrown for a solitary piece of music—the old charge of the monopolists. Without speaking of the merits of the music, we may say, that in this part we have music "wedded" to the "immortal verse" of such poets as Bex Joxson, Burns, and Bronn. A musical and literary curiosity is centained in this part—

This fact was confirmed by the finding of the oldy of the infant, an extremely well-proportioned one, about four hours afterwards, of father stated to be "highly respectable," and resid-poets as Bex Joxson, Burns, and Bronn. A musical and literary curiosity is centained in this part—

This fact was confirmed by the finding of the body of the infant, an extremely well-proportioned one, about four hours afterwards, of course quite dead. The mother is unmarried; the father stated to be "highly respectable," and resid-poets as Bex Joxson, Burns, and Bronn. A musical and Church-street, and thence to run in a north-west finding of the body of the infant, an extremely well-proportioned one, about four hours afterwards, of the mother is unmarried; the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, that she has the leaders of the Free C man, named Thomas Turner, aged 35 years, a plateTo be had of John Cleave, and all booksellers. (Price One Shilling.)

AGAINST TAKING AWAY HUMAN LIFE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

TWO ORATIONS

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we ask those who sneer, to before it if they can,"-Not-Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate-street.

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"He wields an intellect of mighty power. We shall no halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name of THOMAS COOPER."-Sheffield Iris. "One of those rare works which appear at but distant intervals of time. It proclaims the author to be gifted

Wilton,"-Kentish Independent.

with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree."-Leicestershire Mercury. "The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a man of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered with his land's language."-Boston Herald.

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pleasure."—Churton's Literary Register. "The poem before us proves how much the earlier efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling.

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The proceeds of the discourse, after payment of expenses,
to be applied to the relief of Mr. Frost. Mr. Cooper will
read to the Marine the letter which has been received read to the Meeting the letter which has been received

from the afflicted exile.

*** Mr. Cooper will deliver orations on the same subjects, and for Mr. Frost's relief, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. at Sheffield, and on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. at Leeds.



MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF the PEACE, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at SKIPTON, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June inst. at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at BRADFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Next at Ten of the Clock in the County of the Clock in the County of the Clock in the County of the Co Forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment, from thence, will be holden at ROTHERHAM, on MOMDAY, the 6th day of the same month of July, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the Forencon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several

Solicitors are required to take Notice that all Appeals must be entered before the sitting of the Court, on the first day of the Sessions at each of the above-mentioned places; and that the List of such Appeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at the expiration of half an hour from the opening of the Court; and that all Appeals in which Counsel are then instructed, so as to be ready to proceed immediately (if called upon so to do), will be

Solicitors are also required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of

the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HERE 3Y GIVEN, That at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at SKIPTON aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary exexpenses of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the 1st day of October next, will be laid at the hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that at

he same Sessions to be holden at Skipton aforesaid, the election of a Clerk in the room of Mr. Procter Hall, deceased, for the Second Division of the Court of Requests, constituted by an Act passed in the 3rd Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more easy and spredy Rocovery of Small Debts within the Parishes of Halitax, Bradford, Keighley, Bingley, Guiseley, Calverley, Batley, Birthad Mirrield. Hartishead cum-Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Ilud-dersfield, and the Lordship or Liberty of Tong, in the County of York. will take place at Twelve o'Clock at Soon. C. H. ELSLEY,

Olerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 9th June, 1816

Price Fourpence, published at One Shilling, THE LETTERS OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ., TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

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Very few are now left on hand. Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester, and agents and vendors of the Star.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846.

THE STRUGGLE.

Is commenting upon the different view taken of the Reform Bill and the Repeal of the Corn Laws of public opinion—the organization of the public mind by the House of Peers and, indeed, by the landed aristocracy generally, we have endeavoured to show the last stage that the Chartist Executive and the the distinction between the surrender of a portion people, are now called upon to direct their energies; of political power, with enough left to preserve while, for ourselves, we need not assure our party of rant, trash, or intemperate resistance; and if Mr. rights, privileges, and property, and a measure cal- our willingness once more to take the post of danger culated to diminish property and ultimately to and of labour, while we shall endeavour to protect abridge political power. We were steadfast in the opinion that the Bill would not pass unmutilated, or geance of faction. While upon the other hand, if we should like to know on what grounds the same that, if it did pass, the sufferers from the charge would rally for another skirmish in the hope of regaining their lost rights, and of again restoring their | measurement of their power, provided the success of | constitution, is perfectly legal, as the Times itself in diminished property to the scale of those necessities built upon the presumption that fiction's doomsday clusion, we say to the chartists, your hour has come. be touched by its opponents through the law is by was never to arrive.

The week before last, when all was dull, calm, and quiet, and when the several morning messengers of national composure were endeavouring to drill us your duty which your country demands while your both questions in the negative. into the belief, and to soothe us into the hope, that their prognostications had restored trade in Man-selves if defeat should follow apathy. chester, and driven all evil bodings from Liverpool we ventured upon the following prediction :-

His dream is out, and so will he be 'ere long; for the Whigs will not bear his monopoly of office, and the betrayed Protectionists will not tolerate his continuance in

Since the assurance of restored confidence and improving trade, our morning contemporaries have begun to think as we thought when we wrote the above. They now begin to believe in that combination of foul elements to which the office rather than the measures of the Prime Minister was sure to be subjected. Reformed Whiggery was a spurious cross, a kind of political mule, between popular anticipation and Whig assurance; and if the greatest minister that ever England could boast of, is now to fall, it will be before a combination of patronage and treachery. A combination, however, sufficiently powerful to substitute Russrll for Peel, will not be sufficiently tractable under the management of the former to preserve him in an office for which nature

never intended him. If Peel falls he will have carried with him the respect and admiration of all honest men, when Russell rises it will be but to expose the weakness of his party. When we have canvassed the position of Sir Robert Peel, and when we have spoken of obloquy and censure, we merely measured the treatment he was likely to receive by the feelings that his betrayed stigma upon Sir Robert Peel, and that is not having given his party an opportunity of testing the feeling upon a measure which he said popular demand and popular requirements had forced upon him. If Peel had appealed to the country, the country would have sustained him if it desired the measure; and, therefore, his error was in basing it upon popular approval, while he refuses to submit to popular decision.

have struck our contemporaries that this anticipated change of ministers may lead to an unexpected change of policy. They do not seem to see that if of the Trades was in the years 1833 and 4 Peel should wriggle successfully out of the Coercion shortly after the working classes discovered Bill, that his tottering position will embolden many as a body that the Reform Bill, which had pro- fund, of at least £20,000, shall be raised by small Peers who would otherwise support his Commercial mised so much, was a hollow mockery to them continuous payments, also levied in proportion to Policy, to rat upon that question. If the Duke's as- at least; that, however it might have feathered the earnings of the members of the association. It sertion is true, that his adhesion to the measure was the nests of Whig politicians, and realized the based upon the necessity of having a Ministry, his anticipations of unprincipled place hunters, it had Grace may now be taunted with the facility with not in the slightest degree altered their condition. which two Administrations may be formed-the Few of our readers, we imagine, are not familiar one of the Ultra-Protectionists, living in the hope of with the movement at that time, either by having once more rallying THE JANNISARIES—theother | been personally mixed up in it, or by hearing freof the Whigs, lingering out a hopeless existence upon | quent descriptions of its leading occurrences. It a surplus exchequer and popular excitement. For was a formidable movement. The Government and ourselves we lean not from affection, but from inte-the Capitalists were equally alarmed at its extent. rest, to the Whig party. From their accession, and and its power, and they showed at once their terror 6,000 of the Fiexible Velvet Hate, 13s., were sold last certain overthrow, we anticipate a great forward and their hatred, by striking, not the Grand Consolimarch in the party. They will have discovered the dated Union-not a Metropolitan trade-not at the than that derived from the pliancy of Irish policy association; but at six poor Dorchester Labourers. OF THOMAS PAINE, Author of the hope of victory in the Registration department is these men under the provisions of an obsolete Act of vain and hopeless, so long as the present Franchise Parliament, resuscitated for the purpose, and which

will secure the final overthrow of Toryism.

Toryism, its effect was to give to that party a much larger majority than it could ever boast of under the boroughmongering system. Upon the other hand, we have shewn that much of the benefit of reform was lost by the apathy of those electors who were qualified to vote under its provisions, and now we rejoice in the coming change, because no Which limits can be safely applied to the extension of a mere Whig constituency. The question of the franchise is the oze, the only question, in which the people should feel interested in the change, and as it is now sure to come, again we invoke, we implore, every Chartist constituency in the kingdom to elect without a moment's delay trustworthy delegates. who will be prepared to meet wherever the directors shall summon them with twenty-four hours' notice.

The resignation of Sir Robert Peel and the appoint ment of Russell as his successor is no longer matter of speculation, nor can the event be long deferred although the circumstances which lead to it may be something mitigated in their character. Russell is perfectly aware that he cannot build upon the sunport of the Bentinck party, and that he must go to the country with some new CRY. He will discover that neither timber, corn, nor sugar will satisfy the resent appetite, and that upon the country, and the country alone, must depend the fate of Whiggery In such a crisis it will become the people's duty to secure for themselves representatives, be they many or be they few, who will teach the Whigs that their continuance in place must depend solely upon their deference to public opinion.

Eight or nine pure, shameless, and dishonest Whigs, who profess to dissent from Whig policy. nevertheless kept that party in power for three years upon the cuckoo cry of- Keep the Tories out." Now it is for the purpose of getting a real army of observation, of some ten or dozen veritable Chartists, who, at any given moment, can kick a Whig or Tory administration out, that we call upon the Chartist body to be prepared to furnish such a staff. This will be the principal business of the forthcoming Convention, and the Directors upon their part undertake to be prepared with such a plan as, if adopted and acted upon universally, will inevitably secure our object.

It is a fact that the people are now in reality the source of all power. It is a fact that all parties look upon them with trembling awe. It is a fact that power is ready to be ceded to them if they are prepared to demand it like freemen, and with one voice. It is a fact that whilst we prefer Chartists to all others, we much prefer Complete Suffragists to either Whigs or Tories, and failing This day is published, Price 2s. 6d., Fourth Edition,
PRACTICAL WORK ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
SMALL FARMS;
BY FEARGUS O'CONNOB, Esq.

Suffragists to either Whigs or Tories, and failing the best we must secure the second best. Never were the times so full of import as at the present moment. America, while involved in domestic brawls, is gnashing her teeth at England. The Italian States subject to the Pope are ready for revolt, which the death of Gregory may hasten. A popular revolution has triumphed in Portugal No monarchical power of Spain can resist its pro-Switzerland, are all upon the eve of convulsion. "biting the file" in vain everywhere else, thought the people possess the land, are secure from those italies, and gravely shaking its awful head, hinted shocks by which monarchy vainly hopes to preserve that these words "savoured of champerty and its ascendancy and priestcraft its power. France maintenance." If so, Mr. Walters, the President is ready for an explosion, and England is the centre of the "Poor Man's Guardian Society," and printo which all are looking for the watchword. Can cipal proprietor of the Times, is at this moment then there be other than danger in the coming guilty of these terrible crimes in having sanctimes? Danger to the popular party if unwisely tioned an attempt by that Society to obtain legal directed; danger to usurpation if judiciously gc- redress for a brutal and savage outrage on a female

three great stages in a political movement—creation -and the direction of the public strength? It is to our party from the assaults of the law and the veneither, or for both, we shall not be squeemish as to the Executive are ready to perform their's-blame your-

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE AND THE MOVEMENT.

Trades in Manchester, last week, we could only casually notice some of the more prominent features of and its present and probable relations to these parties, no less than the decisions of the Conference as full of matter for reflection and demand ampler no-

been told that it was their own intestine divisions which constituted the strength of the drones. Unity and intelligence on their part would long ere now have compelled such a distribution of the fruits of their labours, as would have at once satisfied the demands of equity, and produced harmony in the political and moral world, instead of the discord and a long time before the feelings can be schooled to acmisery which result from the present unjust arrangements for the production and distribution of the point we are now alluding to was the rock a-head wealth. These truths have, we say, been proclaimed of the new association; and that, if it weathered party was certain to entertain. Throughout the long by the teachers of the people for many years, and that safely, it would escape its most imminent and and uninteresting struggle for the preservation of are no novelty in words at least. Nor have at immediate danger. The decision of the Conference landlords' rights, we have attached but one indelible tempts; to give them a practical value been want- with reference to it is of so judicious, sound, and ing. From time to time, the forseeing and the en- practicable a character, that we have now the strongthusiastic among the working classes have arisen as est and most sanguine hopes of ultimate and not disapostles of a new order of industry and striven for tant success. The principle of an Assurance Comthat universal confederation of the sons of labour, pany has been adopted. The members of the various which they felt was an indispensable preliminary to | trades composing the association are to pay in proits emancipation from the shackles of capital. Their portion to their means, and receive benefits in proefforts met the common fate of all premature move- portion to their payments. No injustice will be ments. They failed in producing immediate results. done to any one; but all will be benefitted by this It is now pretty nearly understood that the Peel but they cleared the ground of some of the obstructions plan. Independent of the pecuniary support which Ministry is destined—that its days are numbered; to the gaol they aimed at, and made the path easier each will be entitled to, all will enjoy the incalculable and that Lord John Russell is all but installed as to those who followed. Though one swallow does advantage of the influence and name of a mighty as-Prime Minister of the country. It does not seem to not make a summer, it is a sign that it is not far sociation, which, we confidently anticipate, will do

The last great attempt at a General Union

the Capitalists, failed in intimidating the tens of thousands who had associated for the noble object of which they have been accustomed. elevating the condition of the working classes.

But what the frowns of Government, the influence of wealth, the tyrannical and illegal terrorism of a prostituted Bench failed to effect, internal divisions, mutual misunderstandings, aristocratic prejudices, and democratic jealousies among the high and lowpaid trades, together with complex and unwieldly machinery, speedily consummated. A mighty association dissolved like snow under a July sun.

Its elements, however, were merely dissolved, not destroyed. The eternal strife between right and wrong, justice and injustice, was renewed in other

forms, and under other leaders. All this time the people have been learning. Failure and persecution, and sufferings, have been their teachers. They have graduated in a practical University, and are now again applying their additional knowledge and experience, to the organization of a fresh campaign against the deadly foes who press the life-blood from out of the heart of Industry.

That they have made immense advances in the knowledge of the true objects to be aimed at, and the manner in which they must be achieved, must, we think, be evident to every one who will attentively peruse the preamble to theitwin associations. over which Thomas Slingsby Duncombe presides. The one is for "the Protection of Industry," the other the employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures." They are, in fact, but two se parate departments of one association, but each differently organised for the special work it has to perform. The one is a popularly constituted body for the purpose of acting legally, constitutionally, and peaceably on the masses, and of bring ing their united strength to bear on any given point the other is the working hand, by which the capital, skill, and labour of the association is to be used re productively, and the waste, mischief, bitterness, failures, and disappointment of strikes to be abolished

Each of these departments is, as we have said

differently organized. Small payments and simpl machinery, but with an expanding power equal to any emergency, characterize the first. The second having to deal with lands, houses, manufactories workshops, machinery and industrial implements, has the machinery of a joint-stock company. The great object of the Confederation is the industrial, educational political and social elevation of the masses. and more immediately to bring the influence of powerful association to bear upon all disputes be ween employers and employed, as to rates of wages, hours of labour, and similar questions. This it is proposed to do by "mediation, arbitration, and gress in that country. Austria, Prussia, and legal proceedings." The Times, in a late article, after Saxony, and the petty states of Europe alone, where it had discovered a soft bit in the part printed in pauper by one of the cowardly wretches who carry How often have we told the people that there are out the orders of the Cerberus of Somerset House. All that the Association proposes by these words is to constitute, wherever necessary, suits in law or strong, and thus to fight oppression with the law, Walter and the Poor Man's Guardian's Society, Lord Ashley and the Short Time party, the League and other bodies, can with impunity pursue this course, circumstances should occur to lessen our regard for power is to be denied to this Association? The truth is, that the Association, both as to its objects and its | no privilege in which all may not freely share. our cause depends upon disregard of them. In con. despair confesses, and the only way in which it can and your future fate depends upon the manner in enacting a new law specially to put it down. Will which you use the present opportunity, elect your they dare to attempt this? If they were so audadelegates, and if you fail to discharge that portion of cious, could they succeed? We venture to answer

So much for the objects, and the external and legal glance at the elements of which it is at present composed, and its principal machinery. The late Conference consisted of 126 delegates, representing in the aggregate 40,000 members of a great variety of trades, in every part of Great Britain and Ire-In our hasty glance at the Conference of the land. It was in the variety of these elements that the greatest danger was to be apprehended. It has in every former attempt been found almost imposthat movement. But the position assumed by the sible to bring what has been termed the aristocracy Association of which the Conference was the repre- of the trades and the democracy together, to work sentative body, the questions which it directly or for one object. The mechanic, or engraver, with inferentially raises; the present state of parties, three or four guineas weekly, had no feeling in common with the handloom weaver, whose miserable pittance was three or four shillings. The joiner, or to its own immediate affairs and future policy, are mason, receiving thirty shillings, looked over the head of the framework-knitter with five shillings aweek. The factory trades held aloof from all gene-The labouring bees of the human hive have long ral movements. In short, the curse of selfishness and ignorance was upon them, and they fell an easy prey to Capital, which moved them down in sections whenever it suited its convenience.

The bitter lesson, that it was vain to resist aggres sion while these divisions existed, has been often learned; but the intellect is frequently convinced cord with its convictions. We have always felt that nore to prevent aggression than the actual expenditure of millions.

This influence will rest upon a firm basis. Another decision of the Conference was, that a permanent was judicious, we think, of the Conference to fix the amount of the permanent fund so low. It will not startle the timid nor provoke the sneers of the incredulous. But five times £20,000 are as easily within the reach of the working classes, by such means, as one; and we do not despair of seeing LABOUR'S LEAGUE in the command of funds as ample too, an equally resistless influence on the government and the Legislature.

But-and here we come to an essential point, one in which this association differs from its predecessors. impossibility of holding power with no better support members of a Manchester, Birmingham, or Leeds this fund is not to be expended as of old, in keeping men idly walking about the streets, or engaged in the and Irish patronage. They will discover that all A Whig judge was found infamous enough to try picquetting and bickerings of a strike. No; it is to be ployed through its medium, as having been expressly continues; and if beaten upon another general elec- had no more reference to these peasants than to the constructed for this purpose, in withdrawing from the comprehensive ideas of a ripening and expanding tion, they will bid for such a popular Franchise as man in the moon, inasmuch as the preamble ex- market of the competitive capitalists that surplus political manhood. Toleration of opinion in religipressly limits its enactment to "soldiers and sailors labour which is his most effective instrument for our matters, extension of education, the humanizing

the Reform Bill promised the final overthrow of and dirty tool of the Whigs, was too grateful to his that skeleton establishments, with all the requisite Labourers to seven years' transportation!! Thank of the country to which the various trades are, we Heaven: the Working Men of Great Britain brought may say, indigenous, and that whenever the other them back triumphantly from their exile. But let association failed by "mediation or arbitration to the attempt of the Government, at the instigation of the latter would be immediately drafted to these es-

cardinal ones. Upon these pivots the whole association turns. They constitute the difference between it and its predecessors; and when in addition to this that no former Confederation of the working classes to success. But it may be asked by some, will not such an as-

sociation be dangerous? Not at all. The honourable and just among employers of all kinds, will speedily learn to regard it as their best friend and ally against the unscrupulous of their own class. An association occupying such a prominent position, with a member of the Legislature at its head, "gives hostages to fortune." It is bound by stronger ties to the maintenance of an impartial, reasonable, and just course. than a congeries of small sectional societies. composed of partially informed men, and liable under the impulse of the moment to commit actions of a violent character, in the absence of an intelligent restraining power. Employers and employed will be mutually benefitted by its existence and its operations.

Such is a brief outline of the proportions of this infant Hercules, destined, we trust, to perform labour, more gigantic, and a thousand times more beneficial than the mythological hero.

It appears on the political horizon at a critical period. The old parties are dissolved or dissolving All around us is in a state of rapid transition and mutation. The commercial idea of buying cheap and selling dear, which has so long excluded all others from the popular mind, is on the point of legislative fruition. The political convulsions which have attended its parturition has shaken to pieces the old system of partizanship; and the new circumstances which must inevitably arise out of the new position we are about to occupy, will make it impossible for it ever to resume its old position.

The advent of such an association as that under notice, is therefore most timely. Its incipient stages fected. It is in the field ready for action. The PEOPLE | Hope. must rally round it. The elevation of MAN is its object. WEALTH as the means. MAN as the end. of all social and political institutions, is its leading principle; and truly the time is come in this England of ours, when we should no longer jabber like apes the miserable verbiage about farthings and halfpence and half hours, which seem the highest point to which the imaginations of our legislators can soar.

Never in ancient or modern times did there exist a nation so teeming with an abundance of all the means of procuring universal abundance and happi ness among its people. A kindly sky and fertile soil, rich mineral stores beneath, are our natural inheritance. Over the surface of the broad land gleam and flash the fires, and clank the hammers and run the wheels, and roar the engines, which with more than magical rapidity pour forth exhaustless wealth. How long shall we be the slaves of our own inventions? How long groan and be crushed under the Juggernaut we have erected?

The time has come when continued endurance will be a crime. The indestructible aspirations of hu manity after happiness, the superabundance of the equity for the protection of the weak against the elements for securing to all a superior position, edu cation, and enjoyments—the diffusion of intelligence instead of arming it with additional power by igno. | and the spirit of freedom among the masses, proclaim that the dawn of the day of liberty has arisen. We hear its matin hymn singing around us. Hencefor ward let there be no party but the People. Henceforward no institutions, but those which minister to the welfare of the People. Henceforward no wealth which the People cannot enjoy, as they create .-

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In the postscript to our last "review." announcing the victory of the Ministry in the Lords, previous to the breaking up for the holidays, we intimated the possibility of a movement for the purpose of ousting Peel from office. The event has justified aspect of the new movement. Let us now briefly the prediction. The short recesss was scarcely begun when rumours of an intended change became rife. The papers announced that Lord J. Russell had a meeting at Chesham-place of what are called "liberal members," and informed them of his intention to make the Irish Coercion Bill in the first place, the Sugar Question in the second, his two battle horses in the struggle to displace his political rival. At the same time statements of a coalition between the Whig leader and Lord G. Bentinck obtained currency, and the journals generally looked upon as best informed on these topics, spoke in a tone that indicated that in their estimation the days of the PEEL ministry were numbered.

> So it is likely to turn out. Monday night witnessed coalition in fact, if not in word, between the Protectionst opponents and the Whig rivals of the Premier. of a singular and, as we think, disgraceful description. Russell and Bentinck disavowed any tormal mutual agreement, but both joined in hunting down their common game. With what different feelings! We can to some extent sympathise with the upholders of the Protective system, and their exasperation at being, as they conceive, betrayed and deserted by their former leaders. We can understand their desire for revenge on those who have, as they think, broken faith with them, and handed them over defenceless to the Free Trade party; but we cannot account on any honest or honourable principle of action for the indecent haste, the hurrying eagerness. with which Lord J. Russell and the Whigs rush forward, almost before the work is done, to seize the places of those who, whatever may be their demerits in the eyes of Protectionists, at all events deserve the credit of being much more successful and practical "Liberal" statesmen than those who rejoice in

Nothing but a greedy hankering after office can explain this movement on the part of the Whigs, and its cowardice is on a par with its selfishness. They did not dare to attempt the carrying of Commercial Reforms themselves—now that these are, as they think, secure, they are anxious to jump into office, and the emoluments, patronage, and enjoyments appertaining thereto. They are political cuckoos, whose penchant it is to lay their eggs in nests not built by themselves.

While the great mass of the people are excluded from all direct participation in political power, it matters comparatively little to them who is "Out" or who is "In." and therefore this war for officethis Ministerial crisis. is to them a minor matter. But at the same time, all Englishmen like to see fair play; and it seems to us, that the junction between Russell and Bentinck at the present moment. is by no means so to be designated.

In addition to this, we believe that the people have much more to hope for from PERL than RUSSELL as the League of millowners-aye, and exercising, The former has avowedly linked himself with the progressive spirit of the age. If he halts every now and then, and deviates from the straight-forward path occasionally, there is a reason to be found in his previous education, sympathies, and associates. He was brought up in the "stand-still school." but the heart and tendencies of the man himself are evidently onward. All his changes have been from the invested in the funds of the twin associations, and em- sectional to the universal-from the crude and petty notions of a limited and party education, to the more

Our charge against Whiggery has been, whereas in his Majesty's service." But the new-made Judge grinding industry to the dust. We should suppose of our sanguinary criminal code; the introduction of greater relaxations into our commercial system, in employers for his elevation to stand proposed the Dorchester would be organized by the association in these parts

The very reverse has been the course of his would. be rival. Lord John's career has been a succession of not the fact be forgotten, nor the cognate fact that settle a dispute between the employers and employed, lucky hits, independent of the man himself—wherever he has shown his real nature, it has been that of a tablishments, and set to work in the occupation to small narrow-minded partizan brought up in a hereditary school of politicians, the first article of whose The three points now successively enumerated, are creed it was, that they ought to have the government of this country in their hands. Why, it would be difficult to say. To be sure they professed liberal opinions; but they never were in office without basely and we remember that it has opened its arms to receive brutally trampling upon those who had raised them the toil-worn wives, daughters, and children of the there, because they believed them sincere. They working man, we think we are justified in saying never were entrusted with the control of the affairs, or the finances of the country, without leaving them ever combined so many of the qualifications requisite in confusion and dilapidation. They never held power without using it to fight against and suppress the very principles which had helped them to it.

Of the Whig clique Lord J. Russell is about the most incapable of learning. He is not in love with, but afraid of, the onward spirit of the times. He is continually whining about "FINALITY." We hold that the utterance of such a word is sufficient of itself to preclude any man from assuming to guide the destinies of a great people.

