### TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My dear Friends, -. It is now within twenty minutes of twelve o'clock, Wednesday night and I feel more fresh after my week's work than if I had been sitting on the Editor's stool ten hours a-day. I know not exactly what those who have merely thought of our Land Plan may suppose, but I do know that all who have witnessed its progress continue to increase in delight. I have frequently wondered at the anomaly nay, at the crime, of precluding those who build housesand produce everything, from having a NEST that they can call their own. As Caius Gracchus told the Roman soldiers, many centuries ago, the their country are denied shelter; nothing so much tends to degrade man and to make him alavishly subservient as his actual dependence upon the wealthy to allow him a place of refuge from which he may be ejected at the will or caprice of his landlord at the shortest possible notice. The man who can say, 'This is my own house,' is esteemed an independent man. Is he not distinguished among his class? and even this poor privilege he has purchased at a destructive RETAIL PRICE.

The many experiments that have been made by capitalists have all failed for want of this precious gem-perpetuity of tenure, or lease for ever. In Belgium, where the natives understand the value of social comfort better almost than any other people, the first and dearest object of the peasant is to purchase a spot of ground whereon he can erect himself a house, from which no earthly power can disturb him. The Belgian looks first to the house, and then to the means of living in it; and hence, in numerous instances, the Belgian peasants live at a distance of a mile, two miles, and even three miles, from their plot of ground; and so with the French.

This distance from the seat of work considerably reduces the value of labour, and increases the price of production. You, every one of you, will live en your allotments; and with very trifling exertion will be able to manure your land (the heaviest process) at one-tenth of the expense that a farmer holding a thousand acres of land can accomplish the same work. They will tell you of the Scotch plan and the Norfolk plan of folding cattle upon the spot. That is a mere make-shift-a substitute for the best principle of culture. A man living on his four, three, or two acres of ground, will do more at some of the and by a SPECIAL JURY too, what think you of most expensive processes of husbandry in one day, than a farmer living at a distance on a thousand acres can do, with a pair of horses and four men, in a was too busy and anxious about the buildings to week. This fact must enhance the value of close attend. Yesterday being the last day for special labour.

Since I last wrote, I have refused £100 an acre for the detached two and a half acres that I mentioned doomed to disappointment till November next. to you in my last. I want the value of the timber Now, most people would like to know the result of progressed wonderfully within the last week, and so SPECIAL JURY cases that I was satisfied with a we ought. You paid £352 on Saturday last for la- guess. These are some of my LIABILITIES. bour and building materials, and YOU ARE THE BEST EMPLOYERS IN THE PARISH-Labour employing its own class. We have now twenty carpenters, ten sawyers, fifteen bricklayers, six sand diggers, three well diggers, together with slaters, plasterers, and about fifty labourers and horses at work. We have nearly a mile of a straight gravel walk, running from wood to wood, from end to end of Labour's estate, with houses on either side, looking most beautiful, in fact to my eye most heavenly and on the 17th iof August II will show such a sight to all who choose to come as never was seen in England or in the world since Adam was a little boy. 1 cannot tell you how I long for that day.

There will be an entrance with a single three room cottage at each side of the gate-way leading to the main road of nearly a mile in length, and then a double row of houses, with a garden of 21 feet in front of each the length of the house, and spring water within about 150 yards, the most distant that will be from any man's house; some will have it on the spot, and all will be upon an average of about 60 yards from it; so that I am not unmindful of your comforts, nor am I going to huddle you into mud houses. It would be impossible to convey to you anything like a true notion of the amicable, the willing, the cheerful, and efficient assistance I receive from M'Grath, Doyle, Cullingham, our foreman, and John Dowling strong expressions used by Lord G. Bentinck, said, our overseer of Bricklayers. In fact, but for those men I could not manage at all. THOUGH I WOULD fended, on the plea of precedent because and NOT GIVE IN. No, no, with God's blessing, and your Co-operation, I will force the House of Commons, and that ere long, to legislate upon this LAND PLAN OF OURS. I am full of it up to the very throat, because I see the ease with which it might he made national. Mark me, and mark me well. my own dear fustian jackets, blistered hands, and unshorn chins, when I tell you that in all mere political movements great liars speculate upon the gallibility of great fools, as a means of making political power achieved by their aid, a stepping stone amongst others to himself. Heconcluded by stating to their own social happiness. But the devil a house have they, one of them, ever built for a poor man upon any other condition than that the occupant is to be their very humble servant, their slave.

The Americans, with their political freedom, have been obliged at last to put our social morto upon their flag; they say THE LAND. The Pole will only fight for THE LAND. The French did fight for THE LAND. The Prussians will soon fight for THE LAND. In fact, it is the only one thing on earth worth fighting for, and if all the workingclasses saw its value as I do, they would fight for it to-morrow all over the world-EXCEPT ENG-LAND, Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, where we have found out the knack of purchasing it.

Now, my friends, what a great big bother some building societies do make to be sure, when they purchase a few PERCHES or LUGS of Land to build houses upon, and here are we, not yet a year in real existence, and we have 230 ACRES to begin with. and we are now looking out for another PATCH. | toms Bill in Committee, and the third reading of the Shall I ever be able to convince you of the magnitude and importance of this practical turn that Chartism has taken? Before very long we shall have 20,000 members, and can any man believe that 20,000 per sons of one mind, speaking at one and the same time, and in ONE AND THE SAME TONE, will be long unheeded by the House of Commons. No-the thing is impossible, utterly, wholly impossible. It would be very desirable to make an impression upon the hunted Mr. Canning, the friend of Catholic emanciminds of Candidates at the approaching General Pacific Transfer of Candidates at the approach Transfer of Candidates at the Election, upon the Land plan, as a joint of Chartism; and when I have about 500 located, which will not take long after the first estate is finished and mortgaged, then I will see and find my way into the

of the society without any thing returning, and that once in full swing, we shall then be able to mortgage and go on as rapidly as we can get estates to purchase. While some people are mortified at our success, others, who wish well to the project, write to caution nie sgainst going on too iast. It will give in 1829, the words "that something ought to be done for abandoning the operatives of the country and the bury, Lord Colchester and Lord Ashbarton, their those sincere friends pleasure to learn, that, without mortgage or sale, we have now very nearly as much as will complete all our purchases up to this time. and build all our houses, and make all our improvements. That is, in less than a year we have secured the location of one hundred and fifteen occupants as two acres each. This is the only way I can put the question, for our calculation was made for two acres, and we have now two hundred and thirty acres, which at two each would locate one hundred and fifteen. The snobs in the neighbourhood of Carpendens say, they would subscribe £2,000 to purchase me off, as the Queen Downger has recently taken a residence close to OUR ESTATE, but my answer is, that the people who support the lady are fit and proper and respectable neighbours for her.

One thing I have now to impress upon every secretary of the Land Society—our payments are weekly and heavy. Last week, £352, this week, perhaps, there. The Post-office people make so many alterations in their rules, that I am very much inconvenienced. I will give you one of many instances. They used to pay the orders if signed W P. Roberts; then they directed that he should state his name in full. When I was at Manchester he difficult of being rooted out altogether, had been only showed that they could not convert to any alteration of the G verament as to the introduction of any showed that they could not convert to any alteration of the G verament as to the introduction of the G verament as the second of the introduction of the G verament as the second of the introduction of the introduc did eign a large number William . Roberts. They caked up for the purpose of party.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPERUE or Five shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

wild beasts, and birds, and all animals, have some cashed some, and refused to cash a large amount, unplace of refuge, while these who fight the battles of less his name was signed in full-William Prouting Roberts. I have a large quantity of these not cash. Moreover, the process of sending piles of orders to Manchester is expensive TO ME, and expensive to MR. ROBERTS, who returns and somecorrect this inconvenience, I have to request that all monies, whether Post-office orders or bank orders. may in future be payable to me. This will considerably lessen my trouble and inconvenience. I trust to all secretaries being punctual in the observance of this direction:-All Post-office orders, whether sent through me or to Mr. Wheeler, to be made payable to Feargus O'Connor, with the name of the person who procured it written legibly.