But enough of this. Time will shortly show how the battle goes between the curiously mixed combatants, on the political arena. Should victory for the nonce incline to the Coalition, it will only be a temporary triumph. In selecting the Irish Coercion Bill to be defeated upon, if his political enemies can beat him, Sir R. Prel shows his accustomed acutenesss. It is. after all, more to be looked at in the light of a measure of administrative detail, temporary in its nature and duration, than embodying any general and indestructible principle. Sir Robert will never again go out of office upon the latter. If defeated on the present occasion, he will "bide his time." Can the country do without him? If so, for how long?

Meantime a General Election must tell for the People's cause. The breaking up of parties will be aided by it, and the emancipation of the most astute and practical of our statesmen from the old trammels, will leave them free to head the new legislators, whom the growing intelligence of the time will send to Parliament. We shall get out of the barren and circumscribed boundaries of party questions, into the pleasant and far-extending regions of national amelioration. Political enfranchisement, Educational improvement, sanitary reforms, equitable distributive arrangements, all show themselves above are passed. Its preliminary arrangements are per- the political horizon. The FUTURE is full of

The topics discussed in Parliament this week have been few, and as all of them will recur again, they will be more effectually criticised when riper for settlement.

To Readers & Correspondents.

LEICESTER .- In reply to an enquirer in the Star, the address of Mr. Samuel White is No. 36, Garden Street,

Belgrave Gate, Leicester. RITEABOUT MINERS TRIAL.—WILLIAM DRIDLEUS acknowledge the following sums for assisting the miners to carry on the above trial :- Lancashire District, 6s.; James Gardiner, Berry Edge, 1s.; Dawson

and Defty, 9d.; a friend, 6d. TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN .- We request the attention of our friends the miners, to the following appeal :-Allow me once more to endeavour to show the readers of the Star, and the miners generally, the im-

portance and necessity of affording a little assistance, in order to enable the above named ill-used men to obtain justice and satisfaction for the injury they have received. I need not recapitulate the infamous and cruel manner in which these men have been served. that must be fresh in the recollection of all your readers, from my former letters: they will recollect how the men had one-third of their wages filched from them, by their humane employer, the never-to-be-forgotten Jackson; how exorbitant and illegal fines were inflicted upon them; how their lives were placed in danger by being cruelly left in the pit; and how they tried to obtain redress by law, but were thwarted by the magistrates. Since then I have caused informations to be laid against Jackson, for a violation of Lord Ashley's Act (5 and 6 Victoria), and we expected that the hearing would have come on last Thursday, at the Petty Sessions at Wooler, but owing to a mistake of the men, in not taking out summonses, the absence of some of the principal witnesses, who had promised to attend without summonses, and on account of the men not being able to engage a professional person to defend them, and conduct their case, we were compelled to apply. for a postponement of the trial for a month, which is now finally fixed to come off on the first Tuesday in July, at Ford. It was well we took this course, for we found the other party intended to move for a postponement, if we had not done so, on the ground that they had not been allowed sufficient time to get up a defence, but really to cause expense and delay. Under these circumstances, and considering it to be a national question, I hereby make a last appeal to the friends of justice and haters of wrong to come forward and assist these men to carry on their trial. To the miners of Great Britain I most especially appeal—the cause of the Biteabout men is heir cause ; and, therefore, they have a right to expect assistance from their own trade. The miners in the Berwick District have never been backward in supporting their union or in assisting others, and they very naturally now expect assistance, to enable them to defend their injured brethren; whether they will obtain it, I know not-but I do know-they deserve it. Their case is a good one, and they can only be prevented from winning it by want of the means to carry it on. Trusting these men's case will yet be taken up, and that subscriptions will be sent to Mr. Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to the undersigned.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM DANIELLS.

4, Castle Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Clar or Mr. Frost.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for Mr. Frest's relief:-Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, £1 10s.; Evan Williams, butcher, of Merthyr Tydvil, £1 10s.; Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight, £2; Titus S. Brooke, Esq., Dewsbury, £1; Mr. Samuel Cook, Dudley, 5s.: Mr. W. Leach, Finchingfield, Essex, 5s.; Mr. Thomas Broweth, London, 2s. 6d.: Mr. James Perry, do., 2s. 6d.; Mr. H. Shelliker, do., 1s.; Mr. George Mogg, do., 1s.; Mr. James Wells, do., 2s. ; and also the sum of £3 from a patriot and philanthropist, whom I am proud to call my friend-Joseph Sturge of Birmingham. I feel it to be a duty to transcribe a part of Mr. Sturge's letter, and at the same time must observe that I think its conscientiousness worthy of imitation :-- "This thou wilt please to have clearly understood, I give from sympathy with John Frost, as a fellow creature in distress and in exile-but with an unaltered conviction that his conduct at New. port was wrong." THOMAS COOPER. P. S.—Received since the above, 3s. from Nicholas

6d. from Robert Roberson, Crayford, Kent. Mr. JULIAN HARNEY has received for Mr. Frost, £1 from Mr. Sewell; 2s. 6d. from Mr. James George, Windsor; a Post-office order from Mr. William Smith.

Morgan and friends, Monkwearmouth, Durham, and

Manchester, for 14s. 6d. At the time of writing this notice. Mr. Harney has not received cash for the above post-order not having had time to present the order at the office. Mr. Smith's letter containing the items of the 14s. 6d., will be found in our Chartist Intelligence, under the head of "Manchester." VALE OF LEVEN .- Petition and letter received with

Joseph Hornes, Newport.—We think him perfectly right in his observations, and would much prefer having the money sent by a banker than having it sent by a private hand. He says that the people do not know Mr. Rogers, and that there is a large sum of money collected if Mr. O'Connor will receive it. Mr. O'Connor has such perfect faith in Mr. Rogers, that he has sent him the £15 voted out of the Victim Fund, together with all monies transmitted for Frost. However, if that old confidence still continues, and if there is the old desire to transmit all through the Star. Mr. O'Connor will cheerfully receive it, acknowledge it, and transmit it to Mr. Rogers. One thing should be borne in mind, that any exertion that is to be made should be made within the following week, as the demand is pressing and should be immediately met. All persons sending post-office orders, should send the name of the person who obtained them, and the name of the person to whom they are to be paid in London. Our excellent friend, David Potts of Birmingham, who has sent £10 also expresses the dissatisfaction of the Birmingham people at sending the money by private hand.

THOMAS M'DOWALL, Whippany, North America, wisher to know whether he can purchase a share in the Land Society, as he is anxions to return to his family. He worked with P. and R. Barnes of Manchester, and if this should meet the eye of any of his family we request them to write to him to tell him that he is at perfect liberty to join the Association.—It is odd that people in America should be anxious to join the Chartist Cooperative Land Society.

WM. ROWLAND. - As one of the Chartists who received the half crown at Herringsgate, returns is. 4d., a penny being the interest for his share . WILLIAMSON, Leeds .- All the portraits for our Leeds

Agents were sent on Monday last, to the care of Mr. J. Pontey.

To AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS. - The practice is now | This speaks volumes as to his intention of compel becoming pretty general with our Agents and Subscribers, to include monies for the Land Fund, Executive, thinks proper to give without their having any Frost, &c. &c., along with remittances for their Star chance of resisting his tyranny. In conclusion, I accounts. We have before reminded them of the necessity of keeping the business of the Star wholly distinct from any other. It subjects us to great trouble and inconvenience, which our friends may sooner object than we can perform. We trust this notice will suffice, as we have quite enough on our bands already, without running from office to office to regulate that

Act; if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts he

THE CHARTIST.—If the note was at eight it should have £6 upon a threepenny stamp, as indeed the price of the stamp matters but little, he may rest assured that he will never see a fraction of the money. If we hear of any more such pranks being practised by W. B. upon poor confiding hardworking Chartists, we shall certainly have him tried for swindling. We never read of a more heartless fraud.

TO THE BOLTON CHARTISTS. MY VERY DEAK FRIENDS,-While I sincerely thank you for your proposed mark of kindness, I am sure you will pardon me if I decline accepting it. Do not ask me to break a chain which I value above all others. As Ireland has sent you so many butchers, so many vile ministers, so many cheats, and so many political pedlars, allow me the distinguished honour of redeeming my country's character by going to my grave as an unpaid advocate of your rights. When I have located about 50,000 families, that will be a quarter of a million of people, which I will do or perish in the attempt, then we'll talk about a gold medal and a gold chain, but as yet I have done nothing for you compared to what I hope to do. Besides, I am getting so fat in the open air that you would find a chain to go round my neck an expensive thing; besides times are coming that a gold chain may be of little use. I have always had an ugly suspicion about ANY THING ROUND MY NECK, but my friends I do not the less thank you for your kindness. I am so sorry that I could not indulge this week in such a letter as I intended writing to you. I have been greatly harassed of late by a section of malcontents who will recognise nothing that they do not do themselves. I think idleness is their complaint, and if they come to Herringsgate to me I will cure their malady by finding them sixteen hours work in a day. The only favour that I will accept from the fustian jackets, the blistered hands, and unshorn chins, is, to preserve confidence in me until I have done my work, and when I am working for them to meet my revilers in my stead. I remain, my friends,

Yours most sincerely and faithfully, FEARGUS O'COMNOR.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days an

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: at the Cosch Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfpast seven.

Rochester.—At the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely. Kensington.-At eight o'clock, at the Duke of Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's

Fields, at eight o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Sunday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and corolling members.

Leicester: The members and committee of the Cooperative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate every Sunday night, at six o'clock. Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operativ

Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

1 Hammersmith—at the District Office, 2, Little Val

Place.—Shareholders enrolled every day from eight o'clock in the morning. The weekly meetings of the Shareholders will be held at the above office every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock precisely. PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND SOCIETY. Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Arch deden Lane, at seven o'clock. Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Tempe rance. Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock. Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednes day evening at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mil

THE GLASGOW Branch of the Chartist Co-operative and Association, meet in Mordock's School-room, No. 27, St. Andrew-square, on Monday the 15th of Jane, and every succeeding Monday evening for the next three months.

CAMP MEETINGS FOR THE HALIPAX DISTRICT.-There will be a Camp Meeting on Midgley-moor, on the 14th of June. On Skircoat-moor, June 28th. On Norland-moor, July 12th. At Queen's head, July 28th. At Wilsden, August 9th, and on Cold Edge-moor, August 23rd. To commence at every place at two o'clock in the afternoon. N.B.-All the local lecturers in the district are invited to

TO THE MINERS OF THE WINGATE DISTRICT, DURHAM
A general district meeting will be held, of the Wingate district, in the county of Durham, at Thornley, on Saturday, June 20th, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock at noon. The miners of Thornley Castle, Eden, Wingate Grange, Cassop, Lilloe, Sudworth, Trimdon, Shotton-moor, Haswell, to, are expected to attend. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. William Duro, from Derbyshire: Addressed by Mr. William Duro, from Derbyshire; Mr. William Wellsby, from Lancashire; Mr. William Foldgate. from Yorkshire; and by Mr. W. Daniella, ditor of the Miners Advocate, and by others condected with the Miners' Association.

NEWTON ABBOT.—The branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society established April 6, 1846, 50s on prosperously, in spite of opposition. To show the anxiety of the labouring classes to possess Land, 16 joined the first eight weeks the branch was open this town, who have taken 146 shares. Meetings beld every Thursday night at 8 e'clock, at

Passmore's Wine Vaults. THE GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHI will be held on Monday next, June 15th, the sign of the Collier's Arms, Hurst Brook, n thion under Lyne. Chair to be taken at ele cock in the forenoon. There will also be a pul eting, which will be addressed by W. P. Robe

Anumber of hand-bills have been posted and thated in the borough of Wigan and its neighbound, headed "40 Colliers wanted at Platt Bridge eliery, to whom liberal wages and constant ment will be given," and the writer in order the a false impression on the public mind, st at the men recently employed in the Colliery discharged in consequence of not doing their w the satisfaction of their employers. Now I are to inform the public that the above states is wholly and absolutely without foundations, it is a base and deliberate falsehood. en were not discharged from their employ; t used to work at the prices offered them by Naught, who having contracted with the etors to raise the coal to bank, wanted to red men's wages, a fact which I am able to pr a number of pay notes from Platt Bridge to Office. The following list of prices paid I with those offered in the present one Substantiate my statement: - 1845: 0 4d. per score mixture, 5s. 6d. ditto.—1846:

1. 7s. ditio; mixture, 5s. 3d. ditto, making a Sudbury Gerence of 4d. per score in coal and 3d. per score Camberwell mixture. Mr. M'Naught also declares that, in

her to man shall be employed at Platt Bridge lier, who are members of the Miners Union.

ling the men to work for him at such wages as he

Huddersfield District Co-operative Land So-

which the Chartist means), it should have been upon a dress the meeting. The O'Conner Chartist brigade dress the meeting. The O'Conner Chartist brigade will meet in their room on Sunday evening at six connected with the Chartist cause should have defrauded a poor man of £6 hardly earned, but the best advice we now give the Chartist is to burn his note for buildings on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock in the buildings on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock in the evening. The committee invite the Great Horton Chartists to send a delegate or two, so that arrangements be made to canvass that place in aid of the

exile Frost. LEIGESTER —Working men of Leicester,—two ad-dresses will be delivered in the Market Place, on was unanimously agreed to—"That we learn with Sunday evening, June 14th, at 6 o'clock, by Messrs.
George Buckby, and the old veteran T. R. Smith, on behalf of John Frost, the Chartist Exile. OLDHAM.—On Sunday next, the 14th instant, a books for that purpose." We hope by next Sunday lecture will be delivered in the School-room of the to raise a sum worthy of the man. Thanks having

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Mr. James Williams of Stockport, is expected.

SECTION No	. 1.				
PER MR. O'CO	NNOR.				
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Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson	••	••	3	17	
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Chartist Antelligence.

was called to the chair. The case of John Frost was to give their assistance, are requested to do so withwhithout running from onnee to omnee to mee to omnee to mee to regulate that which ought to be done eightered. The secretary and treasurer of this district meeting, and a subscription was content of the current in the sum of 6s, 1d, being raised for the payment thereof with monies sent for the Land Fund.

Mr. J. Garnett, Keighley.—Make your orders payable at Charing Cross Post-office, the City Road is too far from here.

Thomas Wild, Middleton. — We know not what use to make of his facts beyond the expression of our disgustant the manner in which he has been treated.

J. B. Aberdeen.—A servant is not liable to make good the expression of content on the contributions of the members are requested to attend on the breakages of china or; cut glass, nor indeed comison crockeryware unless by agreement, or that there is palpable neglect.

G. Sheffield.—If the master has paid sup portion of the wages in goods they can be recovered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts has been covered under the Truck Act. if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts have a special more than the current of this district the meeting of the inhabitants benefits of the expert fund was coming of \$2 and those was coming of \$2 and those was coming of \$2 and the expert fund was coming of \$2 and those was coming of \$2 and the sum of the case of the owner of the case of t brought before the meeting, and a subscription was out delay, as there is no time to be lost. Act; if the case is communicated to Mr. Roberts he will give the best advice. C. is certainly not liable for the funds advanced by way of wages, as he was discharged before they were liquidated. There is no great fear of Exchequer writs for the amount. Upon the whole we would recommend C. to settle it.

The Chartest Co-operative Land Society will meet at Mr. Shelton's, Hope and Anchor, Chapel Street, Radford, at six o'clock on Sunday evening next, June 14.

Bradford.—The Chartist Co-operative Land Society will not make a small sacrifice for an object like the present, but will, when not necessary, use strong epithets against Frost's persecutors, and evening next, June 14.

Bradford.—A public meeting will be held at Waterloo, near Pudsey, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several members of the Co-operative Land Society and Chartists will advanced by way of wages, as he was discipled before they were liquidated. There is no great fear of Exchequer writs for the amount. Upon the whole we would recommend C. to settle it.

Bradford.—A public meeting will be held at Waterloo, near Pudsey, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several members of the Co-operative Land Society and Chartists will advanced by way of wages, as he was discipled to the present occasion. The man who will not make a small sacrifice for an object like the present, but will, when not necessary, use strong epithets against Frost's persecutors, and against his prosecution, is nothing but a babbler, and ought to be treated with contempt. Waterloo, near Pudsey, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several members of the Co-operative Land Society and Chartists will advanced by the present occasion. ward in subscribing on the present occasion. The

John Lowry, Sub-Secretary. Broad Guards, Carlisle, June 8, 1846. SHEFFIELD.

John Frost.—On Sunday, June 7, the council held ts weekly meeting in the Democratic Reading-room, Fig-tree lane. Mr. Jackson was called to the chair. After the financial business had been disposed of, the case of John Frost was brought before the council on Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. been voted to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

Mr. T. Mills in the chair.

Mr. G. H. Tucker said he was prepared to support a motion for a much larger sum, he would willingly nounced that nearly the sum of £1. had been re-

motion."

Mr. Tucker acceded to the suggestion, and the motion for £ 15 was unanimously adopted. The secretary (Mr. T. M. Wheeler) was authorised to place a cheque in Mr. George Rogers' hands for the amount, in order that the money might be formed to Mr. Sweet the Treasurer, on or before Wednesday next, June 17th at which time the subscription list will finally close. Thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

BRADEODD

in accordance with the request of Mr. Frost, to New South Wales. The secretary then submitted the accounts for the past year, which were received, Messrs. Gathard and Pattenden were appointed auditors, and reported that the accounts were correct. The balance sheet, as follows, was ordered to be transmitted to the Northern Star for insertion.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL VICTIM

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	April 26th, 1845. Money in hands of Messrs, O'Connor and	the fund	which the late treasurer has neglected to pay. Money received by treasurer and secretary since that period, as per Northern Star 5 6 9	Total Expenditure	Cash in Hand £45 4 51	In hands of Mr. O'Counor as treasurer In hands of Mr. Cleave as late sub-treasurer In hands of the late Manchester Committee	Voted to John Frost, June 8th, 1846	
	~	H	⊢ Fi Anditad	and fair				

house of Joseph Linney, White Horse, High Street, Bilston, on Monday, June 15, at ten o'clock for the purpose of auditing the books of No. 2 Lodge, when it is expected the district secretary will be present.

The members of the purpose of the control of the con June the 7th, the appeal in behalf of the exile, John Frost, was read from the Star, and cheerfully

PRESENTATION.—Another of the large public meetings, which have been so common of late in Queensbury Square, was held on the evening of Monday more immediate cause of their tribute, is to be found in the energetic and successful fight, lately waged by the recipient of this very handsome gift against the Town Council, in their attempt to levy an extortion-tate police rate. Mr. W. returned thanks as in duty promising friend of humanity, of justice, and of peace, but who fell the vietim of a system of perfidious villiany, which, though as yet enveloped in mystery, will be revealed in time, or laid open at the tribunal of God.

Friends of the rights of man, friends of humanity, we bound, in feeling and appropriate terms.

MANCHESTER.

Mellor's Court, Ledger Street, Manchester, June 9, 1846.

Dear Sir.—It is with sorrow we hear, through the Northern Star, of the distress of our much loved (though nationally neglected) friend John Frost. We should been happy had our circumstances permitted. to give pounds instead of pence; some of us would willingly have "pawned our shirts" to swell the amount, but unfortunately the derangement of our affairs caused by the turnouts, has forestalled this last method of raising the "needful." Should the shall, by energy and perseverance, bring him, and all persecuted patriots' back to Old England again.

Hoping this happy event is not far distant, we remain dear sir, your brothers in the cause of democracy.

William Smith and wife. 6d.: Mark Wright and one level and bear of the cause of democracy.

Wall, and sale is a sold to be about seventy. He was reduced to be about seventy. He was reduced to be about seventy. He was reduced to the above mentally in circumstances, and had been in the Union. He is pursuing the same course he had done heretogories formerly was possessed of considerable property, and has three brothers, who are all in good stream.

Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

Who greatest sympathy was displayed by all averaged to be about seventy. He was reduced this pursuing the same course he had done heretogories formerly was possessed of considerable property, and has three brothers, who are all in good stream.

Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

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Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

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Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

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Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

Who greatest true flower in the Union. He formerly was possessed of considerable property.

Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary.

Who greatest true flower in the Union. He formerly was possessed of considerable property.

Shut, Treasurer, John Gray, Secretary. William Smith and wife, 6d.; Mark Wright and wife, 6d.; John Lindsey and wife, 1s.; Thomas not in words alone, but in action, as the good work Francis Turner, 6d.; Edward Rell, 2d.; Edward Wrigley, 3d.; Harrison, 6d.; John Hargreaves, 6d.; a friend, per John Murray, 2s. 6d.; do., at the New Chartist Hall, 6d.; James Boardman, 2s. 6d.; J. Grimshaw, 2d.; John Banks, 2d.; G. Smedley, 3d.; Henry Armstrong, 3d.; Robert Gray, 1s; Christopher Smith Hartley, 1s.; Snow, Tib Street, 1s.; A meeting was held on Sunday last in the Council-THOMAS MARTIN WHILLIE, Socrotary,

OLDHAM.

CARLISLE.

John Frost.—Meeting of the Council of the Chartist Association.—On Sunday last, the 7th instant, the above body met as usual in their room, No. 6, John-street, Galdewgate, when, after pecuniary matters were disposed of, Mr. Robert Graham

OLDHAM.

Jehn Frost.—On Sunday last, Mr. A. Hurst delivered a lecture in the school room of the Working Man's Hall. After the lecture, a subscription was suddenly and calamitously deprived of Hustendam, and Father, by ASSASSINATION, in Moor friend Mr. John Frost, who is now suffering great privation in consequence of bad health. It was also agreed to issue a few books, which will be kept open until Monday, the 15th instant. All nersons wishing until Monday, the 15th instant. All persons wishing

tion. Mr. Frank Morfield, read the appeals in the Star, from the Editor and Mr. Cooper, which had a thrilling effect, and no doubt the good people of Barnsley, will do their best. SCARBOROUGH. The Chartists of Scarberough, met on Wednesday to consider the best steps to be taken on behalf of our beloved friend John Frost, when it was unani

JOHN FROST.—A public meeting was held on Barebones, last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to take

the case of the patriot John Frost, into considera-

our beloved friend John Frost, when it was unanimously agreed to, that the expenses of the Society be paid, and the remainder of the money in hand, to go to John Frost. It was further resolved, that a subscription be entered into, which we hope will be successful.

Cross Street. Mr. Raipe's, Baker, 21, Milton Street. The Colon Street. The Sun, London Wall, The Sun, London Wall, The Ship, Tvy Lane, Newgate Street. The Gentle-man and Porter, New Street Square. The Bell, Old go to John Frost. It was further resolved, that a subscription be entered into, which we hope will be Fields. The King and Queen, Foley Street, Maryle-bounded by calling upon Mr. Dixon to propose the first resolution. It was subscription be entered into, which we hope will be successful.

NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM.

THE EXILED PATRIOT FROST .- A public meeting of the friends of the above named martyr, was held on Tuesday last, at the House of Mr. Thornton. the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, for the purpose of considering the best means of rendering him such assistance as the necessity of his case demands. Mr. Butler was called to preside, and opened the business in a neat speech, urging all present to exert themselves in raising subscriptions on behalf NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.

of our exiled brother. On the motion of Mr. Old-know, seconded by Mr. Hawson, Mr. James Sweet that he has left a Wife and Five Children sompletely destained by the general improvement of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on Sunday afternoon, June 7th, Mr. James Sweet was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer to the fund, who is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent, generous and noble-was unanimously elected treasurer. to be used in the present emergency. The follow-Mr. T. Mills in the chair.

Mr. Stallwood submitted the case of John Frost for consideration, and concluded by moving "that the sum of £ 10 be given from the funds in support of this much injured victim."

Mr. Milne seconded the motion.

Mr. G. H. Tuckersaid he was prepared to support was forthwith commenced, and the Treasurer and the transport of the present emergency. The following persons were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, viz. Messrs. Hawson, Wall, Brown, Atterbury, Oldknow, Able, Butler, Souter, Boonham, French, Etches and Atkinson. A subscription was forthwith commenced, and the Treasurer and the transport of the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, viz. Messrs. Hawson, Wall, Brown, Atterbury, Oldknow, Able, Butler, Souter, Boonham, French, Etches and Atkinson. A subscription was forthwith commenced, and the Treasurer and the transport of the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, viz. Messrs. Hawson, Wall, Brown, Atterbury, Oldknow, Able, Butler, Souter, Boonham, French, Etches and Atkinson.

vote £20 for such a purpose.

Mr. Stallwood said, "If Mr. Tucker will make the sum £15, I will, with the consent of the seconder of the motion, substitute that for the sum mentioned of the motion, substitute that for the sum mentioned warded to Mr. Sweet the Treasurer. on or before

On Sunday evening a public meeting was held in Butterworth-buildings, according to notice, to elect a delegate to the ensuing Conference. Mr. William Clarke was called to the chair, who read the bill convening the meeting. Mr. William Oddy proposed, and Mr. Rainsley seconded:— "That one delegate be elected to represent the Bradford Chartists in the ensuing Convention."

Carried unanimously. Mr. Alderson proposed, and Mr. Gelder seconded:—
"That John Smith is a fit and proper person." Willman proposed, and Mr. Holroyd seconded:-"That William Jackson is a fit and proper

A show of hands were taken, when the Chairman declared Mr. Smyth elected by a large majority. Mr. Smyth addressed the meeting, and stated the situation of John Frost, and proposed:—
"That collection be entered into, and a committee

formed, to take immediate steps for the collection of of subscriptions throughout the town and surrounding hamlets.'

Mr. Alderson seconded the motion, and urged on the meeting to hesitate not a moment in coming to the rescue of our beloved Frost. The following persons were then elected a committee, and empowered to receive subscriptions and purchase books for that object:—Mr. Josoph Alderson, treasurer, who will thankfully receive any donation at his shop, No. 1, Butterworth-buildings; Mr. Gee, Thornton-street, Thornton-road; Mr. Smyth, Thomas-street, Man-Thornton-road; Mr. Smyth, Thomas-street, Manchester-road; Mr. Joseph Brook, Little Horton; Mr. Oddy, Dudley Hill; Mr. Rawnsly, Brick-lane; Mr. Wilkinson, Tilbridge-lane; Mr. Clarke, Wapping; Mr. Sugden, Idle; and Mr. Glover, Pudsey. At the close of the meeting, a handsome sum was paid in to the treasurer, the proceeds of the three collections during the day. The committee will visit their friends on Sunday morning next, for their mites, and they trust their efforts will enable them to place Bradford among the foremost in the list.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The following resolutions were come to at the last

meeting of the Chartists of this Locality:—
"That immediate steps be taken to procure subscriptions for the relief of Mr. John Frost, now suffering in a penal settlement as detailed in last week's "That, on account of the limited time for sending

away such relief, the subscription list will be close The following sums were then handed in:—Joseph Macfarlane, 1s.; Mr. Jude, 1s.; Richard Olley, and Peter Corbridge, Is. 9d.; Mr. Golightly, 6d.; Thos. Ramsay. 6d.; James Holmes, 3d.; John Robertson, 3d.; A Friend, 3d.; total, 5s. 6d. All the money subscribed will be sent off on Monday next.

M. Jude.

the Land Society has commenced, and members can be enrolled at the Secretary's house, No. 11, Clement-street, any day in the week.

promising friend of humanity, of justice, and of peace,

Friends of the rights of man, friends of humanity, we

GEORGE Ross, 83, Trongate. James Mois, 174, Gallowgate. Glasgow, 9th June, 1846.

BURNLEY. John Frost.-At a general meeting of the mem-

bers of the National Charter Association, held here want, until such times as the masses of Britain, to collect donations for the relief of the above men-

wife, 6d.; John Linosey and wife, 1s.; Thomas not in words alone, but in action, as the good work Graham and wife, 3½d.; Thomas Heames and wife, 6d.: Thomas Bates, 2d.; Wm. Fellowes, 2d.; John Denison, 2d.; James Holden, 2d.; John Smith, 2d.; Hope, and trust the localities throughout the United Kingdom, will bestir themselves, and make response to the call of duty.

We have our London friends will be careful

A PETITION IN BEHALF OF CHARLOTTE ODDY AND HER FIVE CHILDREN,

Family, humbly sheweth-That the Objects of our solicitude are worthy of the commiseration of the Benevolent.

That they are not only suffering the pangs of the most heart-rending sorrow, at the loss of a kind and affectionate Husband and Father, snatched from them momentarily, in the prime of life and sound health. but being also in penury. (the Deceased being of the then read a paragraph from the Manchester Quaratass humble sphere of a Journeyman Sheemaker), would of that day, stating that Mr. Duncombe had not made his appearance at the important Conference of be plunged into the depth of destitution, if not aided | made his appearance at the important Conference of by the generous sympathies of a feeling Christian the Trades now sitting in Manchester, and conse-

We, therefore, your humble Petitioners, implore and rely upon that aid-(that response of humanity)

The smallest Donations will be thankfully received, Committee, at the Bell, Old Bailey.

Signed in behalf of the said Committee, J. SMITHYES, President. J. WALKERDINE, Secretary.

Subscriptions received at the following, and many other Houses—Mr. Cartwright's Coffee House, Red Cross Street. Mr. Knipe's, Baker, 21, Milton Street.

Central Committe Room, Bell, Old Bailey.

Esteemed Friends and Shopmates, You have no doubt seen in the public prints some ac-

On behalf of the Committee of Management for the afflicted Family, J, Walkerdine, G. Jordan, J. Smithyes, J. Smith, W. Holliday, P.S .- All Subscriptions from the Country received at

Great Windmill-street, Haymaket.

WARNER'S INVENTIONS.

The following extraordinary document appears in correspondence laid before Parliament:-

MR. WARNER TO THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH. 27, Southampton-street, Strand, April 21, 1846, As I am actuated solely by a desire to serve my coun-

I wish not to be uncivil to any gentleman, nor to say any harsh words, but I do object to Sir Thomas Hastings, because his mind is prejudiced against me, and in every quarter where he has influence he has disparaged my

Why is Colonel Chalmer, who has already been admitted into a portion of my case, superseded? Your Lordship may say that I have no right to ask this question, that it is presumptuous in me to do so, and that it is my part implicitly and silently to submit to any course of investigation, and before any judges your Lordship may prescribe. With all due deference I beg to remind your Lordship that I am not an officer in her Majesty's service, but a free individual, making an offer which I know, and others know, to be of the highest importance to this country. I believe, and others believe, that "I can easily destroy any fleet this country can send useless, and all harbours and rivers around this island impassable."

All I ask of your Lordship is for an impartial and not prejudiced tribunal to try the merits of my inventions. If your Lordship is pleased to refuse my reasonable request, I must "appeal to the country; and whatever evil consequences may ensue from publicity, which I have for years done my utmost to avoid, must be attributed to those who have driven me to this step." (Signed)

THE RECENT SWINDLING .- WINDSOR, SUNDAY .-Mr. "Wyndham," it appears, was staying at the nolonnade Hotel, in the Haymarket, off and on, for cab, bringing with him a portmanteau, carpet bag, and dressing case, and after remaining there about ten days he said he was going into the country for about a week, when he should return, and again occupy the same bed-room. He paid a portion of his bill and left, returning again in three or four days and remaining there for about a week. He took his meals in the coffee-room, and lived far from extrava-

ceiving any injury .- Scotch Paper.

alarming accident from a simple cause. The mother determined, disinterested, impartial, and straight of three children bought in the marks t place a large forward, and is, therefore, deserving of the best earthern dish, which she immediately put to use by thanks of this meeting. sending it to the bakehouse with a quantity of fish to Mr. Roberts being called for, made a short address bake. After the meal had been prepared the entire after which the meeting broke up at nearly 11 o'clock, family ((consisting of the motines, two sons, and a daughter) partook of it, and shortly afterwards they became seriously ill, and exhibited signs of being poisoned. Mr. Lilly, surgeon, being sent for, applied proper antidotes, and they are now recovering.

The Trustees of the Indian Relief Fund a day or two ago received a letter from Sir Lawrence Peel, enclosing a piled proper antidotes, and they are now recovering. total, 14s. 10id.; postage, &c., 4id.; remitted, room, Butterworth Buildings, presided over by Mr. plied proper antidotes, and they are now recovering.

14s. 6d. Please to notice the above in the Star, it Wilcock, when Mr. Jackson delivered a lengthy and The cause is supposed to have consisted in the material

MR. DUNCOMBE AND THE WORKING CLASSES OF MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the working classes of Manchester, was held in the Carpenters' Hall, for the purpose of expressing their gratitude to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his advocacy of their cause in Parliament, and of hearing the animons of that continue at the continue of their cause. ing the opinions of that gentleman on the present aspect of political affairs.

Mr. John Murray was called to the chair, and

passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Duncombe, for his disinterested and valuable services to the Inbouring classes, both in and out of Parliament. The speaker quently the celat of the meeting had vanished. This was like many other things in that journal respecting the proceedings of the Trades, grossly untrue, though no doubt the writer did not pen it without which is the noblest quality of intelligens men)—
which shall prove sufficient to shelter the innocent calculating upon producing certain results from the Children from want, and a distant Parish Poor—
could be led to believe that Mr. Dencombe had could be led to believe that Mr. Dencombe had abandoned his post at the head of the trades, a fatal blow might be inflicted on the hopes, and a great and gratefully acknowledged, by the Subscription stumbling-block placed in the progress of the organisation which was now struggling for the rights of labour. Unfortunately, the untruth would pass corrent in many quarters to which the newspapers which advocated labour's cause could not gain access. (The meeting seemed highly indignant at the conduct of the editors of the print in question, and the copy from which the obnoxious paragraph was

port them in their attempt to obtain their just rights. The speaker said that he knew the Trades Unions looked with very great suspicion on Charlist sympathy, but he hoped they would at length learn the important lesson that by their present machinery of count of the Assassination of John Oddy, Shoemaker, of different trades, and even subdivisions of the same When we assure you that the Shopmate (whose loss we being altogether a separate stan or omcers, and deplore) was, as a Member of Society, a Father, Husbandy that they could succeed in making the condition of Friend, and Neighbour, one of the very best of men, and the industrious classes what it ought to be. That is our duty as a trade, and a portion of the working community of the most intelligent,, generous and noble-minded people of the earth, to do something for this afflicted family worthy of our name and order; we therefore beg of you to take at once the most active and efficient steps to raise Voluntary Subscriptions in your various sections, also in your Grinders' Shops, Mceting public assembly.] Silence being restored, Mr. Dixon public assembly.] Silence being restored, Mr. Dixon advanted to a variety of other tonics, and concluded Houses, and other places of resort for the working classes.

Yours most respectfully,

Pumic assembly. Shance being restored, Mr. Place adverted to a variety of other topics, and concluded by proposing the resolution, which, on being seconded by Mr. Blyth, of Leeds, was passed unani-

The next resolution, affirming the principles of the People's Charter, was moved by Mr. Donavan.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. RANKINE, was also agreed to.
T. S. DUNGOMBE, Esq., M.P., then presented himself at the front of the platform amidst long conself at the platform amidst long co the One Bell, Old Bailey, or at the Northern Star Office, tinued and repeated cheering, waving of hats, hand-kerchiefs, and similar demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. The hon, gentleman said they had denounced, what he joined with them in thinking, one of the most deadly foes to the prosperity of the country. That enemy was class legislation. It was true that the House of Commons differed from them on that subject, but that was not to be wondered at. seeing it was the offspring of that very system they condemned. In their sentiments on that point he most heartily concurred, and should at all times use try, I shall not apologise for effering a few observations on your Lordship's letter of the 9th inst., to Lord Ingostre, in which you bring all negotiations with myself to a physical control of the state of the 9th inst., to Lord Ingostre, in which you bring all negotiations with myself to a physical control of the state of the an abrupt conclusion, because I will not submit to the persecution. They discussed on that occasion the arbitration of an officer who has already prejudged my judicial character of Lord Abinger, and it would be remembered that it had been afterwards pretty well shown up in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Duncombe) would not on that occasion refer farther to that person; he was gone before another tribunal, and he (Mr. Duncombe) housed he had received more mercy there than he showed to his fellow creatures here. (Hear, hear.) They were then suf-fering from severe distress, but improved trade had since that time improved their condition. But if so, it was their duty to lay by in the season of prosperity a sum to meet that rainy day, which was sure to come. (Cheers.) With the view of assisting them to do this, he had accepted the office of President of a peaceful and legal association, for the general purpose of improving the condition of the industrious classes. It was as yet in its infancy, but if it increased as it had done, it was, he believed, destined to effect the most extensive and beneficial changes in the out to sea, render all the fortifications recently erected position of that portion of the community. (Cheers.)

He did not come to Manchester on Monday last to sow dissention, or to cause divisions between employers and employed, but the contrary. He came to raise honest labour, to put the labourer in such a position that he could fairly and equitable meet his employer. Such was the object of the general union. He felt it to be an honour to be at its head, and he would not relinquish it until, please God, he had established its influence in every town of the country. (Prolonged applause.) The Conference now sitting comprised Delegates from all parts of the country, and though they property and though they property and though they property and the country are the country. though they now numbered only some 40,000 or 50,000, he hoped and believed that the time was not far distant when they would number hundreds of thousands. It had been said that day by one who was we'l acquainted with these matters, that the strike of 2.000 women nearly three weeks previously to his arrival in this neighbourhood. He arrived there one evening in a was in the hands of the working classes themselves. But it was said by the opponents of that measure, that it would be fatal to the trade of this country. The experience of Sheffield and other places contradicted the assertion, and he had been told by the delegates of the Short Time Committee, this very session, in London, that, paradoxical as the state-BRIGHTON.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held at the Articholke Inn, on Tuesday evening, June 9th, when the following persons were nominated to the General Council of the Silicans, Monday, June 15, at ten of colect for the purpose of and little district secretary will be present.

John Frost.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists, held at Mr. Linney's on Sunday evening June the Th. the appeal in behalf of the exit.

John Frost, was read from the Star, and cheerfully responded to, by the small company then present.

BATH.

The members of this branch of the Chartist, John Frost, was read from the Star, and cheerfully responded to, by the small company then present.

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BATH.

The members of this branch of the Chartist Coperative Land Society met at Mr. Trotman's, Tiny lane, on Sunday evening June the 7th. the appeal in behalf of the exit.

John Frost, was read from the Star, and cheerfully responded to, by the small company then present.

BATH.

The members of this branch of the Chartist Coperative Land Society met at Mr. Trotman's, Tiny lane, on Sunday evening last. After Mr. O'Connor's little purpose of and little purpose of an ment might appear, less work gave more wages. It

which I had from you on account of the check I gave you. were united in one general body, they would become Should you reply to this by an advertisement in the Times | irresistable. (Great applause.) The hon. gentle-Should you reply to this by an advertisement in the Times newspaper, I will instantly remit you the amount. The other people that I diddled I will also settle with shortly, so that they may not prosecute any further inquiries.—
I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

P. H. Wendham.

London, June 3, 1846.

Mr. Dotesio has not taken any notice of the letter,

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I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

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I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

P. H. Wendham.

London, June 3, 1846. bury Square, was held on the evening of Monday last. The people, however, did not assemble on this occasion for the exposure of local abuses, but to be stow a testimony of their approbation and confidence upon an old and well-tried advocate. Mr. George Lewis, a veteran friend of the people, was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, framemith, who, after a suitable speech, placed round the chair, and introduced Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, framemith, who, after a suitable speech, placed round the which, with a gold key, had been purchased with the which, with a gold key, had been purchased with the proceeds of a public subscription, and were thus presented as the subscriber's committee phrase it,—by Mr. Warding's townsmen, as a memerial of services a rendered to the public through a series of years. The manner of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the public through a series of years. The surface of the proceeds of a public subscription in town and country, throughout the length and breadth of Scotland for the repeal on behalf of John Frost through a state of this propose of flaggow, through the columns of the Glasgow Scaturday Post. The address (Signed) P. H. Wendlam, (Signed) P. H. Singular Occurrence.—Saturday morning about nine o'clock, the pedestrians in Trongate-street, Glasgow, were somewhat surprised by the spectacel of a cart load of goods blazing at the foot of Hutcherriends of the rights of man, friends of humanity, we solicit you to contribute to the relief of Mr. Frost, and to forward your subscriptions, without delay, to either of the subscribers, who will duly acknowledge the same in the Glasgow Saturday Post newspaper, and afterwards publish in its columns the banker's receipt for the sum transmitted to John Frost, the unfortunate exile of England.

(Signed)

George Ross 88 Transate

of a cart load of goods blazing at the foot of Hutche-law, he would not have objected to their equity. He was happy to say that they had not been ensitied to its customary pace. On investigating the matter, it was found that the carrier's cart or van, belonged to the Corresponding Society and Lecturers Act; it was originally passed to put down those horrible been occasioned by a box of lucifer matches having ignited amongst the other parcels. The goods on the cart were nearly all destroyed before the flames the people being intelligent. It imposed a fine of the cart itself was could be got under—the wood of the cart itself was the people being intelligent. It imposed a fine of charred, but the horse was unharnessed before reand though long obsolete, still remained an the Statute Book. He had brought forward the question Suicide by Jumping from Ransgate Cliff.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter before seven, at man, named Miller, who has resided many years at Ransgate, jumped offthe cliff opposite the flag-staff now ladged in the law efficers of the Crown. It would therefore be avoided to the Crown. Victim Committee arrange to keep open the sub-on Sunday, June 7th 1846, to elect a new Council, &c. Ramsgate, jumped off the cliff opposite the flag-stax now sought therefore be exercised more carefully. They scription for a month, we think a sufficient sum the case of our beloved John Frost, one of the much at Liverpool-terrace, which is near the top of the would therefore be exercised more carefully. They might be raised to start our friend, John Frost, in injured Welch Myrtars, was read from the Star, when some business, that would place him out of the fear of the following gentlemen were elected, and authorised dent of the kind at this spot could not have happened, a prosecution as that at Hull.—(Cheers.) So long as want, until such times as the masses of Britain, to collect donations for the relief of the above men. His age is said to be about seventy. He was reduced the half age is said to be about seventy.

combe, Esq., in and out of Parliament, is laudable, A FAMILY POISONED BY A GLAZED DISTA, On Sa- and deserving of the commendation of the people. turday last a family in Berwick were exposed to an His energetic defence of the trades is at once manly,

ther remittance might be expected from the more Leicester, (Section
No. 1) - - 0 1 0 may perhaps aid the subscription here on Sunday
Brighton - - 0 3 0 next, and will much oblige me,

WILLIAM SMITH.

143. 66. Flease to notice the above in the Star, it Wilcock, when Mr. Jackson delivered a lengthy and may perhaps aid the subscription here on Sunday interesting address. The council are making the used for coating the ware not being properly mixed, distant stations in Bengal. This makes a total of and too great a quantity of white lead being used in £6,000, from that Presidency. From the City of the compound.

The subscription here on Sunday interesting address. The council are making the necessary arrangements for obtaining assistance for the compound. A few particulars concerning this remarkable per-

bim adopted as a partner in the toils of state, and as half-past ton. Ibrahim and his suite were conducted pied in crossing the river they had become acquainted, Stern and unbending to all others in the earlier part London, from Portsmouth. gard, almost of fear, for the energetic character of his to have been of a mild and gentle disposition unsuited by Regent-street to the Regent's-park. The Pacha sented to meet him next night in Lord-street. Both were to the purpose, no one seemed so fit to aid him as the ready and ruthless Ibrahim. He was accordingly at once despatched, with the Capitan Pacha, from Constantinople to the Morea with a powerful fleet : and. though interior in years, he seen proved himself to be, both in stratages and action, superior in the cabinet in the park facing the Horse Guards, anciently as well as in the field. When the two admirals met known as the tilt yard. The troops assembled for at Marmorice, the Capitan Pacha, who had previously been afraid to expose himself alone to the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles, endeavoured to persuade fleet in the Dardanelles, endeavoured to persuade for the Dardanelles, endeavoured to persuade for giment of Life Guards, and twelve companies of the last Respondent to the park facing the Horse Guards, anciently pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being a prudent man, he went to Cropper, Benson, and Co. They consisted of a squadron of the last Residence. This was enough. The brother was pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being a prudent man, he went to Cropper, Benson, and Co. They consisted of a squadron of the last Residence. The brother held a feast that the field a high office in the customs. The brother was pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain, but being pleased with the frank manner of the captain pleased with the frank manner of the captain pl at Marmorice, the Capitan Pacha. who had previously been afraid to expose bimself alone to the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles, endeavoured to persuade Ibrahim to sail along with him, and considerately proposed to allow him the honour of leading in the van. Ibrahim, however, who knew that the other loved him not, sagatiously inferred that where there was honour there must be danger too; and when on present, and the assemblage of spectators extended going to supper he proposed family prayers, and his exinquiry he found that it was his own vessels that on each side of the mail from the palace to the place tempore devotion was so ardent and touching that he inquiry ne found that it was his own vesses that on each side of the might be first exposed to the dreaded encounter of the of inspection. Ibrahim Pacha was the great object drew tears.

Grecian fireships, he took precautions which at once redounded to his own fame, and proved fatal to that tary costume of his country, a gorgeous uniform of held, and the unanimous conclusion was, that the wedredounded to his own tame, and proved lates to that of his opponent. He acquiesced, or seemed to acquie deep scarlet velvet, sumptuously embroidered in ding should take place next day, which it did, and the esce; but instead of sailing direct upon the enemy's fleet, he weathered it, and proceeded in the first infleet, he weathered it, and proceeded in the first inhis breast was covered by several decorations, and he
quantity of plate, doubloons, and about £400 to her husstance to Samos, and having taken this, he assailed the Greeks in rear, without encountering the slightest risk from their fireships at the opposite extremity, and dispersed and destroyed the whole, after one of the diamond-enriched scimulation of the Samos, and about 200 to her husband and decoration of the Legion of the Legion of the Samos, and about 200 to her husband to "take care of."

On their way to the Samos, with two-Necks, she told him in Paris, together with the diamond-enriched scimulation of the samos were equally and destroyed the whole, after one of the samos were equally and destroyed the whole, after one of the samos were equally and the samos was the samos who the samos were equally and the samos was the samos was the samos was the samos with the samos was the samos was the samos was covered by several decorations, and a count 200 to her husband to "take care of."

On their way to the Samos was
disastrous warfare. His subsequent course and career in the Morea was could have restored the Morea to the Ottoman race, or reduced it to order at all, it would have been Ibrahim. But fate willed it otherwise, and the allies interposed. The issue of the struggle is well known: the united British, French, and Russian fleets met in the Archipelago, and at Navarino crushed the Turko-Egyptian host. But, though defeated on this occasion, Ibrahim lost no reputation. The fleet brought against him was overwhelming, and commanded by officers against whom the followers of the Crescent have never been able to make head. Throughout the action his conduct was most cou- Scotland, towards the close of the ensuing week, unafterwards. Last autumn one of her bridesmaids met rageous. During the whole of it he remained con- less any unforeseen circumstances should arise to her betrayer in Byrom-street. He recognised her, and spicuously on the poop of his ship, issuing orders with alter the contemplated movements. promptitude and calmness; and, when all was over, The Pasha visited several of the he was found by the British officer who boarded him of interest in the course of Wednesday. The carsmoking his pipe with the same serenity. He had been defeated, but was not subdued; and had not ness, accompanied by his suite as usual, was driven in 1842, a Yankee-looking person put up at the Bearthe Ottoman Porte wisely seen the expediency of discontinuing the struggle, doubtless he would have maintained it with the same imperturbable coolness nel, which he descended into, and inspected from while a ship or a gun remained.

Syria was the next field of importance in Ibrahim's his conduct as a naval commander. The two services are, in modern days, deemed incompatible; these functionaries was offered to his Highness but it was not so in the older annals of English and European warfare, and it is not so at present in the Prince very readily said, that it was perhaps Turkish system of hostilities. The leading Pasha lucky no trouble had been given by his visit, as he there is still expected to take the command of the preferred taking an uncrowded walk to being stifled Sultan's forces by sea or land, or both, as occasion may require, as did our old English commanders. Howard of Effingham, the Earl of Essex, Raleigh, Drake, &c., in the days of Elizabeth. But utility as well as custom seems in favour of the separation, and Ibrahim has undoubtedly shown greater abilities as a general than as an admiral. He has to be sure had inferior foes to contend with, or at least has not But all reports concur in representing his campaign to have been very able, and the troops over which he triumphed were amongst the fiercest of the Eastern with inferior forces in Africa, and Russia has for ingleisurely against them, eyed the glorious ruby in many years attempted to put down a similar race of the crown of state with an admiring gaze, talking men in Circassia; but Ibrahim in two campaigns volubly all the while to Nubar Effendi, his secretary. hawking braces in New York and the other cities of the completely accomplished his task. The battle of From the jewel-house he proceeded to have a public to Nubar Effendi, his secretary. In which is task. The battle of From the jewel-house he proceeded to not not state with an admiring gaze, talking Mortimer was a blackguard from Armagh, who lived by volubly all the while to Nubar Effendi, his secretary. hawking braces in New York and the other cities of the completely accomplished his task. The battle of Nezib was memorable for its importance as well as its moury, and thence to the vaulted chamber in the sanguinary character; and for many years secured | White Tower, in which the Anne Boleyn block and again torn from his grasp by the English, under Sir torture, are kept. The Prince and his immediate Charles Napier, at St. Jean d'Acre. No other part of Ibrahim's career calls for notice

here. His and his father's magnanimous conduct in the strongest expressions of esteem and respect.

age is said not to exceed fifty, but there is a general air of lassitude and of wear and tear, which bespeak characterise the manners of oriental potentates, glance of his small grey eyes, that tells forcibly of the past, and which reminds the observer of the terrors attributed to the aspect of the man before kim during the memorable campaign in the Morea of him.

Solyman Pacha, who had accompanied Ibrahim Pacha to England, is a Frenchman who greatly dis-being likewise a premeditated visit, the governor and tinguished himself in the field under the Imperial his deputy were in readiness to receive their illustri-Dynasty. His name is Selve, and he held the rank ous visitor. The Prince was conducted at once to of colonel under the Emperor Kapoleon. He went Mr. Heath's reception room, where a collation of to Egypt in 1815, and by his military talent and fruit, ices, and confectionary was prepared, after parhigh conduct there attained the clevated rank he taking of which, the tour of the vast establishment

Portsmouth, June 6.—This illustrious Egyptian (the Pacha of Mecca) arrived here yesterday morning | millions (perhaps more) of gold; thence Ibrahim was in the French yacht steamer Gomer, from Treport, and according to instructions from the Government, his Highness was received with every distinction becoming his exalted rank. At half-past six the Gomer dropped her anchor at Spithead, and as soon as the Egyptian standard, a large red flag with three his carriage, and at half-past five he returned to Mi-roner, on the body of a man apparently about fifty silver crescents, could be made out to be flying at her vart's where he remained during the remainder of the years of age, name unknown, who had died in an Gloucester: main royal mast head, the garrison immediately sa- afternoon. luted it with twenty-one guns; the Canopus also saluted the Egyptian flag, which the Gomer re-Aurned. Mr. Brown, the Assistant-Master Atten-grand entertainment, prior to his quitting this coundant, went on board to pilot her into harbour, and try for Egypt. soon after seven she weighed and steered in. As she passed the platform the garrison again saluted. The Victory, now bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, dressed in colours with manned yards, also fired a royal salute as the Gomer passed; Ibrahim Pacha and his suite being on the quarter deck apparently taking much interest in the interesting scene.
As soon as the Gomer was fast to the buoy in the

SUNDAY EZENING.

On Saturday the Pacha was out by half-past nine, his first visit being to the dock-yard, where the Admiral (Sir C. Ogle) was in attendance with his barge. Ibrahim and his suite, including Soliman Pasha (Colonel Selves), Major Dickson, R.A., and M. Zohhe witnessed the operation of hammering an anchor vernacular for the benefit of the unlearned in the oriental tongues. This species of entertainment though meagre and unsatisfactory to the ordinary run of sight-seers, must have had great attractions for a practical man, whose counsellors are mostly engineers and craftsmen, and who at this moment, is occupied with a gigantic scheme for closing in the mouths of the Nile, and for fertilizing again, after the lapse of a thousand years, those barren sands where the corn fields of Egypt formerly offered their rich harvests. After the Pacha forty feet to the ground. He was picked up and Howell. The former held a respectable had seen all the objects of curiosity which presented carried to a surgeon's and subsequently to the above appointment in the Railway office here—and the themselves in the dockyards, he repaired to Portsea hospital, where he died in four hours afterwards, latter was superintending the works now in progress Common. where about 1400 infantry of the line, confrom concussion of the brain and other injuries, for the formation of an extensive new dock on the sisting of the 74th Highlanders, the 3rd Buffs, and The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

the 13th Light Infantry, were drawn up in revie order. His Highness inspected the men very nar rowly, and made a remark or two respecting their mage, now on a visit to this country, may, at the resent moment, be considered interesting.