In conclusion, I trust that all who intend joining in the demonstration, on the 17th of August, will notify the same to the Committee in time to allow of perfect arrangements being made for their accommodation, and, again, I say, that I will shew Labour such a sight as Labour never saw or expected to see. Henceforth, the working classes cannot be made brawlers for power for this party or that party, for this er that man, unless a House and Land and something substantial is at the bottom of it. If I have done no more good I have done THAT. You will believe that I am not a little interested in the Land Plan, when I tell you that, on Tuesday last, an action against me for libel, at the suit of Mr. William John O'Connell, Head Repeal Warden for ALL ENGLAND, was to be tried in the Common Pleas, that? and the right hon. W. Gladstone, Cabinet Minister, was one of the jurors, and all the time I jury causes, and the Court being occupied with a heavy railway case, the Lord Warden General was upon it as well, and I WILL GET IT. We have such a trial, but I have had so much experience in

Your faithful Friend and Bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18. The royal assent was given by commission to a great many Railway and other bills. On the motion of the Bishop of London the Church Discipline Bill was read a first time. After the presentation of petitions their Lordships

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, JUNE 18. The remaining resolutions, proposed by Sir G. CLERK, respecting the railway gauges, were agreed

The adjourned debate, THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND)

Sir A. Armstrong, who opposed the second read-Mr. J. Bennett, Captain Layard, Mr. Henly, Sir

Captain Firmaurice and Lord F. Egenton supported it. The Noble Lord, in reference to h te nonsense or violence might be thus justified. In those cited by Mr. D'Israell, for he on one occasion said of Lord North that he would not trust himself Government had the same information as in the last in the same room with him, and yet they were atterwards political friends; so he (Lord F. Egerton) did not despair, despite what had passed between Lord G. Bentinek and Sir R. PEEL, "that things would set themselves to rights." He then disclaimed the appellation of a renegade, which Lord G. BENTINCE had applied to several gentlemen as honourable as any in the house, and that this measure had not been proposed as a cure means of putting down certain crimes which were revalent in certain districts of 1reland The debate was, on the motion of Mr. SHARMAN Crawford, again adjourned. The other orders were disposed of, and the House

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 19. The Earl of Ripox moved the order of the day for

resuming the adjourned debate in Committee on the Corn Importation Bill. The Duke of Richmond moved as an amendment months after the passing of this Act, to give his audlerd or lessor notice to quit; and that the compensation for improvement be referred to the Commission of Inclosures to value. His Grace after, ome discussion, withdrew the amendment, and the remaining clauses and the preamble having been gone through, the house resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

It was arranged that the consideration of the Cus-Corn Bill should be taken on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 19. THE LATE PRIME MINISTER CANNING

AND SIR R. PEEL. Every seat in the House of Commons was occupied for the purpose of hearing the defence volunteered by Sir Robert Peel, against the charges brought against him by Lord George Bentinck with regard to never recovered; their condition has continually article was increasing, or the revenue collected upon the conduct of the right hon, gentleman "in having tended downwards ever since. They stated that the it augmented, that this was a healthy increase; high Peel was reported to have admitted in one of his branches of the silk manufacture were passing into | Earl Stanhope, whilst he predicted the most ruinspeeches that, in 1825, he had stated to Lord foreign lands; articles of luxury like these were our consequences to British industry from the opera-Liverpool "that something must be done for the

tion commenced by apologising for obstructing the the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously turists allowed themselves to be led like cattle to the House once more, and rest assured that the Charter and the Land shall risg through the whole world.

You don't seem to consider that the wonders we are now doing are being accomplished upon the funds of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the society without any thing refurning and that the content of the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously the silk the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously slaughter house, the Ministers durat not treat the public tusiness allowed themselves to be lard the bar of Sianghter house, the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously slaughter house, the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously slaughter house, the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously slaughter house, the silk weavers of Spitalfields, very numerously slaughter house, the silk er was concerned might be dispensed with.

> three counts: 1st. That he had designedly suppressed, in an for the Catholics," in order to give an impression that he had never made the communication to Lord Liverpeol which the reports in the Times and the Mirror of Parliament, if correct, would clearly esta-

2nd. That, in the said speech, he had stated hat something ought to be done for the Catholics." 3rd. That he had been guilty of a suppressio veri

in garbling the report in question. Sir Robert Perl denied that the alleged commu- 1779, 1789, 1790, and since. There had been great sication to Lord Liverpoor had ever been made. He distress among the Spitalfields weavers; but they had agreed to. entered into a variety of historical statements con- borns their lot with a resignation and forbearance nected with the events of the time, quoting a variety which was very much to their credit as good subjects further. of private tetters from Lord Liverpool, by which resonght to prove inferentially that it was highly probable that the aliened communication had been made. Sir Robert PEEL then went into a variety of d-tails, showing from the reports of the Morning Herald, Chronicle, Morning Journal, and other papers, hat the particular words in question did not appear in any of their reports; and hence inferred that the Times and Mirror of Parliament reports were not conrest. He denied, upon the authority of the Times, that the speech of Sir E. KNATCHBULL, which referred to he words in dispute, had ever been delivered. The right hon, baronet concluded a most argumentative perch, carrying with him the unrestrained fo lines the house. The impression seemed to be than the charges, difficult as they were of pro if, and still more

signed as they have directed, for which I cannot get 1828, as the apostle of Protestant ascendancy. The times registers them; besides, I cannot possibly crime would cause him to be transported for life insure his having time to sign so many. Now, to from all public employment. Lord George Bentinck pressed particularly upon the fact of the speech of Sir Edward Knatchbull, commenting, a few days

> ever delivered. ver denvered. Mr. Roebuck followed in a speech full of invective against Mr D'Israeli, and the highest panegyric of Sir Robert Peel. He was followed by Lord John RUSSELL, who, in a brief speech, declared his opinion that the Minister had satisfactorily answered the charges made against him.
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> Mr. D'Isnanti then spoke at great length, the

> after the speech referred to, in 1829, upon the very

sentence which Sir Robert Peel denies to have been

main point of his argument being the fact of the speech reported in Hansard, as delivered by Sir Edward Knatchbull, in which the very words ascribed to Sir Robert Peel are made the main subject of Sir Edward's remarks; and Mr. D'Israeli asked why Sir Robert Peel did not produce a few lines from Sir Edward Knatchbull in denial of the speech ascribed to him, which would have completely set at rest the whole dispute. The debate was warmly carried on by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Escott, Lord Sandon, Mr. Newdigate, Mr. Hume, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, and Mr. Borthwick; after which the order of the day for the consideration of the Irish Coercion Bill was adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 22. Their lordships met at a quarter to five o'clock.

CORN IN BOND. Lord Ashburton rose, pursuant to notice, to move the following resolution :-- "That, whatever may be the alterations which it may be expedient permanently to make in the laws regulating the introduction of foreign corn, it is the opinion of this house that the sudden importation of the large quantity of proaching harvest is promising, may be productive of great injury and injustice to the cultivators of the soil of the United Kingdom, and that some better provision against such a calamity should be provided than is contained in the bill now before the house. His lordship said he would not enter into the general policy of the great change about to be made in our commercial law, after the opinion which had been twice expressed by their lordships upon the principle of the measure. But assuming they were right in the general policy and expediency of this great ohange, he wished to call their attention to the want of caution exhibited in the hasty, inconsiderate manner in which the measure had been conducted. Their lordships were about to take away every safeguard against the shock and oscillation of prices which must be occasioned by the vast quartity of corn and flour now in bond coming at once upon the market. That quantity was some time ago not less than two millions of quarters, and since then foreign corn had been pouring in every day from all parts of the world. exceeding all power of absorption by the effectual demand in this country, where there was, moreover. every prospect of an abundant market. Upon an verage of six years, we had required only about 00,000 quarters of foreign wheat in aid of our own produce, and they were now going to open the floodgates, and let in recklessly, without the slightest precaution to prevent individual ruin, at least two millions and a half of quarters actually in bond. He suggested no particular plan; he merely proposed a simple resolution, that, whatever their lordships did, they would take care not to expose the country to

any unnecessary risk. The Earl of Dalhousie observed, that the speech of Lord Ashburton was dark in alarm and fruitful in prophecy, but a speech more bare in facts, or less II. W. BARRON, and Mr. Hawes likewise opposed the supported by argument it had never been his fate to hear. His noble friend had talked of some unheard of and dangerous amount of foreign corn that was to come into this country; whereas the latest acs under one million nine hundred thousand quarters and so far from there being any auticipation that this quantity would be unduly or inordinately increased heads of those who were affected by it.

After speeches from Lord Kinnaird, Earl Grev. which the proposed resolution would cause to the passing of the Corn Bill, Lord Ashburton shortly replied, and their Lord-

ships divided, when there appeared— For the resolution ... ... 70 Against it ... ... Majority against the resolution...

THE SILK DUTIES.

quantity of silk worked up in this country had not duties created an illicit trade, which deranged alt materially increased of late, and that all the finer calculations. proper subjects of taxation. They prayed that this tions of the Tariff Bill, expressed his conviction to be Satholics."

Sir Robert Perl, under feelings of no little agitation commenced by anologising for obstructing the little agitation commenced by anologising for obstructing the latest action for obstructing the latest action from t The petition from Macclesfield said nothing against | introduction of the tariff of 1842, by deputation from Sir Robert then entered into a long statement of free trade; it only stated that this branch of industry the glovers, the dealers in sait provisions, and the the charges made against him, which he divided into three counts:

would be found on inquiry a proper exception to the three counts:

general rule. If the house was prepared to place in him they had found that he (Lord Ripos) was right general rule. If the house was prepared to place in and they were wrong.

jeopardy the lauded interest of the country, and give and they were wrong.

After remarks from Lord Montengle, Lord Salisauthorised report of his own speech in Parliament | way to the clamour of the League, that was no reason principle of protection of domestic industry; though the keystone of the arch was thus being taken away. he trusted it would be only a temporary triumph, and he should be as eager as ever to maintain protection to other departments. (Hear.) He did not ask to have witnesses examined—that might be supposed to 'taisely" that he had intimated to Lord Liverpool be for delay; he only asked the house to do what they had heretofore done-what they did not refuse to and that he had garbled his corrected speech in sup- the municipal corporations of England and of Ireland -to grant that which every Englishman had a right to expect, ay, to demand—a fair hearing. There were several precedents for this in former years, in

> that clause which affected their interests, The Earl of Dalmousin said it was an ungracious ask to oppose this motion, but with reference to convenience and to precedent, their Lordships should not the Corn Bill, which stands on the paper for to-night, agree to it. The usage and practice of the house preciuded the hearing of counsel on a Customs bill,
>
> The suggestion was acquiesced in by the Duke of r a measure of general policy.

and as members of a Christian community. (Hear, )

h ar.) He moved that these petitioners be heard in

Lord Brougham denied the existence of such a rule, and appealed to the precedent of the orders in council, when he had been heard as counsel in the house. The Earl of Ellenborough said it would be daugerous and obstruct business. the Duke of Wellington reminded their Lord-

Lord George Bentinch followed, in a violent personal attack upon Sir Robert Peel, reiterating all the charges which had been preferred, and dwelling upon the triumphant progresses of Sir Robert in 1828, as the apostle of Protestant ascendancy. The "no-surrender" oak was planted in 1828, when in 1829 Sir Robert turned round with duplicity, and committed his first offence, which caused a transportation from office for many years, and his last crime would cause him to be transported for life from all public employment. Lord George Bentinck pressed particularly upon the fact of the speech of I will not detain your lordships by saying more than this—that if this is to be the future course of the g vernment. I hope that they will alter the standing orders of the liouse, and say at once that the Queen's consent and the Commons is sufficient for that must be the result.

Their Fordships divided. For the Duke of Richmond's motion—
Contents—Present Proxies demandance of a at red in car fet tie Non-Contents-Present ..... Proxies ..... Majority for Ministers.....

Lord Provonan denounced the use of proxies, stated by Counsel, had yet the votes of Noble Lords Madras, and elsewhere, were put in operation to decide that those who were willing to be intormed should not obtain the desired information. Such a use of proxies dealt a serious blow at their use in

their Lordships' House. The Earl of GLENGALD questioned the validity of the vote given on this occasion by the Duke of Buc cleuch, on the ground that the noble duke was not 'in the house" at the moment the question was put from the Woolsack. The Duke of Buccheuch pledged his honour that

put, although perhaps he might not be, strictly speakwheat now in bond at a very low rate of duty, while the prices are moderate, and the prospect of the ap"the House." The LORD CHANCELLOR ruled that a Peer who was within the four walls as the Duke of Buccleuch undoubtedly was, had the right to vote as one present. The Earl of GLENGALL similarly questioned the ight of the Earl of Home.

The Earl of Home pledged his honour he was present and heard the question put. The Earl of Wicklow thought that should such in judicious use be made of proxies as that just witnessed, it would be advisable for some Noble Lord to Earl Gray promised such a proposal his hearty trade, and to put in hazard so large

oncurrence. that though they had, by their extraordinary use of Gibson, G. Bankes, M. Bernal; Lord J. Russell, proxies, prevented the Spitalfields weavers from Sir R. Inglis, and other members took part, the probeing heard by counsel, he would feel it his duty to priety of going at once into the committee of ways read the brief which had been prepared for the in- and means on the sugar duties was generally construction of the Learned Sergeant who was prepared

to address them at the bar. CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL. On the order of the day for the committee on this Lord STANLEY rose to offer some observations to