Whether he is really the son of Mehemet Ali is lonbtful, some travellers having asserted that he is the strain on by adoption, and others that he is the farmer husband; but there appears to be no real foundation for this state—there appears to be no real foundation for this stat

Foot Guards, four from each of the regiments of night. All friends were invited to meet the captain, and Grenadier, Goldstream, and Scotch Fusilier Guards. were delighted with him. He was full of fun and An extraordinary number of the aristocracy were anecdote, and was moreover a religious man. Before

evolutions. It transpired, from a gentleman holding a high po- instant departure for Havre. They arranged to start for stained by massacre, devastation, and atrocities to sition in the army, that Ibrahim Pacha expressed his southampton in the morning. The morning came, and which our pen refuses to give a name. If any one admiration of the infantry corps to the Duke of the captain was up early removing the luggage to the Wellington and Prince Albert. his Highness con- coach-office. "Maria" was dressed for the journey, but cluding his observations by saying that they were the finest troops he had ever seen, as a body, and the best equipped. His Highness seemed to participate in the spirit of the inspection, for he watched the movements of the troops with a keen eye, as might be expected from such a redoubtable commander. quisitive; she had discovered that the captain had opened The Pacha on retiring from the parade was cordially the trunks! Here was a discovery. The plate was

end to end, traversing each of the causeways, and governess—a staid, elderly female. The landlady knew National Hall Meeting, putting, as is his wont, innumerable questions to the just such a person, Miss Lovejoy, who supported herself Placards for Meetings at the Crown and Anchor martial career; and here he evinced, as a general. gentleman who, at a moment's notice, undertook to in credit and respectability by keeping a "ladies" abilities still greater than those which had marked represent the chairman and directors of the Tunnel school." Company. Some sort of apology for the absence of by curious spectators in so narrow a spot. From the Tunnel Ibrahim drove to the Tower, where, likewise his presence was unexpected. After a short delay the Prince was conducted into the jewel-house. where the Regalia of England are kept. The sight of so rich a collection of jewellery excited the lively attention of Ibrahim, who, more suo, assailed the elderly lady in charge of the crown diamonds with great grief; and he gave a proof of it by srizing a lapdor had to encounter the disciplined forces of the East. so many questions, that she was at length obliged to belonging to the deceased and pitching it into the ocean. population. France has long exhausted her strength case containing the Royal insignia, and, lean- as Captain Bainbridge, attendants regarded these relics of past barbarities

with an indifferent air. The Mint was the next place of resort for the illusallowing free transit to our Indian mail and pas-sengers while we were dealing deadly blows at their rolling-house, where the operation of preparing the power is well-known, and has already called forth strips of copper for cutting blanks was going on. Ib-the strongest expressions of esteem and respect. In so far as regards his personal appearance, this for some time with great interest. He went leisurely very remarkable individual is no less striking than through the whole establishment, making enquiries past events have entitled him to be considered. His and putting searching questions. After having successively seen the operations of cutting blanks, of striking the dies, and of sorting the coppers, (for it either a more advanced period of life, or else that he was a copper coining day,) with the result of an exhas used the gifts of nature somewhat freely: com-bined with grave affability which may be said to ment, he was shown a certain weight of coin taken freshly out of the receivers in the stamping-house, there is an occasional severity in the cold, stern and being told that there was an exact number of pieces of money in the heap, he took the trouble to verify the monyer's assertion by tolling over the cash, when he found that Sir Jasper had rightly informed

It was nearly four when the cariages conveyed Ibra-him from the Mint to the bank of England, where, it was commenced by the Pasha being conducted to the vaults, wherein their are stored some ten or twelve ushered through the issue offices, the rotunda, the national debt department, the "private account

shop," &c.
The fatigue of the continuous examination of these

· It is stated that the Chairman and Directors of the

DEATH BY DROWNING AT BRIXTON .- On Wednesday an inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., at the Hope Inn. Acre-lane, Upper Brixton-hill, respecting the death of William Galton, aged twenty years. Willam Voules, a brickmaker, deposed that from disease of the heart. Sergeant Price, 15 K. the deceased was a labourer and worked for the same said, on searching the deceased he found in his harbour, the Commauder-in-Chief, Admiral Sir master as witness. On Saturday evening last, wit-Charles Ogle, went on board in his state barge, and ness, deceased, and two other workmen proceeded to was graciously received by Ibrahim, on the quarter a pond in a large brick-field, near the Bedford Arms, deck. At half-past nine o'clock Ibrahim and his Clapham-road, for the purpose of bathing. They all a basket, in which were some bread and meat, a blue suite, attended by Captain Guobion, of the Gomer, undressed and walked into the water. The deceased, cap, a pair of white trowsers, and a striped shirt. and Captain Pasco, landed at the dockyard from the after a few minutes, struck out towards the opposite He had no papers or anything to show his name or bank and when about three parts across he suddenly address, but his linen was marked "W. S." He disappeared. Witness swam to the spot and dived seemed to have been above the labouring class of down after him, and brought the deceased up, and men, was of good height, had dark-brown hair, with made an attempt to climb up the bank with him, but rather sandy whiskers, and was dressed in an invisithe deceased clung so tight that they both fell back- ble green frock coat, a Valentia waistcoat, with white wards again and sunk. Witness finding that the deceased could not swim, caught hold of him, and turned a verdict of—"Died by the visitation of rab, visited in succession the Victualling Yard, the brought him to the surface of the water a second Dock Yard, the Excellent practice ship (when the time. The deceased then sank for the third time, manual of ship-gun exercise was gone through to the great delight of the war-loving Oriental,) and the bottom again. Deceased caught hold of witness. Victory, three-decker. After this, the Prince went when a terrific struggle ensued between them, until to the copper rolling mills, and the foundry, where the deceased became senseless and relinquished his river in a small skiff from Hungerford, and when off 4old. Witness rose to the top of the water and with into shape by the huge machinery invented by Na- great difficulty managed to reach the shore. The smyth. Thence his highness procedeed to the two young men who were in the water were no swimother parts of this public establishment, and if the mers, therefore were unable to render little or no instantly sank. The bargeman rendered every asaccounts of an eye-witness may be credited, he appeared to comprehend the different wonders that he beheld very sufficiently, for he made several highly coroner and Jury spoke in high terms of the conassistance. The drags were brought soon afterwards sistance, and succeeded in rescuing the other two, but the body was not recovered for three hours. The who were clinging to the cable of the barge. They pertinent remarks, which were translated into the duct of the young man, William Voules, and at the close of the inquiry raised a subscription for his intrepid conduct. The Jury returned a verdict of Ac-

cidental Death. FATAL FALL.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Payne held an inquest in Guy's Hospital on the body of John at the greatest speed, and within fifty yards of the Kellaway, aged sixty-two years, a painter, lately in shore, ran over a small boat, in which two English the employ of Mr. Boulter, a builder. The deceased gentlemen were sitting smoking cigars. The bodies was engaged on Saturday last in painting the front of both were soon after recovered, very much lace- and press of engagements I have not been able to of the Blue-coat Boy Tavern, Walworth-road, and rated, and the boat cut from the gunwhale to the while ascending the ladder he slipped, and fell about keel. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are

THE MARRYING SCOUNDREL. EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

ther, but little attention was raid to him. In the seven o clock the latting and his suite of attendants female hastily approached, and was assisted on board by East, as in England, elder brothers are more highly went in three carriages from the George Hotel to a well-dressed man, who afterwards entered into contemporary the contemporary of the Admiral's official residence, where dinner was versation with her. The lady having stated that she had regarded than their younger brethren. Yussuff died regarded than their younger orethren. 1 ussum died the Administ Somethan residence, where difficulties of the had erved to a numerous party, including Sir Hercules lived in Panama three years, as housekeeper to a rich erved to a numerous party. In 1818, and the native energy of character of fora-him Pacha having then developed itself, he at once became the favourite son of the Pacha, and was by his ultimate successor. His personal appearance by Major Dickson on board the Canopus lying at and, on landing, he wished to essort her home. This would stamp him as the true son and representative Southead. would stamp him as the true son and representative of the great ruler of Egypt. In person and features of Monday, before noon, Ibrahim Pacha, and the part of the way. "I am," he said, "anxious that you of the great ruler of Egypt. In person and features of Monday, before noon, Ibrahim Pacha, and the part of the way. "I am," he said, "anxious that you distinguished personages in his retinue, arrived in should think well of me. My name is Bainbridge, I would be applied to the said of Stern and unbending to all others in the earlier part of their career, they were always, according to the report of every Eastern traveller, tender and devoted to each other; and now that the harder traits in the to each other; and now that the harder traits in the characters of both have been modified and softened observed by they display the same of the presence of the Pacha, they display the same of the presence of the Pacha, willingly provide a mother to look after them. It may observed by the same of the presence of the Pacha, willingly provide a mother to look after them. It may observed by the same of the presence of the Pacha, willingly provide a mother to look after them. It may observed by the same of the presence of the Pacha, willingly provide a mother to look after them. It may observed by the same of the presence of the Pacha, willingly provide a mother to look after them. It may observed by the package of th oncracters of both mare occar income to look after them. It may by time and circumstances, they display the same view. Sir Robert Peel came on horseback about seem strange that I have taken a liking to you; I am by time and circumstances, they display the same of Kopert Feel came on horseback about seem strange that I have taken a fixing to you; I am mutual affection. Ibrahim, in the most recent works half-past four to inscribe his name in the call book sincere; you are just the kind of person I could wish to mutual affection. Ibrahim, in the most recent works half-past four to inscribe his name in the call book sincere; you are just the kind of person I could wish to mutual affection. Baronet was place over my children—not too young for such a charge, on the East, is represented to be a model of respect kept at the hotel. The Right Hon. Baronet was on the Past, is represented to fis father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and attention in the presence of his father, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and the recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the lady smiled, blushed, and the lady and attention in the presence of his lattier, and the crowd of persons assumed in the presence of his lattier, and the crowd of persons assumed in the presence of his lattier, and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping old Pacha is said to indicate the same feelings of restriction and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping of Pacha is said to indicate the same feelings of restriction in the presence of his lattier, and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping old Pacha is said to indicate the same feelings of restriction in the presence of his lattier, and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping and told him her name was Carson, that she was keeping old Pacha is said to indicate the same feelings of restriction in the presence of his said to indicate the same feelings of restriction.

The Pacha, accompanied by Major Dickson and house for Mr. Broad, in Shaw-street, but as he was about to marry a beauteous and accomplished lady, she would fire some feelings of restriction in the presence of his said to indicate the same feelings of restriction in the presence of his said to indicate the same feelings of restriction in the presence of the presence gard, annust of real, for the same endeared, and possificry son. Circumstances have endeared and possificry son. Circumstances have endeared, and possificry son. Circumstances have endeared and possific the task of suppressing the Greek insurrection was vart's, the carriage took the direction of Regent-much concern; she had respectable friends, and had assigned to Mehemet Ali, and death had deprived street, and went by Waterloo-place, along Whitehall, some money. Captain Bainbridge was at once deeply in that prince of his eldest son, who moreover was said to as far as Westminster Abbey, and then returned love, and so earnest were his entreaties, that she conthere got out of his carriage and walked some dis- punctual. She took his arm, and during their walk the tance in the enjoyment of a cigar, captain again alluded to his daughters, and being a man of business, "popped the question" at once. She referred the Duke of Wellington, Prince Albert, and others, him to her brother, an esteemed gentleman who then inspected several bodies of troops on the open space filled a high office in the customs. The brother was

the most decisive actions recorded in that long and splendid. The troops went through their usual devoted by me to my wife and my God; I can't go." On arriving at the hotel, he found a letter, urging his gone, the doubloons gone, the £400 gone, and the cantain cheered by the populace.

| gone, the doubloons gone, the £400 gone, and the captain We understand that the Pacha and suite intend to gone! The shock prostrated her mind; she grew leave for a tour in the provinces and Highlands of gloomy, dejected, and died in a local asylum a few years darted up Hunter-street, disappearing before she cou The Pasha visited several of the principal objects give the alarm. On inquiry, it turned out that the real

She had just commenced her daily toil when Mr. Mortimer was announced. He came, he said, from the White Bear Inn, and explained the purport of his visit. She was flattered by the proposal, but declined it. In 1843. he renewed his proposal, was excepted, and they spent the honeymoon in a house in Belle Vue, Woodside Whilst here Mrs. Mortimer sold all her furniture, and proceeded to New York with her husband. They sailed in the Roscius, Captain Cobb, and when out a few days the lady grew ill, very ill, but her husband would permit no one to see her but himself, and his language was harsh and brutal. When seventeen days out she died, and was cast overboard. Mortimer affected resign her functions, and to suffer some one else to be the cicerone on the occasion. Ibrahim grasped with both hands the rails which enclose the glass The fact being made public, it was discovered that Mr

At Guildhall, on Saturday Mr. Alderman Musgrove read a letter, which he had received from Mr. Hart, of Syria to Mehemet Ali's sway, until the country was hatchet, together with the Spanish instruments of | 31, Lord-street, Liverpool, from which it appeared that the prisoner got acquainted with a young lady who kep a respectable seminary for young ladies; and he told the same story of being a great man at New York, and expecting a remittance in flour. He induced her to be come his wife. They were married by license, which Mr. Hart saw, and he sold them the wedding ring. The consequence was, she broke up her establishment and wen with him to America. Believing the prisoner to be a very dangerous fellow, Mr. Hart thought it his duty to state the matters within his knowledge. The alderman also read another letter he had received from Mr. Daw son, a solictor, in Bloomsbury-streect, Bedford-square It stated that Mortimer became acquainted with a Mrs Langhorne, in June, 1839, and proposed to marry her agreeing that she should settle her property (£1,200) upon her two children by a former marriage. With this concurrence the deed of settlement was engrossed, but at the last moment he refused to sign it, and ultimately he mar ried the lady, and got hold of her property. It was subsequently discovered that he had a wife living in Ireland and one or two in America, and a clerk of Mr. Dawson followed the prisoner to Liverpool, and made him give up some merchandise purchased with Mrs. Langhorne's money. Notwithstanding the exposure, the poor woman accompanied him to New York. There he treated her in the most cruel manner, even beating her, and finally deserting her. The writer concluded, "the prisoner wil well remember my name, and also the name of my client's mother, Mrs. Col. Hind." Mrs. Brown, of Westmorelandplace, City-road, has also sent a letter stating that it answer to an advertisement for a housekeeper's place she | Exeter: received a call from the prisoner, and she also received a

> SUDDEN DEATH AT A RAILWAY STATION .- An in-The fatigue of the continuous examination of these quest was held on Tuesday, at the Black Horse, various objects, at length induced the Pasha to order Kingsland-road, before Mr. Baker, jun., Deputy Coawfully sudden manner in the booking-office at the Scarborough: Mr. Kneeshall ... Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Rail- | Stafford : East India Company intend to invite the Pasha to a way. One of the railway officers stated that about | Sheffield: a quarter before eight last Thursday morning, the deceased entered the booking-office for the purpose, t was supposed, of taking a place by the Norwich and Yarmouth train, but he had hardly entered the office when he staggered and fell forward upon his face, in a fit, it was thought; but a surgeon being immediately sent for, found that he was dead. Mr Hancom, the surgeon, said the deceased had died pockets a purse containing 9s. 6d. in silver, 7d. in copper, a pair of black kid gloves, a case of needles, and a paper containing snuff; and he had with him

proposal of marriage.

God."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER. - On Sunday. about twelve o'clock, a young man, named Gregory, lost bis life, and two other persons narrowly escaped the same fate. The parties were proceeding up the the place above named, they rowed athwart a barge that was lying at anchor, when their frail bark in-stantly filled with water and went down. Gregory were much exhausted.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CLYDE. - GREENOCK. June 8.—A new steam-vessel, built by M'Nab of Paisley, made an experimental trip from Renfrew down the Clyde, on Saturday evening, and on her return from the Battery Point, near Greenock, going

Collecting Book. Mr. Keen Lowry 0 15 0 Michelot ... Wheeler ... 0 3 9 0 0 10 Milne ... 0 3 0 Ross ... 0 2 11 Yoy . ••• Scha, "per 0 16 0 0 4 10 Ford 0 2 6 Clark ... 0 1 0 Cuffay ... 0 1 6 Ditto ... Harney ... Milne (2nd account) 0 3 11 0 1 6 Ditto (3rd account) 0 4 0 Dunnage 0 6 0 111 Grassby ... 0 1 9 Livesay ... 0 2 81 Nobbs ... Greenwich Chartists ... Whittington and Cat, per Randall 0 7 1 Mr. Rathbone 0 2 6 Caughlan 0 2 8 0 5 0 Fletcher 0 7 11 Eagle ... 0 16 0 Shaw Knight ... 0 1 0 Bloomfield 0 3 4 Dunn ... 0 8 0 Browett ... Doyle ... 0 2 0 Rowland Dear ... Dear Grassby (2nd account) Drake ... 0 6 9 Ridley ... 0 2 0 Rogers ... 0 0 9 Dron ... Collected at the Crown and Anchor Dron 0 Ditto at the South London Chartist

6 12 10½ Monies received by Mr. O'Connor, as per Northern Star A Lady (Sunderland) 0 1 0 Bilston Chartists A Manchester Mechanic 0 2 0 Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, per D. Donavan... Worcester, per Mr. Griffiths 1 ... A few Friends, Wellington Foundry, Leeds ... Norwich, per C. Springall 0 10 0 10 3 0 12 0 Oldham, per W. Hamer, G. S., Leeds 0 1 0 H. Frisk, Gloucester ... Chartists, Ship Inn, Birmingham... 0 0 6 1 11 0 J. C. Ingram, Abergavenny ... H. Roberts, York ... M. Paulhase ... C. Therne, Chepstow Madame Sampson, and these in her 0 1 0 employ, Lowther Arcade 1 16 0 J. Newsome ... 0 0 6 J. Drumfield ... T. Thredden ... 0 0 6 Rachel the Jewess Pilkington ... Sheffield, per G. Cavill ... 0 6 6 Sunderland 0 4 0 Wilkes ... 0 0 11 J. H., near Leigh Monies received by Mr. Wheeler, as per Northern Star. Leicester Shaksperians... Preston, per R. Marsden...

The German Democratic Society... 1 0 0 The French Democratic Society ... The Fraternal Democrats Collected at the National Hall 0 14 43 Meeting ... Total Receipts ... EXPENDITURE. Crown and Anchor Meeting, Hire of Room ... 14 14 and National Hall ... Ditto South London Hall and National Hall Boardmen and Bill-Stickers on three occasions Four dozen Collecting Books Paper, Postage of Letters. Books, &c.

Stars (containing report of the Crown and

Anchor meeting) sent to Paris, Hamburgh, &c. Engrossing a petition (adopted at the Crown and Anchor) Minute Book, Cash Book, and 500 Circulars Stationery Total Expenditure £24 2 8 ... 26 14 4 ... 24 2 8 Total Receipts Total Expenditure it tends to spread it more regularly over others; and thus manufacturers, as men of foresight, will be induced to Balance in hand 2 11 8 work more at slack times, a circumstance particularly John Moy, Financial Secretary. favourable to the working class.

Audited and found correct, this 8th of June, 1846. JOHN MILNE, John Milne,
William Young Sowter,
Auditors.

THIRD QUARTERLY ACCOUNT Of the income and expenditure of the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles', Widows' and Children's Funds: quarter ending Sunday, June 7, 1846. MONEY SUBSCRIBED FOR THE TWO FUNDS

JOINTLY.

London: Mr. Knowles, Whitechapel, 3s 6d; £. s. d. Mr. Marriott, Bow-street, 8d; Mr. Tobin, 2s 6d; Mr. Wilks, 4d; R. W., 6d : P. W. Bourne, Commercial Road, 28 6d; Lover of Justice, 1s; R. Wells, 1s; P. W. B., 1s; E. Truelove, 2s; Greenwich Chartists, 1s 1d; Mr. Livesey, 6d; Mr. Marratt, 1s; J. Moring, 1s; E. M., 6d; T. S., 6d; J. George, Windsor, 3d; Mr. Wilks, 1s; R. G. B. 2s; Mr. Dunn, 1s; Ruffy Ridley, 10s; Julian Harney, 6s. Julian Harney, 6s. ... Net proceeds of Cooper Festival (the whole of which sum, however, was handsomely contributed by the Chairman, Thomas Wakley, Esq., M. P.) £5: net proceeds of a few lectures, by myself, during the quarter in London, £2 3s $9\frac{1}{2}$, at Colchester, 7s 10d ... 7 11 Liverpool: W.F. P., 2s 6d: Chartist Association, 5s; ditto, 5s ... 0 12 Leicester: W. Stafford, 1s; Mr. Knox, 1s 0 2 0

Brighton: Chartist Asssociation, per W. Flower ... Chartist Association, per J. Linney ... Chartist Land Society, per T. Clark ... Chorlton - on - Medlock Chartists, per M. Lambert Scotland: Denny, in Stirlingshire, 19s. Alva, 5s. 5d., J. Fildes, Glas-1 12 11 gow, 5s. Bonhill, Dumbarton, 3s. 6d. Thos. Jameson, Drypool ... 0 6 6 Mr. H. Fink ... 0 2 0 ... 0 2 7 ... 0 0 6 Mr. W. Peplow Chartist Association, per Mr. Cavill Loughborough : Chartist Association, per Mr. Skevington Newcastle on Tyne: Chartist Association, per M. Jude per M. Jude ... Chartist Association, per Mr. ... 0 2 6

French ... VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND. -Half of the above named sum 7 10 2½ In hand at close of last quarter ... 4 16 11 e:-John Richards, 12 weeks at 5s. per week 3 0 0 T. R. Smart, do. do. 3 0 0 Thos Preston, do. do. 3 0 0 A. Davenport, do. do. 3 0 0

Balance in hand 0 6 32 EXILES, WIDOWS, AND CHILDREN'S FUND. Income :- Half of the above-named sum ... 7 10 21 In hand at close of the last quarter 4 19 41 Expenditure: -- Mrs, Ellis and children 12 weeks, at 10s. per week 6 0 0 Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham, and children, ditto ditto 6 0 0

12 0 0

P. S .- Is. from Mr. Ingram, of Abergavenny, call the committee together before going out; and, now I am about leaving town for a fortnight, in order to plead poor Frost's case in the provinces, I think it best to print the foregoing quarterly statement, without staying to have it audited. Nothing is so an article 'from a correspondent,' dated 'Liverpool.

Balance in hand

these two funds, in the country. I promise them that though poor Frost's case chiefly draws me into the country, I shall not forget to plead the cause of the Veterans, and of the Widows and Orphans. THOMAS COOPER, Secretary. (Letters to be addressed 53. Goswell-road, for the present.)

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

The right honourable gentleman showed that this interlish a bar to such protection for our fellow-creatures. interfered to reduce the hours of youths under eighteen, masters of the several trades and the men. and females. They were not allowed to work in the Upon this condition the masons considered that they night; and children between the ages of eight and thir. were quite at liberty to make any proposition to their em. teen were restricted to six and a half hours per day. Had ployers in reference to the hours of labour, or rate of these regulations produced injurious effects to trade? remuneration they might deem advisable, without, in any Nobody pretended that they had. There the right and way, violating the resolutions come to, and accordingly the benefit, too, were established. He might, also, have they waited upon Mr. Tomkinson, to propose to him, instanced the restrictions and prohibitions respecting that in consequence of the great sacrifice the employers females and children working in mines. He reminded had caused the men to make without any just reason; the House that by their Buildings' Act, and Health of they would expect one shilling per week advance on their Towns' Act, they interfered essentially for the public health. People were not allowed to build houses without certain conveniences, nor streets less than of a certain width. If people would not whitewash their houses, Government would do it for them. The case and the necessity of interference were most logically established. The right honourable gentleman put the question again on its right basis, by the doctrine that the health and happiness of the people must be made paramount to all other questions; that of interest, our mere trading in spect is also untrue, to which Mr. Rushton can bear testierest must be secondary. This doctrine was well main. tained. We have no right to allow men, for their private profit, to overwork their fellow-creatures, merely because they are not their property, when they would not overwork their horses or asses, because they are their own property. Mr. Macaulay, however, observed that the

manufacturing districts. The system of forced labour and close confinement is deteriorating the race, and shortening human life; and there is a frightful idea started when we reflect on Mr. Macaulay's assertion, that day than in ten, he could not do the same through a course of ten years; and that when one ten is put to the end of another, and this operating from one generation to another, the consequences become fearful to contem-We feel satisfied that the triumph of humanity on this question is not far off. The alarm of reduced profits and unequal power of competition with other countries, we believe to be utterly groundless. On the one hand, unlimited working of factories only leads to a keener competition amongst manufacturers, to the production of far more manufactured produce, and thereby to reduced prices, bringing with them reduced price of labour. On the other, men—and still more, women and children working fewer hours, will avoid exhaustion, debility, and disease; while by checking over-production at one period,

doctrine of a loss to the manufacturers, by the reduction

of undue hours of labour was a fallacy. He showed that

two hours a day, or one whole day in every seven, had

been taken from all labour throughout the Christian

world for these eighteen hundred years, or, in other

words, a period of fifty years had been taken from labour

during that time, and was the world any poorer for it?

unceasing labour exhausts the finely constructed human

frame, which he happily termed the machine of machines.

ot was the case as it reparted days' wo

OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.

MEETING AT BARNSLEY .- A public meeting o Irishmen resident at Barnsley was held in Mr. Acklam's large room, on Thursday, June 4, to petition parliament in favour of a permament system of outdoor relief for Ireland. Mr. Michael Deane was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. After which Mr. Poulet Scrope's fifth letter to Lord John Russell on the subject was read

by Mr. Swanny. Mr. MICHAEL SEGRAVE proposed the first resolu-

That this meeting is of opinion that the British legis. ature have of late years enacted laws calculated to elevate the middle classes of Ireland in the scale of so. meeting therefore agree to petition parliament in favour of a permament system of out-door relief for the Irish

He said that as the millowners and manufacturers of this country were combining together for the purpose of crushing labour, as the aristocracy were endeavoring to maintain their falling privileges, as the monarchs of Europe are leaguing themselves together in order to stay the march of republicanism, and last though not least, as Daniel O'Connell and his tail of placehunters were endeavouring to starve the working-people of Ireland out of existence, by declaiming ngainst the very measure that would relieve them, it was high time that the working classes should look after their own interests.

Mr. Wilkinson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously carried. Mr. URIAH SMART proposed the adoption of the

Mr. John Leary rose to second the adoption of the wrongs of his country in an eloquent manner, proving to the meeting that the mock patriots of Conciliation Hall were the greatest enemies of his unfortunate countrymen. The speaker, in a thrilling and effective manner, drew a picture of the maimed, the decriped, the aged and infirm, sitting at the chapel doors begging with all the energy of their souls from the passers by to give them a small mite in order to relieve their miscrable condition, yet Mr. O'Connell, calling himself a Christain and a philanthropist, comes over to the Saxon House of Commons, as he terms it, raised his voice and proclaims that those spectacles of human misery and wretchedness have no right to a living in the land of their birth, whilst he has aggrandized himself and

plaudits of the meeting.
The petition was put from the Chair, and carried A vote of thanks was proposed by RICHARD MACKEY, and seconded by Andrew Corle, to P. Scrope. Esq. for the people of Ireland.

stirring appeal in behalf of his starving but yet

Another resolution was unaumous, that a report of the meeting be sent to the people's hoping that other towns will follow the example. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated, each denouncing in the strongest terms the great juggler of Conciliation Hall.

TO THE ELITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Liverpool, June 9th, 1846.

of Liverpool and Birkenhead, I need hardly inform you that the local press here. during the past week, has been pouring forth abuse withbroken faith with the employers, and repudiated an agreement come to before Mr. Rushton, on the 27th of May,

THE TURNOUTS IN THE BUILDING TRADE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR,-In your paper of Monday, the 1st inst., appears

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S | One word to my fellow-committee men; I trust they | Stipendiary Magistrate of this town. I have before mean will immediately call a public meeting, get the officers elected for the next quarter, and be doing something noble towards collecting funds in London, finding the statements of your correspondent are not concern to help.) while I draw attention to the contract of the course of ness to help,) while I draw attention to the state of little space in your columns, to lay before your readers a brief but true statement of the case. "On the 30th of March the master builders turned

nearly 3000 workmen out of employment, for refusing

sign a document pledging themselves to give up all connection with their various Trade Societies. The name ber of those workmen who signed that do ument I am not prepared to say, but none of the ma' sons did so, and after a lapse of eight weeks' cessation f from labour, public opinion, urged on by a portion of the press, became so (From the People's Journal.)

The Ten Hours' Bill has been again lost, but only by a majority in favor of Ministers of 10. Another introduction will probably carry it. Public opinion is fast travelling towards its triumph. If nothing else had been gained, it were worth the whole trouble which the bringgined, it were worth the whole trouble which the bringgined, it were worth the greetion has given to those concerned gained, it were worth the whole trouble which the bring forward of the question has given to those concerned ing forward of the question has given to those concerned a caldence at nine clock in the morning of the 27th ult. In it, to have produced the speech of Mr. Macaulay. That The deputation being admitted, Mr. Rushton entered into is a speech which will spread a wide conviction on the the subject, and from questions put did elicit answers. subject. It dealt at once with the great principles of the from the joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers, question—whether governments had a right to interfere that the declaration they were required to sign was the in the restriction of the amount of labour; to interfere only obstacle which prevented them resuming their between the employer and the employed, and if s.o. on employment; but on the part of the masons, I what grounds; and it declared—as it appears to us ac- distinctly stated that there had been a proposition subcording to the best of all philosophies, common, sense mitted to the master masons for a reduction in the hours that it has a right, and is called on to interfere, where the of labour, and I was not prepared to say that the masons health and happiness of the subject clearly demand it. would resume work on the withdrawal of the declaration, but, that having been the cause of the dispute, I had no ference had long been recognised and acted upon, and doubt if it was withdrawn, the masters and the men that clearly to the public advantage. He said we had in- would soon settle the other matters amongst themselves. terfered to protect hares and partridges, and that surely At the meeting in the magistrates' room the same day, we might extend that interference to human beings. He four resolutions, submitted by the employers, were read might have added that we had interfered to prevent dogs by Mr. Rushton, the second of which was to add an from overwork, and had, by Act of Parliament, abolished additional hour per week to the present hours of toil, entirely their drawing in carts; nay, by the Act against and referring to this resolution your correspondent says, cruelty to animals, we have interferred to protect all To this the masons strongly objected, and after a long sorts of brute creatures from abuse; surely, then, that discussion it was agreed that the hours of labour should must be a singular argument which would seek to established remain as heretofore. The written statement I received from Mr. Rushton says :- 'After a protracted discussion, But he showed that we had interfered repeatedly, and in which elicited much difference of opinion, the masters factories too. We had, thirty years ago, reduced the hours in factories from fifteen to twelve. We had again labour, leaving that matter for adjustment between the

wages, making 27s. per week, and be allowed half an hour each day at four o'clock to take refreshment (not for recreation' as stated by your correspondent.) This was the extent of the proposition, and in the presence of Mr. Rushton the same day, with Mr. Tomkinson, the request was lowered to half an hour at four o'clock for refreshment, (which is allowed all over Lancashire. except Liverpool) and the question of wages was set aside; therefore the statement of your correspondent in that re-

I will now leave you to judge whether any agreement has been violated by the masons, and whether, after nine weeks' privation and loss, forced on them by their employers, they are not entitled to some compensation. The insertion of this letter will confer a great favour on the workmen, and oblige "Your humble servant,

39, Shaw's-brow, Liverpool, "Thomas Carter. "June 3rd, 1846."

Since writing the foregoing, I see that the Editor of the Dispatch is "fiddling on the same string" as the Times' correspondent. He says the workmen "sought On the contrary, he believed it was richer : inasmuch as the mediation of Mr. Rushton." Why, sir, I have before me, at this moment, in the worthy magistrate's own writing, a list of the names of ten individuals that he requested to not a fact that as much work could be done in ten hours proprietor and editor of the Liverpool Journal, therefore as in twelve hours of any given day, it was true as applied not one of the deputation were elected by the body they to a series of days. And this is the fact, as it regards the are set forth to have represented. Nevertheless, all, except the masons, were prepared to enter into a final arrangement; and the masons not being thus prepared. insisted upon keeping the question of time and wages open for future arrangement. How far they succeeded though a man might do more work in twelve hours of one in doing this I will leave you to judge from the following conversation, which passed between one of the masons and Mr. Rushton, in the presence of the employers, which I extract from one of their own organs, the Lierpool Mercury.

Mr. Steadman, one of the working men, asked, was he to understand that he was to go back to work upon the same terms as those existing before he left employment? Mr. Rushton said, according to the condition of the 2rrangement, if a man chose, upon leaving that room, to go to Mr. Tomkinson, or any other employer, and could make a bargain with him for work, he was at perfect liberty to do so upon whatever terms he thought proper. Mr. Steadman.—Suppose we were to go and say that we had been out of work for a length of time, and wish to have compensation in the shape of an advance of

Mr. Rushton said, what they (the building trades), as working men, had wanted, was the withdrawal of a cerain document which had been an obstruction to their continuing at work; and upon certain preliminaries being settled, which had been placed upon paper, the masters had agreed to that withdrawal, and thus thecause of the men going out was removed, and the terms upon which they were to resume work was a matter to be settled between themselves and the masters; but thepresumption was, that the terms heretofore existing would be considered as satisfactory, and if the men chose to ask for greater remuneration for their labour they could do so. Mr. Rushton remarked that the present dispute would have the effect of showing that there was but one common interest between the industrious or working classes and their employers, and that it would be better for all parties concerned that disputes which. might arise between them should be settled by amicable

arrangement. After the foregoing, I am sure it does not require one word more from me to show that the masons have viociety, whilst at the same time they have totally neglected lated no agreement, it being proved by their own reports the wants and sufferings of the starving people; that this that there was no agreement as to time or wages made. There is just one point more I have to notice before I conclude. It is stated, by some of the papers, that the delegates "pledged themselves not to join the National Association of Trades." I most emphatically deny this. No such pledge was taken by any one; they only having stated that they then had no connexion with the National Association. What their future connexion would be was never stated. This I also prove from the Mercury's re-

port, which states;-"The workmen present having declared that the trades whom they respectively represented did not belong to the National Trades' Union, the masters, on this distinct understanding, withdrew the first proposition. Peter-Young, for the labourers, having at the same time stated, that the society he represented did belong to the National Trades' Union."

As I have already taken up too much of your space, I will now leave the matter with you and your readers: and conclude with a hope that the proceedings of the master builders, during the last ten weeks, will have the the petition. He spoke at great length, and depicted effect of arousing the working classes to a sense of their duty, and adding thousands to the ranks of those already in union, and beg to subscribe myself, Yours, in freedom's cause

THOMAS CARTER. P.S.—The masons are still out, and are determined

either to have a reduction in their hours of labour, or a corresponding advance of wages. This information will. be sufficient for the trade. When the matter is settled. due notice will be officially given in the Northern Star and the Liverpool Journal; no other reports must, therefore, must be depended upon.

DEATH UNDER HYDROPATHIC TREATMENT. - VERDICT of Manslaughter. - On Tuesday, Mr. Payne refamily at the expence of his much betrayed and imsumed, at the George, Eastcheap, the inquiry respecting the death, at Dr. Ellis's hydropathic establishment, Sudbroke Park, in the parish of Petersham, of Mr. Draper, of No. 8, Eastcheap, Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Hawes, the barristers, appeared poverished countrymen. The speaker made a heartnoble-minded countrymen, and sat down amid the on the part of Dr. Ellis. The following summary of very diffuse evidence will enable the reader to per-ceive the chief and material points of the case :- Mr. and seconded by Andrew Corle, to P. Scrope. Esq., M.P., for his advocacy of a system of out-door relief on Friday week last, the hydropathic establish-Another resolution was unanimously agreed to, ment of Dr. Ellis, in whose skill he had great that a report of the meeting be sent to the people's confidence. His treatment was daily immersion for five minutes in a bath of the temperature of S5 deg. He was then placed in bed, covered with blankets, and had cloths and bandages, moistened or dipped in water, applied to him. It was not distinctly proved whether the water was cold or tepid. His food was tapioca made with water and milk, and bread and butter. He died in the establishment on Tuesday last. Dr. Ellis, after his death, gave his widow a THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES. written diagnosis of his disease, which he said was not sciatica, but inflammatory and suppurated disease of the liver. Mr. Waterworth, a surgeon of the New Kent Road, who had, in conjunction with his partner, Sir,—I beg to acknowledge, through the medium of M. Hicks, opened the body, said deceased died of your columns, the receipt of 18s. from the Block Printers, congestion of the heart and lungs, caused by some of Campsie, near Glasgow, in aid of the Building Trades sort of external violence, such as exposure of the body to cold, whether air or moisture. He had disease of the liver—no disease resembling in any point the diagnosis of Dr. Ellis, and if he had the hydropathic treatment during the vast week, has been pouring form abuse with-out limit upon the masons for having, as they state, to which he had been subjected would have been highly improper. Mr. Prendergast could not, by a long and rigid cross-examination, shake the credit of 20 9 63 garbled statements they have put forth, I have to solicit and said there could be no doubt that deceased died the favour of a corner in the Star for the following com- from the effects of the hydropathic treatment. The munication, which is a correct copy of a letter I sent to question the Jury had to decide was, whether Dr. the Times in reply to a correspondent who expanded Ellis had been guilty of gross rashness and undue since the foregoing was drawn up. Owing to illness himself through a column and a half of that paper on caution in his treatment of the case, or whether he had only been guilty of an error of judgment. If they found him guilty of the former, their verdict would be manslaughter; if only of the latter, they could not find him criminally responsible. Verdict, "Manslaughter against James Ellis," who was ruinous as delay in presenting public accounts. May 29, relating to certain negotiations between the master two sureties of of £250 each, to appear to answer the There is my account—let the public be its auditors. Builders and their workmen, before Mr. Rushton, the charge at the Central Criminal Court.

Foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRCK. EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

NO. VI. It is now our task to unveil some of the

CRIMES OF THE TYRANT NICHOLAS, who was called to the throne in 1825 by the death of Russia.

FIRST PERSECUTION OF THE POLES BY NICHOLAS. The Russian conspirators, having entered into con Seventeen of his Polish subjects, from the Russianised provinces of Poland, were sent to St. Petersburgh, and tried by the imperial senate, which condemned them all to Siberia. Eight in the kingdom of Poland were tried by the Polish senate, by whom, under the presidence of the dying Bielinski, they were acquitted. Four years after their incarceration, and nine months after their acquittal, these men were set at liberty; but the venerable the lowest and the meanest of his tyrants, because even schools, whose muskets were loaded with ball-cartridge, King, Don John VI., by a decree of the 7th of June, 1824,

The case of these unfortunate men is even worse than represented by our author. We are enabled to His best poultry is seized under the pretext that it is disstate on the best authority, that of the eight victims eased,—his finest fruit and vegetables because unripe; from the "kingdom of Poland," only three were set and if he ventures one single murmur, he is pressed into at liberty, the others, in spite of their acquittal. streets for several days; leaving the remainder of his were sent to prisons in Russia, where they still, if goods at the mercy of the police. failed to satiate the demoniacal hatred of their persecutor.

The ferocious brute Constantine was now let loose upon Poland, and the country was exposed besides to all the oppression of double secret police, each Nicholas re-established in Poland than he set on foot leighty-two; yet in spite of this an attempt was lend money upon safe guarantees. The Government, the other. We pass over the period of the Revolu- intensity, till in 1839 it was undertaken on a scale master of Warsaw. Many were arrested: the ac- the election of the Governor (President) and Directors a few months, one had moved into a fine palace; and manication with his callor directors of the dire tionary war of 1830-31, and the executions and other of unprecedented magnitude and severity. He deseverities which immediately followed the suppression of the revolution, and proceed to parrate some or Basilians (that is to say Roman Catholics to several were bled at different periods, the general assembly of the sien of the revolution, and proceed to narrate some or Basilians, (that is to say, Roman Catholics, to condemned to be knowled, and all died under the in-shareholders to obtain their consent to contract with goof the tyrant's monstrous acts since that period.

phantom of the constitution, which, so many years previously, had been virtually abrogated. He declared himself sovereign by right of conquest; and forthwith commenced the extermination of the conquered .by thousands:-

An ukase, dated the 3rd July, 1834, condemned two hundred and eighty-six persons to capital punishments, who had been put on their trials a year before; pronounc ing the same sentence on somewhere about the same number of fugitives.

This judgment was an absurd mockery, intended to deceive Europe. At the lowest computation fifty thou sand Poles had already by that time been sent to Siberia. The fate of all of these victims generally remains unknown, but the running the gauntlet till death, of some hundreds at Cronstadt, may give some notion of the fate reserved to them:

But, setting aside cases of individual cruelty, the massacre of hundreds, and the transplantation of thousands to the most desolating exile, we entreat prisoners. the sympathies of our readers, for whole classes and masses of the children of unhappy Poland, chained scourged, and trampled upon by this merciless mis-

The twenty millions of Poles, of which between thirteen and fourteen millions may be accounted as all who should return to their homes within a given time, of agitation and revolt in Portugal, and in our last under the dominion of Russia, are in round numbers divided nearly as follows:-

Three millions of Nobles.

Four millions of Burgers. Two millions of Jews.

Eleven millions of Peasants. We will now quote our author as to the persecution

by Nicholas of these several classes, commencing with

PERSECUTION OF THE NOBLES. The Polish nobles in the Russian dominions amount to considerably upwards of two millions, on account of their being in a much larger proportion to the inhabitants than

It will be admitted by the most ardent levellers that a class of such numerical extent acquires, from that circumstance alone, an importance impossible to deny. The Polish nobility is descended no doubt originally from a conquering race, so ancient that it probably belongs to a period antecedent to the diffusion of patents and diplomas, and in some of its most esteemed families is enjoyed by prescription. Amongst this people (as amongst the Spartans and Athenians) has always subsisted the principle of republican equality, though as with them, not extended to the people they subdued. Through every change of fortune, this nobility continued inaliena ble; and the great majority of it had become so far reduced in circumstances, or had multiplied so much beyond

noble peasants, or labourers. Under the Russian dominion, they had been divided into seven categories, or classes. To these, according to the number of proofs and documents they could furnish they were adjudged to belong.

its resources, that its members had become small farmers,

The qualification required for the first class was such as very few could unite; the next afforded greater facilities, and in the seventh were comprehended all those which had no written documents whatever to show, but who, on the oath of twelve registered noblemen, that they belonged to the body, were themselves enregistered. This seventh class alone united, therefore, many times more members than the other six, the sixth far more so than the fifth, and so on in succession.

By one of those sweeping ukases in which Nicholas is so fond of indulging, which affect the vital interests of hundreds of thousands, and of which we have no examples out of oriental despotisms, he abolished the privileges of four out of seven classes, at a single stroke of the pen. If this had been the simple abolition of a right, or a pre-eminence exercised at the expense of other classes, although enjoyed from time immemorial, the injustice of its principle might have been called in question; but in fact, it reduces the nobleman (who perhaps would have the serf; that is to say, he is wholly in the power of any who compass sea and land to save Hindoos, Hotten-Braga, and fought desperately. When government could

amenable to blame or punishment. Furthermore, occasional ukases direct that all such ex-nobles as have no lands, shall be forcedly removed to colonise the interior of Russia, or be incorporated with the Cossacks of the lines of the Caucasus, or enrolled in

tort bribes of half-pence, and make arrangements with the

lowest thieves, has the discretionary power of inflicting

corporal punishment on him, at any time, without being

the troops of the line. Forty-five thousand families were thus removed by one nkase. The remainder continue entirely at the mercy of the authorities. In the most legitimate exercise of their functions, according to the instructions given them, when any proprietor of a small property dies, and his property comes to be divided between several children, they may seize sons for soldiers. Now it must not be forgotte that the disgrace and hardship of the soldier's life in Russia, are such, that degradation to the ranks is considered as a punishment only inferior to the capital punishment of exile to Siberia.

Not only, therefore, has a great majority of the nobility indignity and humiliation, but poverty leads at once to in the Greek religion. In two days, seven hundred were These and other like proceedings exasperated the people exile; and this qualification of poverty the government has sent off to Warsaw, amidst the despair and imprecadone its best to secure to them, by the most extensive confiscation of individual property which has occurred liged them to abandon the convoy. within many centuries, if we except the period of the French revolution.

A list of upwards of ten thousand estates confiscated, has appeared in the public documents; and as this proscription has fallen heavy on the wealthier proprietors, they are supposed at the lowest computation to amount in nearly the double.

PERSECUTION OF THE BURGERS, JEWS, AND PEASANTS. If we now turn to the burger class, it may be sufficien to state, that as far as their trade is concerned, they are exposed to more vexatious grievances than in an earlier part of this chapter they have been described as liable to, during the lastyear of Alexander's reign. As to their civil rights, the equality in the eye of the law, which Araponeou Hau established, and Alexander solemaly con-firmed, has been abolished. There remain the Hebrews and the peasantry. The great bulk of the Jewish people still inhabits Poland, which first offered the example of civil toleration, afterwards followed by Holland and Great Britain. It is true that in these latter countries there has succeeded a toleration of opinion, which has never yet arisen in Poland. Nevertheless, though the Hebrews had not been admitted to the full rights of citizenship, they had, on the other hand, hitherto been exempted from one of the most onerous of its charges-one which their prejudices rendered peculiarly odious-themilitary service. The Emperor Nicholas, distinguished by his strong personal antipathy to this people, has vigorously submitted them to the conscription, making the parents responsible in their persons and property for the appearance of the children-not only without conferring on them any equivalent rights, but exercising towards them a wholesale violence, such as the utmost rigour of Nahomedan despotism has never displayed in its most vi-

Unable to stop the smuggling in the frontier governments, chiefly on account of the gross venality and collusion of his own agents, he fell, as is well known, on the espedient of simultaneously transplanting into the interior of Russia a hundred thousand families. Those who could not get rid of their property within a given space

them. For all who have ever been in Russia, and know they don't know they are doing wrong (!), because esty, there is an appearance of the most cynical derision in such a proposition. A stranger might as well confide his watch and purse to the swell-mob in London.

The next imperial interference with the Jews was to prohibit, under the penalty of a fine, the wearing the distinctive costume and beard which they have learned to consider as symbolical of the faith they profess, and to which previous ukases had, under other penalties, confined them. It may be imagined what a means of extortion this prohibition proves to the police, who have the charge of enforcing it.

There remains to consider the condition of the pea-Alexander. This event gave rise to a rebellion in santry. In the Russo-Polish provinces,—that is to say, several parts of the empire, the explosion of a longbroaded conspiracy, which we purpose to fully explain

in those incorporated in the Russian empire,—they continue in the Slavery from which Alexander in 1818 forbade their masters to emancinate them. In the kingdom
title for blood. As we need the following and in those incorporated in the Russian empire,—they conwhen we come to review the celebrated Revelations of of Poland. where six-and-twenty years previously they had been enfranchised for ever by Napoleon, by the first article of the constitution of the grand duchy of Warsaw, which decreed equality in the eye of the law, Nicholas, the munication with an association of Polish patriots, the 1833, reduced them by ukase again virtually to the condireign of Nicholas commenced with a rigid investigation. 1888, reduced them by usase again viscos that is tion of serfs. It is meant here literally of serfs,—that is to say, to a state of servitude as it has existed in Poland, not to the absolute slavery of Russia, where practically a

the Russian. For him there is no possible redress against defiled unconsciously between the students of the cadet. Cortes sitting after the popular movement of 1820. The Stanislas Soltyk never rose from his bed after this long his lord is divested of all interest. On a market-day, for whilst every avenue of escape was occupied by the coninstance, the fruits of his produce are unblushingly confiscated by anything that wears a Russian uniform, the public service, to work at paving or sweeping the

alive, remain. Prison tortures for twenty years have We pass over the infernal system of espionage, and the cloak of a spurious morality may be, and often place it is left to the discretion of the directors to buy coercion of everything in the shape of opinion, these has been more fatal to the interests of the oppressed, are too well known to need description. A long than all other causes of failure combined. account is given of the religious persecution of the arbitrary in its power, and each mistrustful even of a system of persecution which gradually increased in whom the Papal see had allowed the marriage of the fliction; the executioner continuing to strike the vernment, the influence, both of the government and sort of madness, in fact, "which precedes destruction;" of his mind. It had been said that this witness had de-Nicholas commenced by abolishing altogether the priesthood, and other of the usages and ritual of the dead bodies. With the torturing to death of Sci- their friends has been such, that they have contrived, to employ forty labourers daily, for months past, in clared Lecomic to be described. He deposed that they Eastern Church,) numbering three millions in his GENNY, and LEVITOUX, and the recent hanging of Pe- notwithstanding the just opposition of these shareholders dominions, with the Russian Church.

> these unhappy men will for ever remain unknown to a fearful nightmare on their country." Western Europe, but what the end of many of them | Next week | we will re-publish from the Refriar Sibrocinski, exiled to Siberia, who was recently lician massacres prompted by the infernal Austrian knouted to death at Tobolsk, baving been detected government. secretly administering the sacrament to his fellow-

As to the congregations of these priests, the most shameless and cruel measures were adopted to force them to conform to the new faith.

The Emperor Nicholas, who at the close of the revolution, published a free pardon, with certain exceptions, to

bracing the Greek faith.

dition of apostacy; and a period of famine was taken ad- they paid them very well, and they gave to the commandvantange of, to offer them flour on the condition of their ing officers and some of the captains, &c., gratificacoens, making three crosses on a register, to acknowledge its | through the secret-service money; this is to say, they did | that purpose, or of their harmless promenade in the magreceipt. This register contained a general recantation, to not care for the rest of the nation, and they acted as if nificent square of the Terreiro de Paco, facing the river, which their mark was thus surreptitiously obtained; but the whole nation was comprised in the ministry and the now the scene of so much warlike preparation and antias after this they were, by the terms of the ukase, consi- army. Not minding the public distress, the total stagna- cipated feud. These wholly unnecessary steps were the dered as belonging to the Russo-Greek Church, from tion of trade, they increased the expense of the civil list, forerunner and provoker of a demonstration of dissatiswhich any departure is capitally punished, they were thus by augmenting the number of the public functionaries, faction and just irritation on the part of the people,

apostate priests. summoned the inhabitants of the village of public functionaries, or of persons depending upon go- badly wounded. The cavalry and infantry of the muniof Worodzkof to appear before them, where they were vernment. They established new sanatory laws to oblige cipal guard and 7th Regiment of Foot then made their sitting, about sixteen miles off. When before the com- and reward the services rendered them, at the last elec- appearance, and after some useless hissing, hooting, and mission they refused to sign their adherence to the new tions, by the country surgeons and apothecaries; these pelting, the troops fired vollies, and ten or twelve people faith, they were ironed, thrown into baths filled with a laws imposed heavy taxes upon all the shops selling any were killed. At night the guard-houses were set fire to, fetid smoke, but without fire, in the severest weather. sorts of eatables or drinkables, so much so that a taverna and universal terror reigned. On the following morn-Here they were kept several days, without food, beaten selling twenty-five Sardinhas, some wine, bread, and ing, the now frightened Queen issued the following pro and ill-treated, and being constantly informed that they onions, of which all the stock is not worth six shillings, clamation: would be sent to Witepsk, to be capitally punished. was obliged to pay twelve shillings; and when those When many of them had fallen ill, they were forced to people think proper they carried away all the stock, under sign their adhesion; but immediately on their return ex- the pretext that they are not in good condition. No one, posed these facts in a petition signed by sixty-four of their no matter poor or rich, in any village, could be buried number. nobles and peasants; but met with no redress; without a certificate from the surgeon, paying for it from they were considered as irrevocably orthodox.

obstinately taken refuge on a frozen pend, the so diers of taxation, and imposed direct and personal taxation, accompanying the Russian missions were directed to much heavier than before, and quite on a new system, of break the ice, and the unvielding wretches perished which the people had no idea, and they appointed to

fuller account of these devilish doings. By these new direct taxation, every one was obliged to declare the means two millions of proselytes were enregistered property each one possessed, where it was situated, and as having accepted the Russo-Greek faith. "When pression of the magistrates, and an undue hand in ex-NICHOLAS had produced this desired result, he caused citing the people, and showing to them how this excess a medal to be struck, recording the incorporation of of taxation was misapplied to useless expenses, to keep the United Greeks with the Orthodox (Russian) an army of janissaries, and to enrich a few, who but a in 1596, re-united by love in 1839."

ye who "strain, at a gnat and swallow a camel," rose en masse, and attacked the troops, at Guimaraes and Russian police official. One of those men who will ex- tots, &c., from the tyranny to which their of six thousand men was marching upon Oporto, they apspiritual chiefs subject them, read the above account plied to the Cortes to grant them the suspension of the of the wrongs of your fellow Christians, and blush for guarantees, and an authorisation to place the revolted your heartless indifference to their sufferings.