heir lordships on the subject, but commenced by referring to the previous conversation. He also thought that proxies had been improperly brought into the vote. His lordship then proceeded, at considerable length, to object to the Tariff on financial grounds. With so small an estimated surplus it was most dangerous to reduce duties, many of which were taken off luxuries: and the changes proposed by the bill would be most injurious to the native artizan. He should first notice the articles of boots and shoes and he begged to call their attention to those articles in the first place, because whatever advantage the consumer might derive from the reduction of the duty on the importation of foreign boots and shoes, that advantage would be derived exclusively by the higher and not by the lower classes; while at the same time it would have the effect of throwing out quantity of wheat and wheat flour together in bond of employment a large number of workmen in this explain what he considered to be the causes and the country. (Hear, hear.) Before 1842 the duties upon the importation of foreign boots and shoes was £2 14s. a dozen. It was lowered in 1842 to £1 9s. 4d. fact, Mr. Fox had used even stronger words than by imports from foreign countries, the very roverse is a hundred; and the importation immediately rose the fact; for from every quarter of the world the from 4,820 to 8,353 pairs; and they had continued to increase from that to 12,220, 13,261, and 14,387. year-namely, that there was a probability of a short He repeated, that whatever advantage their lord coming harvest: Nature appearing to set herself in ships, and those in circumstances like their lordships array in her various elements against us, by an ex- might derive from a reduction in the duty on French cess of wet in one quarter and drought in another. shoes, the lower classes would derive none. He was the showed that the quantity of foreign corn in bond atterly at a loss, then, to conceive upon what ground and actually admitted, under the existing law, had it was now proposed to reduce the duty to 14s. a been greater than one million nine hundred thousand dozen. (Hear, hear.) It was the same with women's quarters. In reply to the complaint of Lord Ash. boots and shoes, the importation of which had risen burton of the hasty and reckless manner in which this measure had been conducted, he reminded their would notice only two more articles, viz., stained for the evils of Ireland; that he did not support it lordships that the measure had been announced a paper and pillow lace. The importation of stained as such cure; but that he did support it as the quarter of a year back, when Sir Robert Peel pro- paper had risen from 13.479 yards in 1841, to 30,000 posed that the same rule should be applied to the vards in 1845, and yet, with the fact of the imporgradual admission of corn as it was customary to tation naving doubled in five years, it was now proapply to other merchandise when duties were altered. posed to reduce the duty from 1s. to 2d. a yard; and But this was objected to, and Sir Robert, finding it if it was hardly possible at present to compete with not according to precedent in respect of corn, withdrew the proposition, and Lord Stanley had given him credit for so doing. Whatever effect this measure and manufacturer to compete with the foreigner might have been expected to produce upon prices had | under the protection of 1s. reduced to 2d.? (Hear been produced already; and if their lordships in hear.) Then take the article of pillow lace, which tended to make this change in the Corn Law, it was a manufacture exclusively conducted by women should be done as much as possible at once; for ex- and children. One could see no particular reason perience had shown that the worst thing that could why the duty was reduced upon this article, which, that it should be lawful for every tenant, within six be done was to hang up such a measure over the if there was a luxury in the world, was a luxury; but it was easy to see strong reasons why it should not be reduced, considering that it would confer an ad-Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the vantage alone to the rich, while it would throw a Earl of Wicklow, chiefly deprecatory of the delay large number of the poor out of employment.

The Earl of Dalhousie denied that this measure was introduced as a free trade measure. He had admitted that there were various anomalies and exceptions to the principle of free trade in the bill, the object of which was to remove all duties from articles of food and of the first necessity, as well as from raw materials; and with respect to articles not of prime necessity, but which entered largely into consump tion, to reduce the rate of duty as far as practicable Upon some articles, for various reasons, the principle The Dake of Richmond then rose to present a peti- was not worked out, and he admitted that the tariff tion from certain silk manufacturers and weavers at | did not profess entirely to depart from the principle Macclesfield, complaining of the effects of the reduc- of protection. The noble Earl then replied in detail tion of the silk duties some years since; it had caused distress among them from which they had that it did not follow because the importation of an

Lordships went into committee on the bill. On the second clause, which reduces the duty on timber.

Lord Stanley moved its omission, because he con sidered it an absolute and uncalled for throwing away of revenue. The Committee, after a short discussion, divided. For the clause— Contents. Non-contents.....

Majority for the Government ...... The clause, as well as clauses 3, 4, and 5, were The Duke of RICHMOND objected to proceeding

Lord STANLEY announced that he, and those with with entering their protest on the journals against it; he, therefore, suggested that the Tariff should be proceeded with in committee on Tuesday, and that Wellington, the Chairman reported progress, and

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 22. The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. NEW ZEALAND,

their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock

Mr. C. Buller innaired weat were the intentions of the details of the Tariff Bill in committee, without measure in respect to this colony?

Sir R. PREL said, the Secretary for the Colonie and himselfhad given great attention to the subject Some of the objections which he had telt to the disclosure of any opinion on the subject had been removed by the recent accounts from the c lony, whence it appeared that the authority of the Crown verts. Let any man read Mr. Laboucher's speech was re-established. (Hear.) He had no longer, therefore, any objection to declare that it would be see that the demarcation between free labour sugar highly desirable to introduce in the course of this and slave-labour sugar was as strongly, laid down in session a legislative measure in respect to the Govern-

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Alderman Thompson asked what were the intentions of Government as to the sugar duties The CHANGELLOR of the Excurquen stated, that he had intended to make that proposition to-night. in pursuance of the notice which he had given last Thursday; but late yesterday evening he had received an intimation from Lord G. Bentinek, that he intended to move, as an amendment on the proposition for going into committee, a resolution to the effect, that it was the duty of the Government the effect, that it was the duty of the Government the case, retraction of his fermer consures was line to have introduced a bill for the continuance of the sugar duties at an earlier period of the session, and that the introduction of it at so late a period was calculated to injure the commerce of the country. If the noble lord persisted in that intention, it would be an interruption in the very first step to the progress of the temporary measure which he wished to press with some rapidity; and if the debate on his such a case as this, as most unwarrantable. The Peers evening, the discussion of the original resolutions evening, the discussion of the original resolutions desire to hear the case of the Spitalfields weavers must be postponed till Friday next; and, if so, there who were absent in Ireland, on the Continent, in Madras, and elsewhere, were put in operation to allow the resolutions to pass that evening in the Committee of Ways and Means without proposing his amendment. The noble lord's acquiescence in this request would not prevent him from bringing forward his amendment on another occasion. Lord G. Bentiner replied that it was not his in tention to put an end to the present sugar duties, or to cause a large defalcation to the revenue; his in-

tention in moving his amendment was to cast a cenoure on the Government for allowing so late a period he was present in the house when the question was of the session to arrive before asking for the removal of a measure upon which between three and four millions of revenue were annually raised. We are asked tion, the debate was adjourned to Thursday nextee now, said his Lordship, to pass a Sugar Bill for a month; but in the present position of political affairs in this House, there are sufficient indications that probably more than a week will not clapse before the Right Honourable Gentleman now at the head of the Government will be so no longer, and then his successor will have a right to ask a considerable adjournment for the purpose of making the usual arrangements and procuring seats for the members of his Administration in this House, under which circumstances he also will be obliged no doubt to ask another month. Now, is it right so to derange the

> After a short debate in which Messrs, Hume, M. curred in, and the house went into committee, and agreed to a resolution to continue the existing sugar

> duties for a month from the 5th of July. PROTECTION FOR LIFE (IRELAND) BILL. The Earl of Lincoln having moved the order of the day for the resumption of this debate. Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose to oppose the bill though he was concerned to vote in opposition to the right hon, gentleman, at the head of the government at a time when, in his judgment, he had been unjustly assailed and unnecessarily persecuted. He congratulated the right hon. gentleman, however, on the triumphant manner in which he had disposed of these most undeserved attacks. He would, indeed, go into the same lobby with several hon, gentlemen opposite, but he had not any feeling in common with them, who had upon every occasion supported measures which he deemed appressive to Ireland, who had always opposed any