Convinced by long experience that the Pollsh people are unconquerable, their savage persecutor Cortes by a large majority. Some troops were immeadopts every possible effort to keep under and reduce diately sent to Oporto, the 16th Regiment, Commander the population. To effect this, besides the banish | Taborda, wth Joseph Cabras, to whom the Queen wrote ment and incorporation into the Russian armies, of a carta regia, granting him full powers over the whole large masses of Poles, no Pole, without a special per-Jose Cabral, in arriving at Oporto, instead of looking mission, is permitted to marry before the age of into the grievances of the people, and forgetting that the thirty: but this is not the worst, we have now to Minho is the most populous Province in Portugal, the relate a series of inhuman atrocities, unmatched in best soldiers and the bravest, and that every man

SEIZURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN, proceeded to carry out the minister's order by delivering Anukase, dated 1832, authorised the police to seize all up the town of Villa Nova de Tamelicao to plunder, children who were orphans, or the offspring of poor perbeen deprived of its privileges, and rendered liable to every sons, to internate them into Russia, and bring them up the prisoners who unfortunately fell into their hands.

The children of all those who had fought in the Polish armies were subjected to the same fate, and it is calculated that some thousands of those belonging to individuals who were obnoxious to the government, were seized in the bosoms of their families in a like manner. Soon after this, a diabolical means was resorted to, value to sixty millions sterling, whilst others rate them at of saving the police trouble, which, till known, was used throughout the country, particularly in the large

> charity was used as a lure to reach its victims. The joined the Sublevados. Oporto was therefore for some police declared that they were to draw up lists of the indigent, for the purpose of affording them relief in food, and take revenge on Cabral, whose barbarity was such and remitting their burthens. All who were in that condition were invited to declare it. As soon as the lists apon their own showing, relieved them indeed,—but it was of their children, who were thus collected without trouble. When this experiment was exhausted, razzias were made in all the parochial schools of the large towns,-

even in these of charitable institutions, the schools for the soldiers' children, and the foundling hospitals. This constant drain of the inhabitants, but especially of the youth of the country, proceeds augmenting systematically. A larger number were transplanted in 1843 than in 1842, and a larger number in 1844 than in 1843. It is in pursuance of a plan for transplanting, as far as possible, the Polish population, and dispersing it over Russia. Of these children it is calculated that more than one-third never reach the place of their destination. In 1832 and 1833, before this service was organised, those that fell from exhaustion were abandoned by the roadside, with a few pounds of black bread beside them; and

the number confided to the escort was recruited further What language of denunciation can sufficiently characterise the abomination of these atracities? Is there not some chosen curse.

Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with v.neommon wrath, to blast the man, Who ower his greatness to a people's ruin?

of time, (which how should they do where all we're sellers?) Let us hear no more of the maudlin cant which obey, but not to support men in power; they were direct without were to leave it in the care of the police, to dispose of for would excuse tyrants their crimes because for sooth and cajoled to make a representation to the Queen, asking tite for blood. As we read the following, we, from caused, the more so as all the companies and savings' our heart's inmost depths, curse the drivelling mo- banks took advantage from it, and formally stopped payrality that influenced the men who, having their ment. Government, afraid of some popular movemen country's fate in their hands, threw away their glo- in the capital, had ordered on the 23rd the closing of all rious chance, and to save mere units ensured the destruction of thousands, and the misery of millions.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AUTOCRAT. At the coronation of Nicholas at Warsaw, the expepeasant is gambled away at cards, and transferred like a dient had been adopted by the conspirators of freeing it was a great annoyance to the public, and on the 28th, their country by the massacre of the imperial family, of the government order was published allowing them the On the other hand, however, the Polish peasant is far which all the members, as well as nearly every personage three months as above mentioned. more oppressed by the government authorities than even of note in the empire, were there assembled, and which federates. At the eleventh hour, a counter-order came from their chiefs, who were unwilling, on due reflection, of Romanoff was saved.

Men who conspire to crush tyranny should re-

* It was not a cadet school, but the school of Porte-Enseignes.—Ed. N. S.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL. For the last few weeks we have reported the progress, deposed the authorities, and appointed others. expressing their contrition,—by a letter dated 6th of number we had the gratification of announcing the fall of the marmed people. Thursday, the 21st, the day April 1832, instructed the governor of Podolia to transport into Russia those who, trusting in his promise, had more detailed account than has yet appeared in our panic which already existed in all classes of society was But though so merciless towards those whom he had | ticularly as the insurrection is not yet over, and may be- the streets and formed into strong guards in the public ranked in the class of most venial political offenders, and fore the end comes produce most serious results not only squares. The curiosity of the people was naturally exhad allured into his power by solemn assurances of form in Portugal but Spain also. We have compiled the cited at a measure, which from their existing tranquil giveness, he offers by an ukase of the 2nd of January, 1839, None can deny the talent of the two brothers, Cabraes. | conduct, appeared wholly uncalled for and ill-timed. an absolute pardon to all Roman Catholics condemned for But they went too far-they trusted too much to them- Groups were ordered to disperse from the squares, and a murder or theft to capital punishments, on condition of em- selves, and were certain that by paying well the army and park of artillery and platoons were placed at the entrances utterly at the mercy of the authorities. In some places and creating new courts, tribunals, and God knows which, however, merely showed itself in an obstinacy to whole villages were driven into baths and barns, where they were smoked by lighted straw till they yielded.

and creating new courts, tribunals, and God knows which, however, merely showed itself in an obstinacy to what, to satisfy those who had been useful to them at the resist the same feeling of pertinacity in the troops, elections, and keep them from publishing all their. They were then charged by the patrols of lancers, and A commission, composed of government agents and managenes; the present Cortes being entirely composed maltreated and driven by the infantry, and several were four to six shillings. The fees to the curates had been In one place, some hundreds of the peasantry having also much altered. They altered completely the method have this new law executed, people unfit for it, and who We must refer our readers to the work itself for a had not the proper manners to deal with them. For the Church. It ran as follows:—" Separated by violence in women's clothes, were the first in the Minho to rise short time back were beggars. Women, or men dressed against the authorities and the military; they had the There, ye Exeter Hall hypocrites, bigots, and fools. | better of them: encouraged by it, the different parishes

country under martial law: and they passed a law making Convinced by long experience that the Polish the whole province answerable for the loss that these history, unless we except the slaughter of the "Inno- there has been a soldier, ordered a few hundred men, divided in three columns to march against them, and to carry everything by sword and fire. Tabordo setting fire to property, violating women, and shooting against the military, and more particularly against the 16th Regiment, to such a degree, that they solemnly swore their destruction, which they very nearly accomplished. The hatred against the military soon spread all novements of the troops and the encounters with the we give it as follows:-Sublevados, would be a too long tale; the fact is the troops were beaten everywhere, the people fought bravely and desperately, and in some places the troops would not

fight against the people but have joined them. In Oporto, Cabral distributed arms to the Cabos de you the path you have to follow. Seguranca; but finding out his error, he wanted to have The Janizaries of Lisbon are few and cowardly; they Scarcity and famine, which embarrass other govern- them disarmed; they refused, and fought against the ments, proved a useful auxiliary to the Russian; and troops; being without ammunition they retreated and is imposition there is no force. that he ordered to set fire to a house because they fired from it upon him. The whole of Minho and Trasos Montes being in arms, the people in such force that they attacked and besieged Melgaco and Valenca, and troops in Trasos Montes joining the Sublevados; the Beiralta, with Vizan being also in arms, everything being ready at Combra and all over the country, Cabral at Oporto being guarded by his friends to save him from assassination, the government being without troops, the whole army amounting to scarcely 8,000 men, and without money, the people of Trasys Montes having formed a junta at Villa oppress and deceive the people.

Real, with Don Fernando, son of Count of Villa Real, at the head; the people having proclaimed "Death to the Cabraes:" the insolent dictator deemed it prudent to decamp. It was with difficulty that he could get out of Oporto. On his arrival at Lisbon a Cabinet Council was immediately assembled—the news of his arrival, of the ders, who, in conjunction with t'ne Cabraes and other state of the northern provinces, and of the Beria Alto, was in every body's mouth, and produced the greatest excitement. On Sunday evening (the 24th ult.), Ministers, much against their will, tendered their resignation. which the Queen accepted apparently, and Count de Villa Real | nation is decided ? was called to form the new Administration, with instructions to form it of persons in the interests of Cabral; he you must not lay down, worked hard but could find no one who would accept it. the garrison, were called to know if they could answer the justice of the people. for their corps, and would support Ministers ; they did not Robbery was the fundamental base of the edifice of the

that the name of every branch of the police is synonymous | they have been so taught, so trained, &c. The misdo so—some very threatening scenes took place. The creants live in no fool's paradise, not knowing good Duke de Palmella was next sent for by the Queen to from evil, wrong from right. Will any maudlin phi- form a ministry. In this Palmella was not immediately losopher gravely assure us that the modern HeroDis successful, and several days of anarchy succeeded. The satisfied in his own conscience that his wholesale child-murdering is right and justifiable? We hear silver in three days, about 600 contos (£135,000 at 54 per much in these canting days, of "the sacredness of 1000). In the impossibility of continuing the payment of the Cabraes? What confidence can be merit from you? He repeated the circumstances of it; and added, that on human life," and the principle is twisted into a safe- the notes, they presented an address to the Queen, in guard for tyrants, to save them from the merited re- which they declared the impossibility to meet the notes,

guard for tyrants, to save them from the merited re-ward of their crimes; but the life of a mad dog is culties arising in consequence of the state of the country, not sacred in our eyes, and as little sacred do we re- and praying the Queen to order the forced circulation of gard the lives of Imperial beasts of prey, who ravage the notes, and allow them three months to meet them, nations, and, wolf-like, tear infant children from ordering at the same time that no one might refuse to rethe receiving and paying houses, that is to say, Custom House, &c., and of this order the bank and the companies took advantage, to the great detriment of the public. many bills of very respectable houses were protested. It being Saturday, when private accounts had to be settled,

The Bank of Lisbon was established in 1821 by the

granted the bank some privileges—a charter for thirty years from that date, and that it was to have a capital of 2.400 contos (£540,000 at 54 per 1,000 reis); it was afterto sully their cause by such a massacre; and the family wards authorised in 1827, to increase its capital by 2,500 Guard, and there endeavoured, but in vain, 20 stimulate known at Fontainebleau. contos more (£585,000.) The capital, therefore, of the change of 54 dollars per 1,000 reis. The bank is allowed member that "revolutions are not made with rose- to issue notes, with such circumspection that it may never water." The imbecility which covers itself with be forced to defer or interrapt the payments. In another Government securities, but never to endanger the im-In the month of August last year, twenty-one con into transactions with the Government without asshortly afterwards made to assassinate the police for some years past, has had a direct influence in GENNY, and LEVITOUX, and the recent hanging of PeTOTSEI, ZARSEI, and Kocsiszewski, and the knowling sometimes with certain restrictions, and sometimes with who could not fail, as they passed, to compare this lineare. M. Dreagier asked the witness whether, as the The bishops were gained over, and immediately to death of Madame Krosnowska and other victims, out; the consequence, therefore, is, that the government 13,000 priests were forced to abjure Roman Catholi- our readers are familiar. But, "let us," in the is indebted to the bank, for between three and four contos | ter legitimately possessed. This egregious folly—this cism, or suffer the tortures to which non-conformists words of the author of this work, "close this chapter of reis, that is to say, £675,600 and £900,006, The loan were doomed. These tortures we need not describe of horrors; it may suffice to show that the Poles, contos (£78,750); the Bank has some gold and silver bars. salsupposition, that the excited populace, made need by at length, suffice it to say, that imprisonment in without being turbulent, dissatisfied, or unruly, It is not rightly ascertained the amount of the notes his escape from their clutches, would have set his palace horrible dungeons, starvation, flogging, incorporation would be unworthy of the respect of Englishmen, they have out, but no one doubts that it exceeds their in a blaze to light him out of the river. This they did tion of the chest. He had given an accretificate as to in the Caucasian army, and banishment to Siberia, if all their thoughts and energies were not directed capital. It is manifestly known that government are in- not do, however, either moderated by their victory, or were among the means employed to convert the to overthrow a domination of which they have had debted to the Bank and to these companies for very large | kept in restraint by the Municipal Guard. Costa Cabral absence. In answer to a question from the Fresident, recusant priests. Of course, the fate of hundreds of such terrible experience, and which still weighs like amounts advanced by them upon the revenue; that is to had moved his most valuable effects to the Estrella Conhas been may be inferred from the murder of the forme, an account, by an eye-witness, of the Gal- out the means of defraying the current expenses. Fine ceed the rumours affect amongst the populace about the

> Tagus, opposite to Lisbon, made their pronunciamento, We have now to record a shameful and brutal massacre of the Cabral administration; we think however that a after the packet left, was holiday or saint's day, and the columns will be interesting to our readers, more par- increased by the augmented numbers of soldiery parading gus in the small steamers which ply every half hour for

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN. The evils which afflict the Portuguese nation, so worthy

of being free and happy, deeply afflict my heart. The complaints of the people cannot be otherwise than istened to by me, when they are made known to me. The state of the nation imperiously demands the application of immediate and efficacious remedies, with which my Government is about to occupy itself incessantly. The ordinary session of the Cortes will be immediately

closed. The sanitary laws, and those for the reform of the system of taxation, are going to be abolished by a royal decree, which the Cortes will in due time be made acquainted with. The eminent public opinion, the best counsellor in re-

my Government, and the freedom of the press is already Portuguese-The establishment of order and respect to the laws is at the present moment the primary neces- and they withdrew, except the Comte de Montalivet! sity, and my greatest desire consists in the cessation of The Chancellor then interrogated Lecomte as to how and one else, thatmas unfavourable note had been added in. the disastrous effects of the public inquietude—this state when he left Paris on the 15th of April—of his attempt on is indispensable in order that the government may occupy | the king—his motives, &c., to which, with much alacrity,

My actual Ministers are commissioned by me to form the projects of law which may most tend to the furtherance of economy in the public finances, and the satisfying the principal necessities of administration and jus-

to enjoy the benefit and effects of the constitutional

The national representation will be convoked the moment the tranquillity of the country permits, for only He had then fired both barrels, and missed the king by then can this representation be real and competent to

transact the public affairs. Portuguese, confide in me, as I equally confide in the honour of this nation, which, with so much valour and lovalty restored to me my Crown, and the liberty of the country, the keeping and preservation of which are

> THE QUEEN. DUKE OF PALMELLA.

DUKE OF TERCEIRA. Court of Belem, May 21, 1846.

The signature of Terceira in the above proclamation called forth against him the public hatred, and no confidence was placed in such a paper. Many proclamaarms, and not to allow more doubt and procrastination: over the country. To enter on the detail of the different scription of the country during the late administration;

PORTUGUESE.

The general rising of the nation, recently ridiculed by half-a-dozen scoundrels, has sufficiently pointed out to scour the streets of the capital to impose, and where there

The troops are ready to follow you, but they know no the will of the people, because they are deceived. The liberty of the press, one of the most precious guarantees of the Constitutional Government, has been wrested from you, and the Diario do Governo, organ of the

Ministers, contains nothing but falsehood. At the moment when the people of the Minho wer valorously fighting, deprived, perhaps, of their daily bread, everything in the capital appeared to abound in wealth and rejoicing, the Queen visited the theatres; the Ministers, during the day, rode in their gilded carriages, and at of the bayonet, for the purpose of contriving means to

The ministers of religion—the Patria rch and Bishops,

the sanguinary laws of extermination. The money of the taxes disappear ed in balls and splendid banquets, given by a handful of usurious money-len-Ministers, have absorbed in sca'adalous and clandestine contracts the revenues of the nation. And do these miscreants persuade thems, elves, that in the midst of

No, people-for you have in your hands arms which

the res. ult of much infamy and immorality. Still this want to deceive you, to induce you to depose your arms a ud then return to power.

Why does the Court show itself the enemy of the peo-

Why does not the Queen appoint a Ministry that is me very well, Lieutenant; I am Lecomte. I have played pepular? Do you not see in the Ministry the Duke of for high stakes, and I have lost the game." Terceira, who has been battling against the people, that he is a dirty dishelout of the Court, and the accomplice of hidden in the house of a foreign Minister, and the Court his way to Fontainebleau, he heard him say, "The king continues in its bling ness.

o prevent assassination and robbery. Without having obtain ed a popular Ministry, and new Cortes, do not lay down yo ur arms!

People, be on the alert! dissolved, which was agreeable, to the people, and new ones are to be assembled on the 1st of September next. On the same day the troops sent to resist the Pronunciatos at Cacithas and Almada being at tacked, were forced to heart and as much honour as those who will blame retreat to Lisbon.

On the 26th the new ministry was formed as follows :-President and Finance-Duke of P almella. Home Department-Luiz da Siivi 1 Mouzinho Albu-

querque. Foreign Affairs-Count Lavradio. War-Marquis Saldanha.

Marine-Joze Jorge Loureiro. Justice-Joaquim Felippe de Soure. We must now return to the Cabral . Who during the the above events hid themselves, in the first instance in improbable. He would hardly have exposed himself in a the Carmo barracks, the chief quarters of the Municipal place where he could be recognised, as he was so well the military, through the Deputy, Major Jbagen in Bento, Bank of Lisbon is 5,000 contos, say £1,325,000, at the ex- and others of their partisans, to an armed more ment in of the Inspection of Forests of Villiers Cotterets in 1830. their favour. The two Cabrals now dreamed le st they and also in 1892, when under the orders of the witness. might be betrayed and betook themselves to the house He described him as of an eccentric, taciture, sombre, of the Spanish Minister, Gonzalez Bravo. From this violent and vindictive character, severe to his subordithey proceeded under the escort of a boar's crew, states, and restless under the authority of his superiors, armed to the teeth with cutlasses and pistoly under terests of the bank, and it is positively enacted that the the cloud of the night to a French brig of war which directors of the bank are never to make lozas, or enter happened to be lying in the river. Here they were and his exactitude and probity were irreproachable. He at least safe, and remained for threee or four days, while the flames of insurrection was raging on both banks of the Tagus, themselves the cause. Often their eyes were anxiously turned in the direction of the Cortes, in the neighbourhood of which, within the other was in the act of finishing a still more mag- duty. His probity was unquestionable, and nothing nificent palace in a style of splendour rarely seen in the Pertuguese metropolis. It is generally agreed to have been most signal impolicy in Costa Cabral, That the completion of this sumptuous edifice, a mesplendour with the salary (£700 a-year) which the Minispopularly regarded "Castle plunder," contributed as say, the whole public revenues are mortgagad to the vent, and his brother had moved his to another place of in the prisoner, nor lind he ever thought of looking for Bank and this company for some years to come; and it security. These they are said to have managed to remove any symptoms of the Elitic. must be the most difficult task of the Ministers to find on board the French Brig, and the fairy tales do not expromises have already passed between Palmella and the wealth which their boxes contained. Of course, no one Bank directors, as well as those of the companies, but but those concerned knows anything on the subject, but people doubt much of their mutual sincerity. Those it is currently said, that no means of making money were loans and advances made to the government were of neglected by the two brothers. The next night Cachilas when speaking of both the present and the old royal such immense advantage to the parties making them, and Almada were in active insurrection, and the rattling family, mutter words between his teeth which he could thay even if they lose half it will be a very profitable musketry of the skirmish between the people and soldiery not distinctly make out. affair. A general and total bankruptcy is feared. The could be heard by the Cabrals, who were conscious that ronunciamentos continued, on the 20th. Almada, Caril-hthey were the cause. This, too, passed over, but offered has, and all the small places on the south side of the little encouragement to remain in the French brig, which 1139 and 1843, and of their having taken their meals tocould not leave the river without special orders, and the gether at Forcanebleau. Lecomte had once asked his Cabrals apprehended a coup de main by the Exaltade po- opinion as to the capitalisation of his persion, when her pulace in boats to seize them from on board the brig, and | had told him that his claims were not well founded. cut them to pieces. Accordingly as the Parha Peninsular steamer which arrived on Sunday from England, was deposed that he had frequent intercourse with the prisaiding out of the Tagus, they moved alongside of her, soner during the last four years. He considered him as-

vegetating like Milo at Marseilles. of the new government was much doubted. The walls of gal caused considerable uneasiness at Madrid, and fears thought proper. were entertained that the movement would extend itself

TRIAL OF LECOMTE FOR ATTEMPTING TO

prosecution: M. Duvergier, the defence.

PARIS. JUNE 4. The trial began on Thursday. M. Hebert, Procureur-General, and M. Bresson, Avocat-General, conducted the

ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The accused was brought into court, escorted by four with a calm and deliberate air, wholly free from insolence

indifference of a spectator. The proceedings opened with the calling over the names of the Peers, of whom 200 and upwards answered to their names. This completed, the Chancellor inquired of the accused his name. He rose and replied respectfully, "Pierre Lecomte." The witnesses were then ad-Chamber read at length the "Acte d'Accusation," which comprised a long resume of the transaction, with many presentative Governments, will serve as a becon light to details as to Lecomte's previous life, and arguments as to his motives and conduct before and since the attempt, to which he listened with the same air of composure as at first. The names of the witnesses were then read over, quire the result of his last application to the King; heitself with urgency, and, at the same time, with con- and at times, when he spoke of his fancied wrongs, with fidence in whatever be necessary for the people really much vehemence, the accused replied, saying, he had reached Fontainebleau on the morning of the 16th April, concealed his carbine in the forest, taken his breakfast at d'Avon, an enclosure in the park, where he loaded both barrels of his carbine, and piled some faggots, to enable in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. That he. him to stand and fire from behind the wall, but the noise of wheels having made him ascend the pile hastily, he had | This testimony was confirmed by another servant of the only got up in time to see the carriage abreast of him. house. firing too much to the right, in order that he might not clare that all Frenchmen were cowards, the Barisians, hit any other persons in the char-a-banc. As to his mehis loss of salary and place were refused; he had but a seriously what he said. miserable pittance, to be paid only during the life of the king. None of his letters of remonstrance were answered,

and then he resolved to shoot the king. The Comte de Montalivet, Intendant de la Liste Civile, who was with the king in the carriage at the time Lecointe fired, then deposed to the fact of the two shots "Proceed, proceed;" and the queen, having picked up a own pistol in the air. piece of wadding between herself and the king, they protions were then published, some calling the people to ceeded to the chateau de Fontainebleau, when, on examining the earriage, he found several bullet and shot after the 3th of August, 1865, took a journey from Paris amongst them, one signed "M." which is an exact de- holes in the roof. The Comte then gave a long account to Fontainebleau, where they then were, but both gave a of Lecomte's service in the woods of the royal family, his negative answer. conduct, and dismissal from the royal service. Lecomba Tt being seven o'clock, the Court adjourned till Friday. denied some of the details, but in a very trifling degree, and mainly as to a point of date.

as far as he personally knew. Augustin Conian, a piqueur in the King's Stehlise at On Friday morning the Court again assembled.

the Queen cried "En Avaunt," and he desired the postil- long premeditation against Lecomte, who had, he aslions to advance whilst he waited with Milet a as others serted, long matured his plan, and, although the accused to watch the Parquet d'Avon, and prevent any one from | denied it, had visited Fontainebleau once or twice before

guard-house.

is luckier than I am."

and arrested him in the king's name. He made no resis- ing him to have vacillated and even thought of flying and tance, but appeared surprised. Lieutenant Deflandre abandoning his project, until he was again excited by agree; three of them declaring that their duty was to Cabrons; they even dragged the Queen to Thomar, and, arrived; witness took off Lecomte's blouse, and found in hearing the King's carriage coming up, when his souse

shame, presented to her a Castle, richly adorned his jacket a phial, a small mirror, and some powder and ball in a paper. This evidence was confirmed by Lieutenant Deflandre, who added many details. He stated that when he arrived where Milet was, who cried for "help," he saw Lecomte, ple, who with the sweat of their brow, sustains its magnidid not recognise him at first, until he said, "You know

The next witness was M. de Monicault, prefect at Melun, who attended the king on the day of the attempt. People, be on the alert? The Cabraes are still in Lisbon his coming up with Lecomte, when in custody, and on is not wounded, he is more fortunate than I am " When It is necessary for every one to be firm to his duty, and they had arrived at the prison, Lecomte declared that he had intended to kill the King, and had come to Fontainbleau for that purpose." Colonel Berryer, who was with the King, deposed that after Lecomte was arrested he said, in answer to the questions of the prefect, "I had to On the 24th, arrived the Archduke Constantine of complain of the conservator of the Crown Forests. I ad. Russia, to whom no attent on was paid, and he went dressed the intendants, and was from thence referred to about in a hackney carriage, and the 25th the Cortes were the conservator. This was trifling with me, and I resolved to be revenged. I have only one thing to blame myself for. I placed myself badly, and regret it. The King has profited by it. I shall be blamed, but I have as much

M. Cante, a gunsmith, identified the gun produced in

Dénole, a corporal of the 1st Hussars, deposed that he had seen Lecomte in the morning before the attempt, in company with another person, but he could not swear that they were talking together. He had previously seen him three or four times alone. - Other witnesses gave similar testimony, and Lecomte observed that what the witnesses stated was

M. Hébert de la Grave knew Lecomte when Secretary

owing to his encessive pride and self-love. He lived alone without friend or companion, but his conduct was regular, was considered aw excellent marksman.

never had to complain of Lecomte. His intelligence was limited, but he always did cheerfully what the wifness commanded. He liked to live alone, and held no comcould have induced him to violate his duties. M. Le Grief, who had given Lecomte leave of absence in

1838 for illners; was called to give evidence as to the state mind of Lecomte was in a state of excitement, and that he superior of Lecomte, he had not ordered him to be severe towards his inferiors. The witness replied that he had ordered him to enforce the rules of the service, but to be

M. Jallon, a physician at Officans, decosed to hishaving attended Lecomite whilst labouring under an affechis state of health. in order that he might obtain leave of M. Lecoufié was the next witness examined, but his

evidence was immeterial. Samson, a guard in the Crown Forests, deposed that he had served under the orders of Lecomte, but had never beemon good terms with him. He had heard him.

The evidence of the next witness, Leffeyre, merely went to the fact of his having known the prisoner in M. Marrier de Bois d'Hyver, inspector of forests;

were towed past the town of Beloa, and then went on a man of a very zielent and proud character, morose, and board of her, and proceeded to Cadiz, where they now are taciturn, and capable of going to great extremities when thwarted. On one occasion; in particular, he remem-On the 30th ult. the Queen, after much difficulty, signed bered his coming to him in a great passion and asking: a decree, granting a general amnesty, to the Almedia in- him if he meant it as an insult; his having placed his surgents, and re-establishing them to their ranks and name on some official paper below another name which places On the same day news was received from Oporto was written on it. He, the witness, had replied that the Greek faith.

The peasantry were promised their freedom on the conting the pleased. To keep the army in their favour, in their favour, in their favour, in their holiday suits and armed with walking canes, and the political prisoners whom Jose Cabral had confined, ought to have been aware of as the saw him write the deprived of their customary privilege of crossing the Ta- | they were brought into the city in a triumphal procession. I name in great hurry just as he was about to mount his The armed Minho peasants were still encamped, and horse. The answer, however, did not pacify him, and he whether they would return to their homes at the bidding appeared much excited. On amother occasion he had given way to much violence on the occasion of having: the capital continue to be covered with preclamations 20fr. of his pay stopped for some breach of duty. warning the people not to lay down their arms without Lecomte was, however, a man of great energy of chahaving proper guarantees. The state of affairs in Portu- racter, and capable of mastering his temper when he

The prisoner denied the assertion of this witness, and said that he had himself admitted that the punishment inflicted on him was-unjust.

M. de Sahune, conservator of forests, deposed that be had seen Lecomte tor the first time on a tour of inspection at Villars-Gotterets. He had received a satisactory account of his activity and intelligence, but wastold that he was severe towards his inferiors. He had: taken him aside and made some observation to him onthe subject, which, if he remembered right, were properly received. His conduct, however, did not alter, and he bad consequently proposed to the Intendant Ceneral to. ensdarmes. His step was firm, and his demeanour com- stop from him the wend annual gratification. He had. osed; and as he stood at the bar he gazed around him afterwards ordered twenty france-to be deducted in consequence of his disobedience town order given him by or affectation. He is a stout-built man, about five feet his sub-inspector. In consequence of this, Lecomte had eight inches high; 48 years of age; with black hair, addressed a letter to the administration; demanding the closely cropped; short, thick moustache, and was attired settlement of his pension. He had heard nothing more in a suit of black. When his counsel took his seat, he of him until in November last, when passing near the rose and bowed to him, and resumed his place with the Palais Royal he was insulted by Hun in the grossest manner. He did not at first recognise him. He had since frequently met him, and had every time received the most outrageous insults. He had in consequence complained to the Perfect of Police, who sent a police officerto accompany him in order that he might know him. On. the next occasiom of his being insulted, the police officer mitted, 44 or 45 in number, and then the Secretary of the pursued Lecomte, and discovered his residence in the Rue Colysee. He had been summoned to appear before thepolice authorities, and since that period he had ceased to . annoy him, although he had met him frequently. M. Theologue, Under-Secretary of the Civil List, stated that in November-last Lecomte came to his office to in-

> did not know him, and could not have told him, or any, the margin when it was laid before his Majesty. The prisoner persisted in affirming that the witness. did give him such an answer. Mme. Cochois, who keeps the house in which the pri-

soner lodged; deposed that Lecomie was in the habit of. using bitter language frequently. Ruftier, one of the Valvins (two miles distant), returned to the Parquet | waiters at the lodging-house, stated that Lucomte was rarely visited by any one except a M. Bracewich, a clerk, kept very early hours, and never slept, from home. M. Bracewich stated, that he had heard Lecomte de-

thieves, and Louis Philippe a scoundrel, but this was, tives, he said all his applications for a sum to recompense said in such a tone that no one could believe he meant. The Court then, proceeded to hear, the witnesses for the prisoner.

The first called was M. Boyer, who deposed that Les comtolived with him from November, 1823, till June, 1842 and that he was very steady and quiet during the whole of the time. He gave a long statem at of a duel, being heard, which whistled close to his left ear. The in. which he (she witness) was second to Lecomts, who, king said calmly to the postilions, who had stopped, - after having received his adversary's fire, discharged his

The next witnesses were M. Carries and M. Arnoult, who were both asked whether they knew that Lecomte,

During the whole of this long sitting, Lecomte neverlost his composure or song froid to he the whole time paid M. de Montalivet on being asked by Lecomte's Coursel an undivided attention to the proceedings; was always. said his behaviour as acrde-forestier had been pretty good | ready to volunteer explanations; but never once interrupžed:a witness.

Pontainbleau, was outrider to the char-a-bane. on the M. Hebert, the Proceuvour du Roi, reviewed the exis-16th of April, and heard the shots fired; he stop ped, but dence, and strongly urged the violence of character and the 16th of April, when the King was there.

Joseph Borel, a Lieutenant of the 1st 'regiment of M. Duvergier then rose to address the Court in bahalf Hussars quartered at Fontainbleau, was out; of the escort of the prisoner. After recapitulating the history of the on the 16th of April; saw Lecomte (whom, he identified) life of Lecombe, enlarging upon the good conduct of Lewhen seized by Milet, and helped to esc ort him to the comte during his services in the army, he repolled all idea of Lecomte's having been impelled by political feel-Charles Cournay, the Captain commanding the Genlings, affirming that he searcely, if ever, read any of the darmerie of the Seine and Marne, was on duty, on the journals. M. Duvergier next combated the charge of night were closed with those deputies elected at the point 16th of April, at Fontainbleau, on hor seback, behind the the crime having been in premeditation from May, 1844, carriage. Heard a shot fired-looke at up, and saw a to April, 1846, and protested that there was no evidence man, half of whose form was visible, and who was armed whatever of its being ascertained till after his letters to with a gun, aimed in the direction of the King-looked the King, and the insulting language addressed to M. deprostituted their characters in counsel ling and approving and saw no one was hurt; put his horse into a gallop, Sahune in the open street. The Learned Counsel, in and then heard a second shot; I laced his men round the support of the bravery and good conduct of Lecomta Parquet d'Avon, saw Lecomte a rive with Milet and Lieu- when in the army, read a Letter from Colonel d'Argon, tenant Deflandre; heard Lecounte say before the prefect, of the Chasseurs, and stating, as a proof the generosity. The king is not hurt—so nuch the better for him: he of his mind, that having, when in war, made several officers his prisoners, he refused to accept the money to Pierre Milet, a groom 'm the King's service, was out which he was entitled for their ransom. M. Davergier with the carriage on the 16th. Heard the shots fired, also read a letter from the prisoner's sister, written imbanquets and bacchanalian orgies, the fate of a virtuous looked up and saw a r nan in a blouse with a handkerchief mediately after his resignation, expressing her regret tied round his mout'a; jumped off his horse, entered by a that her brother had suffered himself to fall into a magate, then, placing his horse against the wall, put his rasmus and morbid excitement. While this letter was foot on the saddle,, and thus climbed upon and over the being read, the prisoner shed tears. The Learned For a length of time Palaces have been purchased, and wall—saw a me a scrambling over a heap of faggots, in Counsel then entered into the immediate state of Le-In the meantime the officers commanding the corps of immense surns deposited in foreign countries safe from order to get ov, or the wall, ran to him, seized his gun, comte's mind when he committed the attempt, representbeheaded.

of the injustice done him was revived, and his resentment re-excited. M. Davergier concluded with a short peroration, in which, admitting the crime to have been confessed by the prisoner, he called upon the Court to remember his early good character, the isolated state in which he had latterly lived, which was always injurious and weakening to the mind of man, and urged that the case of Lecomte was one in which indulgence was justice.

The Procureur-General replied :-- He maintained that there was a wide difference between the insanity admitted by the penal code and the state of mind in which it had been endeavoured to prove the prisoner to be, and, should the Court entertain any doubts as to this, he requested Lacomie lived at Paris after his retirement, employing man's positive assurance as to their falsity. He would himself in reading and in writing what he intended to be made public. (Movement.)

M. Duvergier insisted upon the soundness of his argument as to the intellectual derangement of Lecomte, and protested that he entertained a sincere repentance, but was deterred from expressing it from fulse shame, fearing that it might be said he had believed his conscience, to The President asked the prisoner if he wished to say save his head.

anything in his own defenc ! Lecomte, after a moment's hesitation, said, No, Sir. The President declared the pleadings to be closed. The prisoner was then removed. As he withdrew, he

bowed several times to the Court. The Peers resired at helf-past three to deliberate on the

The sitting was resumed at a quarter before six, when the Court condemned the prisoner to death, and ordered that he shall be taken to the place of execution in his shirt, with his feet naked, and his bead covered with s black veil; that he shall remain exposed on the scaffold, while a huissier reads his sentence to him, and then be

The Court rose at six o'clock. Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced. M. Cauchy, the Registrar of the Court proceeded to Lecomte's prison, and read to him the sentence. Lecomte listened to it with the great at composure. "It is well," said he, "I have only to ask for one thing-to see the Abbe Grivel." This ecclesiastic, who, during the last few days, has had frequent conversations with Lecomte, immediately went to him. When the Abbe withdrew, the strait waistcoat, usual on such occasions, was put on, the prisoner aiding the men in doing so-

We read in the Droi: -- "It is said that the sentence of death, passed on Lecomte, met with only a few dissenting voices, amongst which was Viscount Victor Hugo. The latter, it is added, addressed the Court in a brilliant speech, and pleaded for imprisonment for life. Lecomte, it seems, was, previously to the trial, anxious only on one point-his dress. His coat appeared to him by no means worthy of the occasion. 'Can I appear in Court thus dressed?' said he. 'Let them kill me, but let them not humiliate me!"

EXECUTION OF LECOMTE.

I send you an account of the execution of Lecomte, which took place this morning, contrary, I may safely say, to the belief and expectation generally entertained at Paris. It is from an early edition of the evening print, La Patrie:

"The author of the Fontainbleau attempt, Lecomte,

the St. Jacques Gate, where criminals are usually executed. Lecomte had been apprised of it but this morning. The chaplain to the Chamber of Peers, Abbe Grivel, went news of the rejection of his appeal to the King's clemency, and on hearing that the hour of his death had come, he experienced a nervous commotion, which he endeavoured Ministers, who, if their pretexts were true, ought honest and inconsistent with his duty as a Minister to repress. During the fatal toilette he was piously resigned. Conformally to the sentence, Lecomte was in. law. vested with a long white shirt, and a black veil was put over his head. His grey coloured trowsers held to his waist by a handkerchief put round it. The funeral cortege set out for the place of execution, the prisoner being lowed by another strong one of the Municipal Guard. At half-past four all the avenues to the Luxembourg and Rue d'Enfer were guarded by troops. A battalion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the country to the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the country to the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the country to the foot Municipal Guards, and of the horse talion of the foot Municipal Guards, and of the foot large number of town sergeants were also round the undertake the arduous duties he ought to fulfil. scaffold. L: comte alighted from the vehicle with stoic firmness. He was bare-headed. He knelt, and long re of having intended to treat either Ireland or the mained in that posture, seemingly praying. He after-wards rose and ascended the scaffold. At that awful be had hitherto observed on this subject. He asmoment his courage seemed somewhat to fail him; but sured the house, that however ignorant or incapable he might be on Irish affairs, he had always in tended to speak upon this bill, and to explain his per, which led him to his crime, and which he displayed on his trial, did not desert him at the fatal hour. On specific time an attempt was twice made on the Treasury bench. (Cheers.) The time had his strong organisation soon prevailed. Most surely he wished it to be said that he had died fearless. His temreaching the top of the scaffold Lecomte stood in front of within ten minutes to count out the house, and arrived when those gentlemen, who, however abhorthe speciators, turning his back to the guillotine. He when there were only three or four Irish memring a traitor, had been glad to avail themselves of continued thus whitst his sentence was read, and the bers in attendance, he thought that he should be the treachery of the right hon. baronet to carry the continued thus whitst his sentence was read, and the reading of it took two or three minutes. Whilst it was proceeding the Abbe Grivel whispered something to the sufferer, and soon presented to him the crucifix, which Lecomte repeatedly kissed. He next embraced his confessor with deep emotion, and surrendered himself to the executioners. His shirt and black veil were removed executioners. His shirt and black veil were removed the first tendence, he thought that he should be showing greater respect to the people of Ireland the people of Ireland the easure they had consistently supported, were called upon to join them on that side of the house in marking their condemnation of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers could no longer presume to insult the country (cheers) by and leftend the Government from the inconsistent of the treachery of the right hon, baronet to carry the measure they had consistently supported, were called upon to join them on that side of the house in marking their condemnation of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers. Her Majesty's Ministers could no longer presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making them at an hour when so thin an olonger presume to insult the country (cheers) by making the presument are they had consistently supported, were and his head was forthwith severed from his body. Al. defend the Government from the inconsistent putting them, as they must be, in a minority, and

said, 196 were for his condemnation to the legal penalty for parricide, 33 for simple infliction of death, and 3 for

DEATH OF THE POPE.

A telegraphic despatch from the French Ambassa der at Kome reached Paris on Saturday, announcing that the Pope died suddenly, between nine and ten on the morning of the 1st June. "Gregory XVI, Mauro Capellari," says the Journal des Débats, "was born at Belluno, on the 18th September 1765 A Camaldolite monk, CAPELLARI had rendered himself celebrated in his order by his ecclesiastical science and his deep knowledge of the ancient and mo-dern languages of the East. A reputation of doctrine and of regularity which had spread beyond the cloister, and the general regard entertained for his character, had secured to the humble monk, long before he was summoned to the sacred college, a consideratio, equal to that of the princes of the Church. In March 1825, Leo XII. raised him to the dignity of a Cardinal, and, soon after, he was placed at the head of the vast and important administration; of the Propaganua, for which, by his African and Asiatic erudition, he was especially suited; and the talents he displayed in it confirmed his great reputation for capacity. In the conclave of 1828, Mauro Capellari was one of the Cardinals most favoured by public opinion, an i most violently opposed, in the conclave, by what is called the Austrian party. In the conclave of 1831. Cardinal Pacca, who wassupported by that party, the leader of which was Cardinal ALBANI. had obtained nine een votes at the ballot before last, and Cardinal Carellant twenty-six; but at the last ballot six or seven votes escaped Cardinal Albani's influence, and Cardinal Capellant obtained the majority. He had been elected Pope on the 2nd of February, 1831, and escended the Pontifical throne, under the name of GREGORY XVI.

The Siècle says the Benedictine friar whom the conclave of 1831 elected Pope is dead. The encyclical letter iz which he condemned the liberty of the press-the cruel acts of repression whi h have desolated the Roman provinces, and which were so easy to calm by the introduction of reforms-the welcome given to the Emperor Nicholas-and lastly, the cdious letter censuring the efforts which the unfortunate Poles made against their oppressorssuch are the acts which attach themselves to this reign, and which, in our judgment, do not suffice to recommend his m mory.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Dablin, 9 June, 1846. My dear Sir,—I was full of hope up to the last mcment, that the trial would take place during the sittings after the present term. I had a most respectalaw; and the case had arisen when the Protection
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law; and the case had arisen when pointed me. I do not understand it. Perhaps the control of the purpose of shewing their inaccuracy, his Lordship made a slashing attack on the purpose of that factious as heretofore conducted, he was the more convinced Ministry which created great excitement, he said, remaining the question of strikes, as heretofore conducted, he was the more convinced that purpose of that factious as heretofore conducted, he was the more convinced that they must avoid that system altogether; and, purpose. I had nothing to complain of, on the part it was a mockery and insult to both parties in Ircof the law officers of the Crown, up to the period of the withdrawal of the notice of trial. From the belinto law. For these reasons he, for one, should do ginning up to the present time. I was treated with the his best to prevent this mockery and insult from bentmost civility and courtesy, by those whose duty ing perpetrated. (Cheers.) The house had been told it was to prosecute. It is a strange proceeding. The prosecution should have been left in the hands of any differently they had dealt with the two measures.

P. O. Higgins. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. London.

THE QUEEN v. O'HIGGINS. We understand that the government, at the last

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

from two Justices of the Peace, who said the party in this case, whose evidence had been fully relied on, wes no more than a convicted felon. He ther efere did not believe the accuracy of the statement referred to. He had sent down to Sir J. Taylor copies of the affidavits, and had received that gentle-Athlone (Mr. J. Collett) that Sir Charles Taylor held her Majesty's commission at this present moment. (Hear, hear.)

A conversation followed in which much warmth was displayed. The conduct of Mr. Collett in preferring those charges was condemned by Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. P. SCROPE, the SOLICITOR GENERAL, Mr. OSBORNE, and LOrd G. BENTINCK, and was defended by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. HUME, and Mr. WARLEY. The subject was then dropped.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL, SECOND READING.

The Earl of Lincoln moved that the Protection o Life (Ireland) bill, be read a second time. Upon the Speaker putting the question from the

Sir W. Somenville rose to move as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. He had hoped that, after the time which had elapsed since the introduction of this measure, and after the successful issue of the last debate in convincing the people of England that it was utterly inapplicable to the state of crime in Ireland, Her Ma-jesty's Government would have abandoned it. He would not enter into the particular demerits of the resent bill, for those demerits had been sufficiently exposed already. It was the same bill which had been repeatedly passed during the last half century;

which it was labouring was a dislike to the law of the land. Until they made them love that law, by been inconsistent with his duty to his Sovereign if, rendering it impartial, there would be neither health, after having changed his opinions, he had concealed nor peace, nor contentment in that country. He then them. But he (Lord G. Bentinck) was old enough called the attention of the house to the slow progress to remember, and he remembered it with deep and of this bill through both branches of the Legislature. He contended that, in allowing this delay, if the bill were necessary, the conduct of the government was without excuse. Supposing that similar crimes had been prevalent in Yorkshire and Durham, would he then held, likely to forward the question of Ca-English members have allowed a bill like the present to tholic Emancipation. (Hear.) He could recollect have been hung up for five months, as a subject for that such was the conduct of the right hon. gentlethe government to play fast and loose with at its pleasure? He reminded Lord G. Bentinck that on the 22d of March he had stated, on behalf of his municated his change of opinion to the Earl of Liversuffered his penalty, this morning, at half-past five, at party, that if there was not an urgent and immediate pool; but that, it proved, did not prevent him in necessity for passing this bill, that party would not support it, because they admitted it to be most uncon-that the reasons he severed himself from Mr. Canstitutional. Now, did this delay of three months show ning's Cabinet was, that he could not consent to to him and afforded him the last consolation of religion.

Lecomte displayed great firmness; yet, on receiving the regard to its merits, to call upon his friends to reject more he (Sir R. Peel) himself carried. (Great this bill, on account of the extraordinary conduct of cheering.) Why, if he said that it was base, dis-

Mr. Bernal seconded the amendment. During the course of his speech, Mr. D. Browne twice moved that the house be counted, and each time there were found barely sufficient members present to make a in a cellular rehicle, and the Abbe Grivel, whose holy ex- house. When Mr. Bernal had done speaking there hortations he piously listened to, being by his side. The were not forty members present, but then Mr. D. hon. gentleman had long sat on the stool of repentations after all, was but a strong remedy for a very extrapolicle was preceded by a party of gendarmes, and following the country would not forget twice a twofold browned had left the house, otherwise there would not forget twice a twofold ordinary grievance. Having described the circumstant of the stool of repentations and some startling a proposition, which, after all, was but a strong remedy for a very extrapolic twice a twofold ordinary grievance. Having described the circumstant of the stool of repentations and startling a proposition, which, after all, was but a strong remedy for a very extrapolic twice a twofold ordinary grievance. have been a second count out on this " most pressing guilt in the same Minister. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord stances under which the Free had separated itself

of the same corps, surrounded the scaffold. A most ignorant man that could have been chosen to Lord Lincoln exonerated himself from the charge though the execution had been kept a secret upwards of 4,000 persons were present.

Lecomte having signed a petition to the King for mercy, and expressing the deepest regret for his crime, an opinion had gained ground that his punishment would have been commuted into perpetual banishment. M. Have been commuted into perpetual banishment. M. House of Communes a present of the charge preferred against Ministers for delaying the progress of the bill, after it came into the constituencies of the empire at large. Divergier de Hauranne, his Counsel, had conveyed the petition to the King, and it was submitted to the Council of Ministers, who came to the resolution unanimously of allowing matters to take their course, as the case of Lethe first reading of it to a distant day, and had chiefe a negative of the first reading of it to a distant day, and had chiefe a negative in the made himself a negative in the one into the they had a target in the made himself a negative in the one into the line into the line into the line into the line into the petition to the King, and it was submitted to the Council grace from the lips of Sir W. Somerville, who, it he out had a large. comte in all its bearings did not present sufficient grounds | made himse f a partner in the misconduct, if such it for mitigating the judgment of the Court. Two hundred were, which he had attributed to the Government. and thirty-two Peers voted at his trial, of whom, it is lie then proceeded to refute Mr. O'Connell's asser- and undisguised contempt. The enthusiastic cheer- enactment of such a measure for Scotland, he was tion, that the outrage and murders which this bill ing which followed the conclusion of was intended to check were agrarian disturbances, Lord's speech lasted several minutes."] traceable to the practice of depopulating estates, and to other circumstances connected with the existing relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, by reading a mass of criminal returns from the five counties to be affected by this bill, which showed that, though in their origin many of the disturbances might have been connected with land, that was not the case at present; and that, in point of fact, there was no social or domestic relation in life which was free from the system of terror now enforced on individuals in Ireland. He then proceeded to defend the present bill in its various details, and in the course of his defence called upon Lord John Russell to explain how he reconciled it to himself to reject it altogether, after voting as he had done for its first reading, and after declaring that he intended to amend several of its clauses in committee. He denied that the Government had introduced this bill without accompanying it with corresponding measures for the amelioration of the social condition of

> attentive to the wants of the people of Ireland in their present emergency.
> Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL observed that, if he could Mr. M. J. O'Connell observed that, if he could look upon this bill as a measure for the protection of life, no party considerations should prevent him from supporting it, but hitherto he had heard nothing which could induce him to look upon it in that light. Referring to the measures by which this oppressive bill was to be accompanied, he expressed a hope that the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which Lord Lincoln was about to introduce, would be well digested and carefully prepared, for a good bill on that gested and carefully prepared, for a good bill on that gested and carefully prepared, for a good bill on that bill. (" Hear, hear," from Lord G. Bentinck.) I

Ireland, and referred to the bills which had been

already passed this session; and to those which he

should have the honour of proposing, on Thursday

next, as a proof that the Government was not in-

every other disorder of Ireland. Lord G. Bentinck reminded the house that he and the friends that surrounded him announced before Easter that they would support the measure provided the government proved their sincerity and earnestprecedence of it, that they were not sincere or earnest in their belief of its necessity, the Protection party would not feel themselves justified in granting to the government the unconstitutional powers that would be conferred by this bill. Since the Easter holidays, on one government night, no house was made; and since the bill had received a first reading land to braudish a measure of this kind before their eves which the Ministers never intended to carry that the Ministers were as much in earnest about this measure as they were about the Corn Bill. How Landlord who felt aggrieved. The Crown should not (Loud cheers from the Protectionists.) All days were alike for the Corn Bill—"order" days, and "notice" days—for that bill, which destroyed what the Ministers had so often pleaged themselves to support. (Cheers.) The repeal of the corn laws was thrust through the house with the zeal of new converts. (Continued cheering from the Protectionists.) principles of the bill.

suaded that the protection of life and property in left gave, an explanation of some language which Ireland depended upon the successful passing of this bill. (Cheers.) Had they been so persuaded, they Mr. S. O'Brien. not specified the name of the accuser on whose information he had relied, still 'ne most minute inquiries had been made. The statement of the valuable time in proceeding with it. (How had) the house, or one iman in the country, fool enough to believe that Her Majesty's Ministers were in earnest with the Life and Property Protection Bill? (Cheers.) If they were in earnest, then, he said, the sooner they kicked out the Ministers on the measure the better would it be for all parties, (cheers); and, having these views he should give his vote against the second reading of the bill. He would have greatly preferred that, instead of the amendment which had been moved there had been an amendment of "No confidence." (Loud cheers.) Such an amendhe, for one, would have supported, and he trusted that, when the gentlemen on the Treasury bench found they

were no longer able to carry a government measure, they would think it high time to retire. (Cheers. They used to be told by the right hon, baronet at the head of the Government that he would never consent to be a Minister sufferance" (hear, hear); and he must indeed be dead to all that is passing around him if he could not see that he was now himself the Minister he described,a Minister on sufference. (Loud cheers.) He turned for support from one side of the house to the other; one day dependent upon the aid of the gentlemen opposite, and another day looking for succour to his (Lord G. Bentinck's) friends on that side. (Cheers.) He had the confidence of none, and he had the certain support only of his gallant corps of Janissaries (cheers and laughter) and of some 70 renegades, half of them even ashamed of the votes which they had given. (Cheers.) When this was the position of the Government, when such was its condition, so well deserved, it was time for them to speak out; it was time for them to mark that debate by rejectbeen repeatedly passed during the last half century; ing that measure (cheers); and, though he still had and yet the house was again called upon to apply it at his side his faithful Janissaries, he (Lord G. Benand yet the house was again called upon to apply as a panacea to the disease incident to the body corporate of Ireland. Could they hope that it would be more successful now than it had been formerly? No; they must go to the root of the evil. The body were now told by the right hon. gentleman himself, that though he had changed there had been nothing that though he had changed there had been nothing with putrid sores and ulcers, and the disease under humiliating in the course he had pursued; that it would have been really dishonest, that it would have

heartfelt sorrow, that he (Sir R. Peel) chased and hunted an illustrious relative of his (Lord G. Bentinck's) to death, on the ground that though he had changed no opinion he was from the station which not to have lost a moment in converting it into to his Sovereign to appear to maintain the opinions he had in reality deserted, did he not, by his own avowal that session, stand convicted before all of that which was base, dishonest and inconsistent with the duty of a Minister to his Sovereign? (Loud cheers.) And when they recalled the facts of 1825, 1827 and 1829, it was clear that, though the right forward so nevel and startling a proposition, which, of Great Britain. (Cheers.) It was known to the world that treachery had been committed by the Mito themselves and their families; he proceeded to

nister; but it was also requisite it should be known that these Ministers did not represent or speak the voice of a free people. The agricultural interest places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places of worship, either by dissenting bodies or other places. might have received its death blow; domestic industry might suffer; those who had trusted had