> enlargement of the rights of the Irish people, and who, failing to damage the measures of the Prime Minister, had tried to damage the man. He then proceeded to point out the defects of this bill, and to would be more effectual than coercive measures in restoring order and tranquillity to Ireland; and among the remedial measures which he recommended were a well organised Poor Law, a more effective system of police, and the establishment of agricultural schools in every district of Ireland. Mr. SEYMER explained the reason why he felt it

to be his duty, though a strong Protectionist, to support this bill. It was a temporary measure, and only applicable to certain districts in Ireland; and though it placed in the hands of the government extraordinary powers, he did not think that those powers would be abused; for, in their conduct towards Ireland, it appeared to him that her Ma jesty's Ministers had acted in a just and generous spirit. Had he been able to place Government in a minority on any question relative to protection, he should have been delighted to have done so; but he could not see why he should oppose the government on a question where he believed them to be right, merely to bring in another government. which he believed on all questions to be wrong. Mr. C. Powell, Mr. Ilusey, and Mr. V. Stuart opposed the bill. Mr. W. Collett supported it. Mr. Roebuck was bound, to look at this bill in nother point of view than its own merits, and to ask several disagreeable questions before he could make up his mind to vote against it. Lord G. Bentinck had declared, that he had no confidence in the Government, and had, therefore, determined to vote against this bill; but after the speech he had made npon the first reading of it, it did not follow that, if he could get rid of the present Ministers, he would not propose the very same measure, and seek to administer it by an executive Government of protection members. But why had not Sir R. Peel the confidence of that noble lord and his party? Merely because he had passed a Corn Bill which the people of England had long desired. Leaving Lord G. Bentinck

for a short time, he turned to Lord J. Russell and his friends on the Opposition benches. He traced the history of Coercion Bills for some years back, showed that Farl Grey's Coercion Bill, with its court-martial clauses and its domiciliary visit clauses, was the severest Coercion Bill ever placed on the statute-book -and complained that Lord J. Rusell, who had now changed his opinions on the subject of coercion, had never expressed any regret for the cutting censure which he had cast upon those who then opposed that measure. He then alluded to the Coercion Bill introduced in 1835, which was quite as severe as the present. Owing to these circumstances, he wanted to know, before he ousted Sir R. Peel from office on account of this bill, whether he was ousting him for the benefit of those who would reintroduce it as soon as confidence in them was restored. He would, therefore, ask Lord J. Rus ell what the house was to expect from him with regard to the administration of the law in Ireland, provided this bill was successfully opposed on that he was to be so on the express condition that he

should be armed with a Coercion Bill. Lord J. Russell: That is not true. Mr. Roebuck admitted that after that answer the political friends of Lord John Russell. He had. therefore, every right to believe that they, too, would sanction a bill like the present if the Administration were changed. Unless he should receive a distinct intimation from Lord J. Russell that he would no longer adopt towards Ireland the wild and severe measures which the Whig Government had formerly enforced, he should certainly not vote against the second reading of this bill now; and it he did receive such an intimation, he should say that the change of opinion which it would display was expressed at an inopportune time, in an inopportune manner, and for an inopportune object. For if the this this should be successful, it would unsettle the the committee on the Customs Duties' Bill against of the Corn Importation Bill, contenting themselves a chance of a strong and beacheral Administration in its piace for many years to come.

Lord J. MANNERS observed that his objection to this measure was one of principle and not of party, and that if it had not been for insinuations spread out of doors, he should have been content to have given a silent vote against it upon Tory principles. This bill was neither novel nor necessary : but it is had been either novel or necessary, it was not calculated to meet the evil of Ireland. Sir J. MES GRAHAM, in defence of this Bill, replied to the observations in which Lord John Russell had found fault with the Government for their delay in fashion. Why, that was the very reason it ought to forwarding this Bill in the House of Commons, and | be protected. A noble earl opposite, who was a reto the country than both the two courses recom- against the flace duties, on the ground that the

mended in lieu of that taken by the Government. He admitted that this bill was unconstitutional, and that ministers were bound to prove the necessity of the case before they asked the house to consent to it. As attempts had been made to cut down the facts of the case originally made out by the Irish Government, he re-stated many of them, and established by reference to the criminal returns, that in certain parts of Ireland, crimes, dangerous to life and property, were increasing to a fearful extent. Lie then referred to the appeal which Lord John Russell had made to himself personally respecting the conduct which he had formerly displayed towards the Whig Government. When the noble lord asserted that the partisans of Sir Robert Peel had overthrown the Government, by opposing the fiscal measures which they had afterwards supported, he must remindhim, that having overthrown the Government of Sir R. Peel in 1835 by means of the appropriation clame, he had afterwards abandoned it in a manne, which he (Sir J. Graham) would not characterize. Then as to the doctrines of free trade, he must repeat that the noble lord and his friends had been but sidden conon proposing the sugar duties in 1840, and he would

that speech as ever it had been by her Majesty's present government. As to free trade in corn, not ions before his abandonment of office Lord Melbourne had declared it to be downight insanity; but a change of opinion suddenly caule over his lord-ship and the members of his cabinet, and he a particular morgent when power was fast departing from their hands. There was this difference between the policy of Sir R. Peel and of Lord Melbourne. Sir R. Peel assert d the principles of free trade, and thereby sacrificed his influence, and it might be his office; whereas Lord Melbourne asserted them in order to gain influence and retain power thereby sadi being possible, though if those censures had been conveyed with too much bitterness he was sorry for it. Ad-

verting to the question put to him by Mr. Colquhoun, he declared that it was the intention of the Government to adhere to the curfew clauses, and not to recede from them on any account, in case the second reading of the bill should be carried. He implored the house to consider the serious consequences which were likely to ensue next winter in case this bill should be rejected. Those who doubted of its necessity ought to resist it; but those who were satisfied of that necessity, ought to give it their cordial support, independent of any confidence they might or might not have in her Majesty's Government, and not reject it on account of any other secondary considerations.

Mr. LABOUCHERE commented on the singular fact, that Sir J. Graham should have ventured to give the house a lecture on consistency, and denied that he had ever drawn the demarcation between free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar, on which Sir J. Graham having introduced the Corn Law, but he could not on that account grant him complete control over the liberties of Indana! had insisted. He was grateful to Sir B. Peel for liberties of Ireland.

After a few words from Sir J. Granam in explana-The house then adjourned.

"HOUSE OF LORDS.-Tuesday. June 28. The House met at Five o'clock. VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH'S ANNUITY BILLS...

The Earl of Ripon, in answer to a question put by the Marquis of Lansdowne, stated that he proposed on Friday next, to ask their Lordships to reconsider the opinion they had lately expressed by vote on the annuities to Lord Hardinge and Gough. ns of some length ensued on the u

tation of petitions by Lord Brougham and Lord Roden, from two clergymen, complaining of the oppression caused by the present constitution of the Ecclesiastical courts. THE TARIFF.

The order of the day for resuming the discussion, in committee, of the schedule of articles from which the duties are to be removed, or reduced, by the Customs' Duties Bill, being read.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the omission of the articles of butter and cheese from the schedule. The revenue produced by butter in 1845 was 247 6041. and that by cheese in the same year was 141.8181. they were increasing duties, and it was, therefore, most impolitic to reduce them. To lower the price for the benefit of consumers was the avowed design of the Government, but the reduction in price would be so small as to be felt by no one, whilst the pro-posed remission of 10s. duty would take from the poor Irish producers 509,000 a year. The Earl of Dalhousie replied that the Govern-

ment did not frame the schedule upon a consideration of revenue only. He argued, that if the price to the consumer would not be lowered by the reduction of duty, the poor Irish farmers could not be injured. After a speech from Lord Stanley, their Lordships divided. For retaining the articles in the schedule-Contents ..... 50

On the article of hops, The Duke of Richmond objected to any remission of duty on this article as a gross injustice to the hopgrowers. In Kent there were 23,000 acres of hop plantation, in which capital to the amount of 2.000,0001. was sunk, and upon which additional capital to the amount of 900,000l, was annually expended in cultivation. A large and increasing labouring population were comfortably supported by means of these plantations; for the sum paid annually for manual labour was 230,000l., which exceeded the usual amount for the same number of acres by 160,000l. Under that state of things a large population had grown up, because that branch of agriculture found them constant employment; and now they were about, not only to cripple the resources of hose domestic producers, but to leave them burdened with so large an amount of population that they would not be able to employ it in other ways. A debate followed in which Lords Dalhousie, Wick-

low. Colchester, Stanhope, and Ripon took part. The Duke of RICHMOND urged that the only sure neans of giving the people cheap beer was to repeal the duty on malt. Lord Fitzwilliam concurred in this suggestion. Beer was just as much part of the food of the people as bread, and the repeal of the malt duty would be a

great boon conferred upon the landed interest. Lord RADNOR supported the reduction of the duty upon hope, and the amendment was negatived with-

Lord Stanray objected to the reduction of the duty upon thread-lace and pillow-lace, which would destroy a branch of domestic manufacture carried on in cottages by poor industrious women and children. He declared his determination to take the sense of the committee upon this item. The Duke of RICHMOND likewise deprecated the

sending the cottage lace-makers into cotton factories. Lord Dalhousie considered that the effects which the two noble peers had ascribed to a reduction of duty from £13 2s. 6d. per cent. to £10 per cent. were extravagant. These were articles of great value, easily smuggled, and the effect of the reduction would be to prevent their illicit introduction. Lord Stanley ridiculed the idea that a reduction of three per cent. could check smuggling. The reduction was unnecessary, whilst it took away pro canto a not extravagant protection from an humble

out deserving class of manual labourers. The gallery was then cleared for a division, but none took place, and the item passed. Upon the item of paper-hangings,

Earl STANHOPE objected to the reduction of Is. Lord Ashburton could not see what possible objection could be gained by this reduction. The manufacture of the higher and tasteful descriptions of ornamental paper had been entirely given up in this country. He entered his protest at the manner in which this measure was carried out for the more pedantry of political economy.

Lord Dalhousie could only meet this sweeping as-

sertion by a general denial. On the article silk.—

The Dake of Richmond rose to move its omission from the schedule. The noble duke held in his hand the brief which had been prepared for counsel, if the silk weavers had been allowed to be heard at the are untent which he had intended to raise on that bar, and which he said on the previous evening he rumour was at an end; but he must remind the house that this bill was first introduced in the who had refused to agree to his motion that the silk House of Lords, and that the most marked supporters of it in that assembly had been the red in their refusal to hear the petitioners by fear of having their case brought forward, because they knew that it could be proved that the reductions made in silk duties in 1824 had been ruinous to those engaged in the trade. The wages of the weavers had been so enormously reduced that many of them had hardly enough to maintain themselves and their families, and the employers had, in many cases, given them notice that when the bill passed, they would reduce their wages still further. (Hear, hear.) To reconcile their lordships to the abolition of the corn duty they had been told that, notwithstanding the measure was pending, such an estate had sold for opposition which he should then be compelled to give so much, and such a farm had let for so much, forgetting altogether what the landlord might have whom he acted, would not oppose the third reading present Administration, without giving the country undertaken to do; but such pleas could not be put forward as regarded property employed for the manufacture of silk. It had become much depreciated. The silk mill of Messrs. Kay and Co., at Tring, which cost £30,000, had been offered for £200 a year rent, and refused by one party; but was now let at that rent to another. Messes. Broclehurst, teo, had said six mills since 1824, at one-third of their cost; and another beautiful and celebrated silk mill at Manchester had been sold at less than its value. ilis noble friend opposite (the Earl of Dalliousie) argued that these duties could not be maintained, because the manufacture was one that depended on

The Meridenick

R O 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 usc. The Proprietors of Part's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Charch 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

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

John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, 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 fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetablepiils, 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.

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-Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very imand the Clergy, Messrs, HOWARD and THOMAS'S cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." 1841.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the

present day. It has been before the public only a few to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of regertable names bearing evidence to the high character o. this rew by, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This media this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say cine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended 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 Life 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: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; the East Indies, from whence he returned in September Barclayand Sons, Farringcon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent Edinburgh J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Draggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macked, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

11s. The Hoa. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered terday he could now run round the Mall, with any person the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to prietors will send the Succedancum free by post to any the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each your Pills and Ointment, box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature. "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, Loudon," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

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Caghly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaines which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day fhe perspicuous style in which this book is written, ard the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-

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of Cures by these wonderful Pills. trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mewagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ircland, 10th Jan. 1846.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, all the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging | cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you that statements have been made to us by several persons a professional name to the various complaints, but this who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial I know, some or them bafiled the skill of Derry and this effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been fur- County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows:-Within a short distance of my house resides a since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him statements public. However, we are now satisfied from | say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy-

(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, Brown-street, Grosvenorpaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, however extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitat ed as scarcely large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before able to walk one bundred yards: during the long period 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 no secent whatever; at last he had recourse to Hollowny's Piles, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

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, 1816. 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 ney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wilcy, last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In Rhodes, Snatth; Goldthorpe, Tudeaster; Rogerson, December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also | Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, become so strong and vigorous, that he informed mo yes-

> (Signed) 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 oppor-Frice 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a lowell or other causes. They Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of and a pot of the continent, in case any of my family should order that their improvements may be within the reach of and all respectable medicine venders throughout the ever require either.

> Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats ties Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Evil

Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux Constinution Inilammation Tumours Jaundice Bowels Consumption Liver Complaints Venercal Affection Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Piles Weakness, from Rheumatism Retention of Urine &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices :-- 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

MEDICAL ADVICE ON WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, &c

MESSES. R. J. BRODIE & Co., SURGEONS, May be consulted Daily at their Establishments, 27 Montague Street, Russell Square, near the British Museum, London: and 14, Great Denmark Street.

Mountjoy Square, Dublin. hensi e of entering the marriage state, cannot tail to recome and it to a careful perusal."—Era.

"" its work should be read by all who value nearth and

condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of merbefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London,

wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle. Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, for 35s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhallstreet, London; Reberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham ; Gardiner, Gloucester ; Fryer, Bath ; Harper, Cheltenham : Keene, Bath ; Cooper, Leicester ; Caldicott, An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased heatours of the blood; conveying its active ford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; Newprinciples throughout the body, even penetrating the ton, Church-street, and J. Priestley, Lord-street, minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham; Collins, St. Mary-this valuable remedy. the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the street, Portsmouth; Mendham, Nelson-street, Green-

The authors of this valuable work evidently well underor else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irreguarity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venercal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, during their more youthful days to be affected with any fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breatly, and inward wastings.

This medicine should be taken previous to persons ensuffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one large bottle, for 33s., by which ne 11s. bottle is saved. The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving

of £1 124.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country appalling malady. who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage. BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS ar universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy

for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in their use is of the utmost importance to hose afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any taint, as they will cleause the blood from all foulness, owing to the great expense of the ingredients. and counteract every morbid affection.

each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. isual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, and 14, Great Denmark-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, rom eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable sccresy may be relied on. Only one personal interview is required to effect a perfect cure. N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medi-

Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Johnstone, 68. Cornhill, and all the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

CAUTION!-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most spurious compounds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testinecessary to see that the words "Howard and Market Town in England. Thomas" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians. his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, withoutany pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them againuseful in mastication. All persons can use Messrs. Howard and Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with case, 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, Lin. Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington : Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Ponto-Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors : or the propart of the kingdom.