[The Post says, "Lord George Bentince, throughout his terrible infliction on the Ministry, was cheered incessantly and vehemently. We never remitigate would be greatly aggravated. Without member to have seen an unfortunate Government so going into a searching criticism of the speech of Mr. assailed by repeated storms of indignation, scorn, F. Maule, he must ask him why, if he proposed the ing which followed the conclusion of the Noble

night for the second time the subject of discussion in this house, has afforded an opportunity to some hon, gentlemen of throwing out against the Government charges which are not now heard from the same quarter for the first time, (hear, hear)—charges which the noble lord (Lord G. Bentinek) considers he is licensed to make, ("Oh," from the Protection benches;) charges couched in language seldom heard in this house. (Loud and continued cheering, met by cries of "Oh" from the Protectionists,) in language which this house, with a due regard to its character ought not to countenance (cheers,) language which I will not repeat, and in which I will not retaliate. (Hear, hear.) So long as I entertain selfrespect for my own character (cheers), so long as I entertain respect for the character and the temper and the reputation of this house (renewed cheers, and cries of "Oh," from the Protectionists,) I will neither impute to others motives by which I should myself scorn to be influenced (loud cheers;) nor will under any temptation whatever, be induced to import into this house—into the senate of this country —terms and language and instructions which are better suited to some other arena (loud cheers) than that where gentlemen are collected (cheers, and loud subject would tend more even than a permanent should like to know from what quarter this charge of coercion bill to put down agrarian disturbances and delay could proceed with less decency and justice? (Hear, hear.) Night after night, not for purposes of argument, not for purposes of reason, for as sure as arguments had been met, and facts had been con- ployment. Several of the delegates from the lowtradicted, the same arguments and the same facts were again repeated .- (Loud cries of "Oh! from the | motion would drive their trades from the Association, ness by pressing it forward as a measure demanded by an extraordinary emergency; but that, should it hon. gentlemen.) Well, granting it was for arguappear, from the conduct of the government in alment, granting that in the whole course of your relowing other measures of less vital character to have sistance to the corn laws you never dreamt of delay, pposite, whose motives in opposing this bill he (Mr. B. Herbert) respected, and did not venture to blame. Was the noble lord aware of the rumours which were

now about town, that some of the noble lords and genlemen below the gangway had made an offer to Lord . Russell to assist him in defeating this bill and in throwing out the Ministry, and that Lord J. Russell, with the manliness which belonged to his character, had treated that offer with that which it would not

be parliamentary to call contempt? This declaration elicited a loud and long call of 'Name, name," from the Protection benches, but Mr. S. HERBERT did not respond to the call, and proceeded at some length to vindicate the general

were understand that the government, at the last moment, has withdrawn the notice of trial in the case of the Queen v. O'lliggins, which was fixed for the sittings after this term. Of course we are not about to offer any opinion upon this case, more especially as the government may again proceed with the prosewe understand the Buckingham Protectionists with the Coercion Bill! They pretended to tell them completely destroyed by their recent conduct on the

quite so wicked as really in their hearts to be per- Mr. John O'Connell requested, and Mr. S. Her-

In reply to Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, Mr. S. HERBERT observed that he had not spoken nuries had sentleman we referred to the magistrates When the question ceased to be that of the Corn of the offer made to Lord John Russell as a fact. nonourable general and been received Bill, and became that of the Coercion Bill, then they He had merely said that there were rumours about were indulged with long holidays and short sittings town to the effect which he had stated. If there was (laughter,) and could there, therefore, be one man in anything blameable in the matter to which he had referred; it was not in the existence of those rumours, but in acting in such a manner as proved

those rumours to be correct. Mr. Elliott Yorke considered Mr. S. Herbert's explanation to be anything but satisfactory, and in consequence asked Lord J. Russell whether any such negotiation as that to which reference had been made, had been carried on between him and any noble lord or gentleman on the Protection benches? Lord J. Russell declared that no proposition to aid in throwing out this bill had been made to him against the second reading, after supporting the first been no private understanding between them.

that he was convinced of the falseness of the rumours gentleman." to which he had adverted, and therefore begged leave to withdraw them.

half-past one o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY. JUNE 10.

The house met at twelve. THE DANISH CLAIMS

On the order of the day being read, that the House resolve itself into committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the Danish claims, The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer explained the casons which induced him to reiterate his opposition to this motion, and which he stated were principally founded on the opinions given by the law officers of the Crown. He concluded by moving, that the house resolve itself into the proposed committee on that

day six months. 🚟 Mr. Hawks repeated the arguments which he and others have so frequently urged in support of these

Mr. CARDWELL supported the amendment. Colonel Sibthorp wished to call the attention of the Government to the fact, that many of its mem- lett and Snellhouse, auditors. bers, who not long since he had seen upstairs were now present upon the floor of the house in readiness to vote in the direction the head of the Government desired. He held a list of a division on these claims in February, 1841. His own name will be found there, as he trusted it always would, on the side of truth and justice. The ayes were then 127, the noes 96. He saw on that list the name of Sir G. W. Hope: he was not now present-Fitzroy Kelly (Solicitor-General,) he is not present-Sir Howard Douglas. not in his place-Lord Elliot, who had gone to another place, of which he hoped it was not disrespect-ful to speak, with the title of Earl St. Germans, was not present. (Loud laughter.) He supposed all these persons were ordered to stay away. If such were the terms on which men held places in an Administration, the Lord deliver him from holding office! (Loud laughter.)
The house then divided, and there appeared—

For the motion 58 Against it

Majority against the motion Mr. Fox Maule, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained the grounds on which he brought vise, but that in the country districts almost all of them had been compelled to resort to the open air to carry on their religious ordinances. He proposed to take from the proprietors of the soil in Scotland a certain portion of their land forcibly, and without their consent. He found precedents for such a measure in the Scotch Lighthouse Acts, and also in an act called Lord Roseberry's Act. By that act permission was given to the owners of entailed property to alienate it for precisely the same objects as those contained in his bill. He made, however, one important distinction between his bill and that of Lord Roseberry. He compelled the sale of land, whereas Lord Roseberry only permitted its alienation. The house had two alternatives before it; either to pass this bill, or, by refusing it, to engender among the people of Scotland a spirit of discontent and hostility towards their landlords, which might hereafter be productive of the most disastrous consequences. Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that it was not for the in terests of religion that the evils, which Mr. F. Maule had complained of, should exist but he was afraid that if this bill were passed the social bitter-

not prepared to extend it to England and Ireland? Why, too, should it be restricted to Scotland; and Mr. S. Herbert.—Sir, the Bill which has been to-ight for the second time the subject of discussion toleration knew no such limits. He did not see why Mr. F. Maule should press his bill now, considering that it was at once an extraordinary, and unjustifiable, and an unprecedented measure; and such being his opinion, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Sir R. Inclis supported the amendment. On the motion of Mr. Bannenman, the debate was then adjourned till Wednesday next.

RAILWAY COMPANIES DISSOLUTION BILL.

On the report of this Bill being brought up, A short conversation took place, and the Bill wa ordered to be read a third time on Friday. The report of the Criminal Administration Justice Bill was also brought up.

POOR REMOVAL BILL. Sir J. GRAHAM said he hoped the hon. Member Mr. Borthwick) would allow the Bill to be committed pro forma, to allow the moving of certain amendments. Mr. Borthwick assented, but gave notice of his intention of moving that the Bill should be recom-

mitted to a select committee. Some private business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

The question of the rate of support to be allowed from the funds of the Association was next discussed at considerable length. It was proposed, in the first instance, that the allowance should be one-half of paid trades expressed their conviction that such a

Mr. WEAR, from Sheepshead, Leicestershire, framework-knitter, gave a graphic account of the misery endured by the trade to which he belonged, granting that those discussions arose from an exurand to which the attenuated frame and general apberance of eloquence quite irrepressible, I think the pearance of the speaker bore strong testimony. He noble lord will recollect that, in consequence of these argumentative discussions (a laugh), it was not possitive twenty families, in which he found that five persons ble for the Government to bring this bill before the notice of the house at an earlier period. The noble lord was once among the foremost to call for the passthe part of Ministers in carrying this measure into blood of every man murdered in Ireland would be on verge of existence, and to give them the half of their combination which he had just neade with the party that they must avoid that system altogether; and, instead of attempting to keep men idle, they must set them to work. (Loud cheers.) If the framework-knitters and other trades said they could not live upon the sums proposed to be given, of what use would the Association be to them and similar trades? The best way would be, to set them to work by means of the capital of the Association. (Cheers.) If they did not, he could not see of what use the Association would be to them.

The conference then adjourned. THURSDAY.

transacted, the committee brought up their report, was picked up and conveyed to the hospital, where which recommended the following scale, and which it was found he had received several contused wound had been calculated on the data of 2d. per centage on his left side and arm. He lingered until Sunday We understand the Buckingham Protections with the Coercion Dill; They pretended to tell them were allowed lifteen shillings each for their attendance they were equally eager to carry this measure; but bad as he thought them wicked as he thought them wicked as he thought them wicked as he thought them, he did not believed they were quite so bad or debate.

With the Coercion Dill; They pretended to tell them will be completely deswoyed by whether them will be completely deswoyed by which it is the completely deswoyed by the completely deswoyed by

Support. | Wages 16 11 ******* 0 20 12 8 24 and above

The Committee farther recommended that the Central Committee should apply these sums by employing the men when out of work, wherever prac-After a short conversation, this scale was unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved, that all moneys belonging to plunged into the water, and saved him from sinking, the association be invested at a banker's, in the name Mr. Morris then ran for his boat, and by the time it such moneys, or any portion of them, be signed by the President and Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Young said that in proposing the following resolution he was desirous of bearing testimony to the

by any noble lord or gentleman on the Protection highly honourable manner in which the gentleman benches. He then justified his own course in voting referred to had discharged his duties during the past year. As a member of the Central Committee he reading of the bill. Lord G. Bentinck had come to had had opportunities of knowing the facts, and he. this conclusion on grounds satisfactory to himself, on that account, cordially submitted the resolu-and he (Lord J. Russell) had done the same; but tion:—"That the thanks of this Conference are due, those grounds were public grounds, and there had and are hereby given, to George Bird. Esq., for his kindness in taking care of the funds of the Associa-

The debate was then adjourned. The other orders ballot was taken, which resulted in the appointment were then disposed of and the house adjourned at of the following as the Central Committee:-

METROPOLITAN MEMBERS .- Mr. Williamson, tinplate worker; Mr. Bond, carpenter; Mr. Allen, tin-plate worker; Mr. Robson, ladies' shoemaker; Mr. Green, Morocco leather finisher.

PROVINCIAL MEMBERS, -Mr. Claugham, miner

Holytown; Mr. Blythe, carpenter, Leeds; Mr. Lynn, carpenter, Belfast; Mr. Lenegan, handloomweaver, Wigan; Mr. Jacobs, cabinet-maker, Bristol; Mr. Gouldin, maker-up, Manchester.

suing, and in reply said, that the continued confidence of the Association gave him much pleasure, and so long as he continued to be so honoured, he would promise them his cordial assistance and support to the utmost of the means in his power. (Great expended in a very extravagant manner. cheering.)

Mr. Bush, joiner, London, was elected vice-president, and Mr. Barratt, secretary; Messrs. Gimb-

A short discussion arose on the propriety of suspending the law which requires six months' notice of amendments on the laws, before these could be entertained.

The CHARMAN stated that though, perhaps, the notice now required might be too long, it was absolutely necessary for the stability, prosperity, and satisfaction of the Association that some notice of any intended alterations should be previously made known and considered. For these reasons he had throughout the conference been somewhat peremptory in rejecting all questions which would interfere with this necessary and essential regulation. He trusted that the Conference would see the advantage of the Association would be most materially and substantially promoted. (Cheers.)

Several suggestions were then made as to various improvements, which the chairman said had better be referred to the central committee in writing. The towns of Birmingham and Liverpool were respectively moved as places for holding the next con-

ference. On a division, it was decided that it should be held at Birmingham. The CHAIRMAN then said that they had now gone through the routine business, which the Conference could take up in accordance with the rules. It was,

mote the elevation of the working classes. Mr. Robson said that he regretted the rigid adherence to the rules had prevented them from fully disidleness, reproduction of wealth for unprofitable con- workings. sumption of capital. Mr. Robson then gave the details of an experiment of this kind, which they had instituted in London. The workmen in the employ of a large shoemaker's establishment were put on strike. The Association, of which their hon. chair-man was also president, for the employment of labour, had taken the matter up-had opened a shop in Drury-lane-set the men to work at full wages, and though only a few weeks at work, they had already realized profits at the rate of 240 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.—(Cheers.) If they could effect this in one trade, or one town, why not in all. Mr. Robson explained at some length the machinery of the association, which was a joint-stock company, with a definite amount of capital, shares of a

their own capital and labour reproductively-(Great cheering.) The subject was very warmly taken up by several delegates, and discussed at great length. The feeling was in favour of the mode of procedure recommended by Mr. Robson, and seemed to carry with it the entire sympathy and concurrence of the Con-

Mr. Duncombe being compelled, by parliamentary business, to leave for London, bade farewell to the Conference, and

Mr. Jacobs, of Bristol, moved "That the thanks of this Conference are due, and hereby given to our Honourable Chairman, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his able, impartial, and praiseworthy conduct in the chair.

The metion was carried by acclamation, and the Conference gave three times three hearty cheers, and one cheer more. The Hon. Gentleman briefly returned thanks, and left the hall amidst loud applause.

The chair was taken at nine o'clock, by Mr Bush, support the building trade on strike in this district. The speakers in support of this course argued that manded. it was absolutely necessary, if the association was to secure the confidence or support of the trades, that it should show itself ready to assist the trades in an emergency like the present. Other speakers recommended a voluntary subscription among the associated trades as the best means of assisting the build-

It was ultimately resolved, that the Conference recommend to the Central Committee the immediate collection of a levy on the scale agreed to by the Conference for the support of the trades who are out in consequence of resisting the masters' document. It was stated, that nearly 1,000 men, of various build ing trades, were at the present moment on strike in this district.

The next resolution was unanimously passed without any discussion:—'That the Central Committee be instructed to take, from time to time, such a be instructed to take, from time to time, such a band, a labouring man, had left London in search of work, number of shares in the United Trades Association and had obtained it. He had promised to remit her some

Committee immediately after the close of the Con- for care. ference, to commence an active agitation with the view of bringing in all working men who do not belong to this Association, throughout Great Britain and

to the editor of the Morning Advertiser, and to the reporter of that paper for their able and accurate report of the proceedings of the Conterence, which have appeared in that paper. (Great cheering.) The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Thanks were then voted to the Northern Star and After the transaction of some other business of a

the previous day. Report to be brought up tomorrow, at ten o'clock.

was driving a horse and cart, belonging to his father,
of Ilford, towards London, and had previously been drinking very freely. He had not proceeded far before he commenced beating the horse in a most furious manner, and while the animal was plunging-T. S. Duncombe, Esq., took the chair at ten he caught the shaft of the cart, and he was knocked o'clock, and some preliminary business having been down, and the off wheel passed over his body. He

Support. | I'THE WEST RIDING MID-SUMMER SESSIONS WILL IN held at Skipton on the 30th June, by adjournment from thence at Bradford on the 1st July, and by further adjournment from thence at Rotherham on the 6th July; when the new regulation respecting appeals mentioned in the sessions advertisement in another column will be acted upon.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Tuesday, at noon, Mr. Morris, engineer to the

Kent Water-works, observed a tall, well-dressed

young man suddenly make a spring, and throw him. self into the river. Fortunately Mr. Morris's dog was

on the spot, and, at the command of his master,

and to the account of the National Association of United Trades, and that any cheque drawing out such moneys, or any portion of them, be signed by with the aid afforded by Mr. Morris, the youth was rescued from a premature death. On being removed into the house of Mr. Morris, the sufferer was dig. covered to be a Mr. Charles Reeve, a member of a respectable family of that name, residing at Greenwich. It appears that he had paid his addresses to a young lady-named Alexander, residing with her mother, a widow, in the Lewisham-road, during the last two years, and that about six months ago she intimated to him that she should be under the necessity of breaking off the courtship, unless he reformed his habits. If his conduct was satisfactorily Mr. S. Herbert observed, that after the declaration, and for the courtesy shown by him, and that the altered, she said she would then renew the acquainttion of the noble lord, he owed it to justice to state Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to that ance. This he promised to do, but did not keep his word. She then formally declined to receive him The Conference then proceeded to the election of visits any more. Subsequently an intimacy took the officers and committee for the ensuing year. A place between Miss Alexander and a young man, a master butcher, residing in Broadway, Deptford, and arrangements were made for their nuptials. This fact reaching young Reeve's ears he worked his feel. ings up to a high pitch, and meeting Mr. Covill in public company last week, he committed a violent assault on the person of his rival. In consequence of this circumstance a warrant was applied for at the Greenwich. Police-court against the offender, but young Reeve kept out of the way. Yesterday morn-

ing, Mr. Covill and Miss Alexander were married at St. Alphage church, Greenwich, and it is understood that Reeve wrote a letter directly afterwards and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., was unanimously left it at the Mitre Tavern, Deptford-bridge, in elected President of the Association for the year en which he declared that his happiness and prospects were blasted, and as life would become burdensome Accidents in Coal, Mines .- The frequency and rightful character of these accidents render every

probable suggestion for preventing them welcome, and worthy of notice. A paper on this subject by the distinguished chemist, Professor Graham, appears in the current number of the Philosophical Magazine. The Professor, in the course of his remarks for preventing the explosion of the gas in coal mines, and of mitigating the effects of such accidents, makes two suggestions. The first has reference to the length of time which the fire-damp, from its lightness, continues near the roof, without mixing uniformly with the atmosphere. Now, it is very desirable that the fire-damp should be mingled as soon as possible with the general stream of air, because when diluted to a certain degree it ceases to be explosive. It is therefore recommended that means be employed to promote an early intermixture of fire-damp and air; and the smallest force is sufficient for this purpose. The circulating stream might be agitated most easily by a light portable wheel, with vanes, turned by a boy, and so placed as to impel the air in the direction of the ventilation, so as not to impede the draught of the gas- The gas collecting at the roof undoubtedly often acts as an explosive train, conveying the combustion, while its continuity would be broken by the mixing process described, and an explosion when it occurred, be confined, at least, in narrow limits. Secondly, no effective means exist for succouring the miners after an explosion has happened, although a large proportion of the deaths is not occasioned by fire or injury, but from suffocation by the after-damp, ke into or carbonic acid gas, which diffuses itself consideration any measures which might tend to pre- wards through all parts of the mine. The Professor therefore suggests that a cast iron pipe, from eight to twelves inches in diameter, be permanently fixed in every shaft, with a blowing apparatus above, by cussing the most important question which could be which air could be thrown down, and the shaft imbrought before them. Much time had been occupied mediately ventilated after the explosion. It is also in discussing the machinery and regulation of strikes | desirable that by means of fixed or flexible tubes this and turn-outs. They were, he was certain, all agreed auxiliary circulation of air should be further exupon the necessity of substituting employment for tended, and carried as far as practicable into the

Police Antelligence.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER. - On Monday Elizabeth Suspected Child Murder.—On Monday Elizabeth Saunders, a woman of respectable appearance, about 26 years of age, described as being married, but separated from her husband, and keeping a baker's shop for a Mr. Middleton in Old-street-road, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with feloniously concealing the birth of her child. It appeared that a woman named Towers, lodging in the same house, happened to enter the watercloset attached to it, and hearing a noise of rats in the cesspool was induced to look down it, when she was satisfied she say something like the corpse of an infant pany, with a definite amount of capital, shares of a prescribed amount, and properly constituted directors. To such a body no objection could be made, whatever doubts might be entertained of the constitution of the other association. Not that he had any doubts on that point, but he did doubt that any permanent or real benefit could be realized without employing their own capital and labour reproductively—(Great interest to the workhouse, and the remains were there subtief to the workhouse, and the remains were there subtief to the workhouse, and the remains were there subtief to the examination of Mr. Courtenay, the parish mitted to the examination of Mr. Courtenay, the parish surgeon, who now stated that the body was in such a decomposed state, and so disfigured by vermin, the right fore-arm, in particular being entirely gone, that all application of the ordinary tests for the positive ascertainment whether it had been born alive or not was entirely useless. whether it had been born alive or not was entirely useless. Three women lodging in the house with the prisoner deposed to noticing the fact of her personal appearance for some considerable time past the warranting the supposition that she was pregnant, and that mentioning their suspicions to the accused, she at one time stoutly and indignantly denied the accusation; at another, said that it must be in a considerable advanced stage, if it were so; and upon a third, that she either wished the supposition were true, or that she were dead. About seven days were true, or that she were dead. About seven days before the discovery of the infant's body one of the witnesses saw the prisoner greatly distressed and crying bit-terly, and shortly after, and ever since then, had noticed a very obvious diminution in the prisoner's appearance One of the women, also, named Caroline Burnham, stated that upon her mentioning her suspicions of the prisoner's condition, before the occurrence which gave rise to these proceedings, the accused asked her to procure her a book which would instruct her how to produce that effect herself, or else to go to a druggist's and purchase a draught for her which would induce abortion, but that the witness expressed her horror of such a proceeding, and refused to do so; on which the prisoner told her that she had already and the Conference took up the question of the propriety of recommending to the Central Committee to make a levy on the members of the Association to support the building trade on strike in this district. nestly protested that the infant was not hers. She was re-

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE .- On Monday, a woman about thirty-five years of age, named Margaret Kent, was brought before Mr. Alderman Challis, charged with attempting to drown herself in the Thames .- William Bowles, a policeman, stated that in going round his beat about five o'clock on Sunday morning, he found the prisoner by the water side by Trig wharf, in Thames-street, apparently engaged in washing an apron. When she supposed he had gone away, she stepped back a few paces, and then rushed headlong into the water. He ran to her assistance, but she had set in heaved his case, and out assistance, but she had got in beyond his reach, and out of her depth. She sank, but came up again nearer to him, and he then succeeded in catching hold of her. She broke away, determined to put an end to her existence, and went down again. When she came up he succeeded in dragging her on shore, in a dying state. A quantity of water came off her stomach and she rallied,—Mr. Alderman Challis questioned her as to the circumstances which number or snares in the United Trades Association for the employment of labour in agriculture and manufactures; as they may deem advisable, on condition that the said Association shall provide employment for hands dependent on this Association in proportion to the sum so invested.

The necessity for making known the objects of the Association to the trades generally having been mooted, the following resolution was proposed:

"That this Conference recommend to the Central Committee immediately after the close of the Countril two with her husband, where he had obtained work. It would be better for both of them. She was remanded It would be better for both of them. She was remanded

THAMES STREET.

FATAL DRUNKEN FROLIC .- On Monday, Henry Brown a shoemaker, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with drowning William Palmer in the Thames. It apinde; and since the bill had received a first reading four other government nights had been occupied with other basiness, besides the Corn Bill and the Tariff: and on four other nights the house had been adjourned before eight o'clock. It was evident, therefore, there was neither earnestness nor sincerity on the part of Ministers in carrying this measure into and having paid their farce, they went on the outer barge or dummy, and began swearing at each other. Maloney struck the deceased on the face in a jocular manner, and gangway, and returned sparring at each other. They continued this for some time to the annoyance of the other persons on the pier. The deceased pushed the prisoner, and both nearly fell overboard. They were admonished several other weekly papers for their advocacy of the rights of labour, and of condemnation upon these portions of the press which misrepresented the proceedings of the Trades' Union.

After the transaction of some other husiness of a decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load, a few yards of the man in a load in a man in a load in a man in a load, a few yards off, and decreased in a man in a load in a ma After the transaction of some other business of a routine nature, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bush, for his conduct in the chair, and the Conference then separated after a sitting of five days.

Teplied, no one had insulted him. Directly after this, the deceased pointed to a man in a boat, a few yards off, and then came behind him, and pushed him, head-foremost, into the water. He sunk almost immediately, and although a boathook was put towards him, and drags were thrown out, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he was It was moved as an amendment to the original proposition of one-half of the average wages, that the allowance be five-sixths.

After a long discussion, the whole subject was ultimately remitted to the select committee appointed the previous day. Report to be brought up to morrow, at ten o'clock.

Sociation would be to them.

FATAL CART Accident.—On Tuesday an inquest was line and cart, belonging to his father, aged twenty-discussion, the whole subject was ultimately remitted to the select committee appointed the previous day. Report to be brought up to of Ilford, towards London, and had previously been of Ilford, towards London as a long three data. When the prisoner was given into the picked up, dend. When the prisoner was given into the object unit, a quarter of an indure appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeared half study of Bealc, a police constable, he appeare

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Westminster. Saturday, June 13, 1846.