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Howard and Thomas continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new the most conomical, they will continue the same moderate

Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government

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 ob-

tained 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 Acconcheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

Dr. Merriman, Physician to Ler Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D. Dr. Chambers. Dr. James Johnson.

And numerous other members of the medical profession.

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

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 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 rein no one instance has it failed cradicating both corns

Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the commission agent. gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us of powerful aperionts too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, atrong 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 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; tering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that

> Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, it 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, Napier-closed with better prices to the extent of from 1s. to 2s. street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be

the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or venereal is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at,

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," " Paul's Corn Plaster, Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. and "Abernethy's Pile Powders," are sold by the follow-observe the signature of "R. J., Brodie and Co., ing Agents: — Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; London," impressed on a seal in red.wax, affixed to Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as | Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hankay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS :- Baines and Newsome; Mr J. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton, Smeeton, Allen, Reinhardt and Sons, R. F. Horner, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Hall, Rhodes, Bell and ine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Peas Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, E'land, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Flour and Smith, Wakefield; Harrison, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontre-Keighley; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontre-fact; Fisher, Otley; Linney, Rippon; Dalby, Wetherby! Slater, Beadle; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit & Thompson, Thirsk; Wrang-Ward, Stokesley; Foggit & Thompson, Thirsk; Wrangmonials of the original Messrs. Howard and ham, Malton; Peace, Darlington; Jennett, Stockport; Thomas's Succedancum. It is, therefore, highly and by all respectable Chemists and Druggists in every

> BLAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS.
>
> A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury. Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845.

> ticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU. MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful. A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, calle upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her case known for the benefit of the public.

It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past | Rye been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in Barle October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so Oats nuch so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her mother at home; at that time—to make use of the mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her | Beans mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father purchased a box at my shop about the second week in October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, but she could also move about on crutches. Since that time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was in her life, and has been so for some months past. You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial.

I am, Sir, yours truly, perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head orface, and indeed of any rheumatic or | Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the souty affection ; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many | Week grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Seld by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, system of SELF-ADHESION, which has procured them such York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkuniversal approbation, and is recommended by numerous | ner, Doncuster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon'; Fogphysicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious sys- gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold tem of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They | England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain. | Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn operation, as practised by most members of the profes- Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge sion, to inspect their painless jet effective system; and in Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon Dentists, 64, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

## Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 23, 1846.) BANKRUPTS

T. J. Blurton, Piccadilly, wine-merchant—T. A. Cook, Robinhood-yard, leather-lane, earver and gilder — J. Harper, Chancery-lane, commission agent — E. Fuller, Harrow, baker—N. Smith, T. L. Holt, and J. Neale, Fleet-street, printers—J. T. Carter, Berners-street, apothecary—W. Kennett and J. H. Reynolds, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, wax and tallow chandlers—E. Beedel and G. Carter, Berners-rad, W. Leeken and G. Carter, Complies and W. Leeken and W. L Reffold, Reading, puilders — C. Tomlins and W. Lock, Henry-street, East, Portland-town plumbers—J. Wood. bridge, Reading, sadler and harness maker—S. Smith Bradford, Berkshire, miller - A. Wildy, Oxford-street hatter—J. E. H. Bristol, chemist—J. Partridge Chelten ham, coal-merchant—S. Oliver, Hyde, Cheshire, provision dealer — S. Hall, Manchester, commission agent — II Rains, Newton, boiler maker — T. Wilson, C. K. Wilson W. Wilson, Liverpool, drapers — W. M'Roberts, Liverpool grocer — H. Williams, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, apothe cary-J. J. Eva, Redruth, baker-W. Corrall and G. Wharf, Boston, potatoe dealers - G. Longfield, Wes Bromwich, tailor-R. Perry, Leeds, hatter - W. II Osborn, and H. W. Blackburn, Leicester, stock brokers-J. Holmes, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer- J. C. Simp son, Sheffield, pawnbroker-G, Hattersley, Shefield, stov

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary findeed, we want to the continuous and gilder—W. Syrett, Bury St. Edmund's, mail contractor—W. H. White Cours are Mile and Market and St. Edmund's, mail contractor—W. H. White Cours are Mile and Market and St. Edmund's, mail contractor—W. H. White Cours are Mile and Market and Ma st pwilished, illustrated with feel length Coloured Engravings on Steel, price 2s. 6d., in a scaled envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.

THE SECKET COMPANION,

MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and so of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of mental capacity, with remarks on the at.law—W. Toomer, Upper Marylebone-street, Carpenter—J. Thompson, Deptford, out of business—J. Oldfield, Edgeware-road, agent—J. Dowling, Chelsea, writer and grainer—J. Bowman, Bride-street, Islangton, out of business—II. Caslark, Putney, grocer—W. Nash, Maldon, retailer of beer and coals—W. Wilking, Exmouth-street, commeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed cradicating both corns and shoe maker—J. Mustey, Bristol, Farmer—S. Winin no one instance has it failed cradicating both corns and bunions.

From Dr. Lry, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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

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

chits valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three limit haves in one for 2e add a coult to be dealer, John Fox and July 16, at Thomson's Sun Inn, Strathaven—R. Harvey, Glas-Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 14d, or three wich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the name of John Fox on the Covernment Stand.

spoon, Smithfield-square, Airdrie, smith, June 30, and July 21, at Woodside's counting-house, Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS. July 14, S. M. Latham, Dover, banker-July 17, J. Giro

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. S. H. Lindley and M. A. M. Lindley, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square—T. Phillips and J. Elldred, Milk street, City—J. Trotman and F. Trotman, From Selwood, So-mersetshire—W. Hunt, R. Frice, and J. Harward, Stour-bridge, C. W. Nicolay, and J. Allan, R. mersetshire—W. Hunt, R. Price, and J. Harward, Stourbridge—C, W. Nicolay and C. J. Allen, Fenchurch street—S. Abrahams, M. L. Green and E. L. Green—D. Horden and C. Ridings, Ardwick—J. Hall and E. W. Croxon, Liverpool—J. Lewis and J. Heaven, Bristol—G. M. Wilson and J. Moore, Liverpool—R. Wood and C. Simpson, Mincing lane—W. Smith and D. Punnett, High-street, Shoreditch—J. Homersham and A. R. Homersham, Remondany and Southwark—R. Richatt and D. sham, Bermondsey and Southwark—R. Birkett and D. Crennell, Liverpool—B. Nutman and R. Smith, Shorttreet. New-cut.

### Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 22. The supply was again a short one this morning of all

grain. Fresh up to market there was rather more spring corn than last week, but still only a very limited arrival. The trade opened firm for wheat, factors demanding higher rates than those paid last week; and business procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a time.

\*\*\* Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment."

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Gareenment starms affined to such not 4s 6d, which

supports the current quotations. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, NAD SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat "Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 70
Ditto, red ... 47 59 .. 53 65
Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 47 57 white 49 62
Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 62
Northumb, and Scotch ... 47 60 Malting ..... 30 34 extra 37
Distilling ..... 26
Grinding ...... 23
Ship ...... 53 57 Ware 59 Grinding 23 26
Ship 55 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 6d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 01s 6d to 25s 6d; potato, 21s 0d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s Barley 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d.

Ticks, new ... 32 36 old 38

Harrow, small, new ... 34 38 old 40 White ... ... 37 43 boilers 40 Gray and hog ... 38 .. Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 280lbs

Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN,

ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

Buckwheat, or Brank .. ..

Shillings per Quarter.
Free, In Bond,
Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59 Ditto ditto ... 54 — 61 ... 44 — 52 Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ... 44 — 52 Danish, Holstein, &c. ... 54 — 61 ... 42 — 48 Ditte, soft ... ... 53 — 58 ... 39 — 48
Canadian, hard ... —
Ditto fine ... ... 58 — 60 Grinding ... ... 23 — 26
Ditto, distilling ... ... 26 — 30 ...
Dutch, feed Egyptian ... ... 33 White, 32 to 43, gray .. 33 .. Dantsic and Hamburgh ... supernne .. .. 32 — 34 ... 22 — 28 Canada, 30 to 33, United States States ... .. ... 32 — 35 ... 26 — 28 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30 — 32 ... 24 — 28 FOREIGN SEEDS, &C.

Linseed ..P. etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43
Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-£24

AVERAGE PRICES

22nd to the 26th of May. Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans | Peas s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. / April 11, 1846. | 56 0 80 9 22 9 33 4 85 1 33 8 ending April 18, 1846. 55 10 30 5 22 9 35 5 84 9 April 25, 1846... 55 6 30 1 23 4 83 7 84 10 Week ending My 2, 1846. 56 8 29 8 23 7 32 5 34 11 May 9, 1846 ... 56 8 29 7 28 9 33 5 35 8 34 7 May 16, 1846 .. | 57 0 29 4 24 1 33 5 35 11 34 11 six weeks ... 56 3 29 11 28 4 33 7 35 2 34 London

ages (ending) May 19, 1846) 59 0 30 5 24 0 34 5 34 5 37 Duties... 16 0 9 0 5 0 9 6 7 6 8 The market was by no means so plentifully supplied with heast as on this day se'nnight, and a slow trade was observable in the beef market, which may be attributed in

a great measure to the weather. The very choicest Scotch polls went off differently at from 3s to 3s 10d per stone of 8lbs., and the best Herefords and Devons at 3s 6d two deceased and five other young men walked to the per stone. Butchers were exceedingly shy in purchasing live bargains, whilst they can voluntarily repair to the lead markets for want of fresh supplies, and mutton and lamb may be considered just at this critical season to rule high prices in the market. Prime Southdown locks, which came into the market five months past, marked at 55 6d per stone of 8 lbs., are now, conditionally only, sold at 4s 4d per stone, and half bred at 4s per stone. Lambs were very plentiful, and were well receipted, the younger samples having obtained the maximum of price, having been done by some of the west-end butchers at 6s 6d per stone. Veal was in little demand, and even the primest samples of the kind real sed but 4s 6d per stone. The pig market was inoperative. There were 232 mixed continental cattle, from Holland, Prussia, spain, and Germany; sixteen score of Dutch sheep in no-wise commendable condition, a few calves and lambs, the wise commendable condition, a few calves and lambs, the whole of which were not well received; probably on accomplished, and not before life was extinct. Verseunt of the weather. Our own native cattle, as entered dict, "Accidental death." for this day's sale in the market, was relatively distributed as follows.—From the eastern counties, 1,600 mixed cattle in very fine condition; from other districts throughout the United Kingdom (including, of course, from Scot

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . . Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Suckling ealves, each

land), 700; beasts of divers characters and the metropo

litan districts furnished the remainder.

Large hogs . . . Neat small porkers

Quarter-old store pigs, each

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- The in noted in the flour trade in our last report has been further apparent this week, chiefly, however, with respect to the day being fine, a numerous company collected choice fresh qualities, suitable for bakers' use, and such to witness this manly contest of the Gael, whose picdescriptions being in short supply have met a ready sale at advanced rates. Oats and oatmeal have likewise commanded more attention, but without material change in manded more attention, but without material change in value. At our market this morning there was a very scanty show of good wheat, and the finest runs realised Id to 2d per 270 lbs. over the previous currency. A good demand was experienced for fine fresh-made flour, at an advance of fully 1s per sack; but on other kinds little or no improvement in prices could be obtained. For oats

only on fine free foreign, with a few sales, it did not much affect our markets. Prices—Red, 7s to 7s 3d; white, 78 6d per 70 lb. Oats, 3s 8d per 45 lb. Flour, best se conds, 37s; common ditto, 35s. Meal, 33s to 34s per load

hot weather, in every way suited to the growing wheats; but spring corn and grass are suffering from the extreme heat, which has certainly been greater than we have experienced for many years. At this day's market we had a large supply of wheat from our farmers, and our millers being very bare of stock, an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on the rates of last week was obtained. Oats inquired after, and 6d, per quarter dearer. Of other sorts of spring corn but little showing. Linseed and kapes are firm, and the arrivals continue unimportant. Linseed, cakes in demand for forward delivery; but our crushers, are by no means willing to contract, except at high prices, Veneral contamination, if not at first eradicated, will the name of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past the hands of every young man who is suffering from past occurrences. Helmsdale, fish curer, June 27, and July 17, at Ross's large arrivals the last day or two, are lower. On the Covernment Stamp. Helmsdale, fish curer, June 27, and July 21, at Monteith's office, Glasgow, iron merchant, under cursuers are by no means willing to contract, except at high prices, owing to the short supply of seed. Bones, owing to the short supply of seed. Pentonville; or, Apothecary's Dr. partment, St. Barthold dull, and difficult to sell in any quantity.

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

Bismingham COBN EXCHANGE.—Jailing the property week our millers have evented actic anxiety to follow the advance in Mark-lane on Monday; but the few sales ef. ected of fine wheat were at 1s to 2s per qr. more money, Malting barley nominally unaltered; grinding more in request. Beans 1s per qr. higher.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JUNE 20.-We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 8s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; s. to os. ou., onto, on the peans 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.—There is rather better arrival this week, but the greater part was disposed of from the vessels last Friday. To-day the fresh wheat offering was readily taken at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter: common and was beyond offering was readily taken at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter; common and warehoused samples were no higher. Grinding barley sold on better terms. Beans of best quality, sold freely at 1s. advance. Oats \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per stone and shelling \(\frac{6}{6}d\). per load dearer. Malt in request at 1s. per load more money. The weather has been extremely hot, and rain is much wanted for spring corn. Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday. — We had a scanty supply of wheat at this day's market from the farmers, but fair coasting arrivals and holders generally demanded an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on last Saturday's rates, which was obtained on choice qualities.

Saturday's rates, which was obtained on choice qualities; however, little or no improvement can be noted in the value of secondary descriptions, and the trade ruled by no means brisk. For barley there was scarcely a single enquiry. Malt also met little attention. Oats were in fair request, and supported their price. In pease or othe grain we had no material alteration. NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY .-- We have had a very small supply of all sorts of stock on offer this morning, which were of a good quality. The demand for all kinds was brisk, prices considerably on the advance, and all soon sold up. The following quotations were fully supported. Prices: beasts, small cutters, 6s 9d; steers of the best quality 6s 6d per stone of 14lb. Wedder sheep, about 16lbs. per qr., 6id; large, fat 6d; tups and interior, 5id. Lambs 8d to 8id per lb., sinking offal.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS. - Our markets at the Cloth Halls have seldom been duller than they were on Saturday and Tues. day. There are, however more goods delivering off the market days, at the merchants warehouses, than has been the case for the last few weeks. The stocks on hand with the manufacturers continue low, and prices are a trifle lower. June is generally a dull month for business, and, as usual, there has been little doing in the warehouses. The fine warm weather, and the prospects of an early harvest have put people in the trade in spirits, and a good early autumn trade is very confidently expected.—Leed:

MANCHESTER, Friday evening.—There has certainly been no improvement in our market since Tuesday, Both goods and yavns, for home use and for exportation, are exceedingly quiet; and it can scarcely be said that prices are in all kinds quite firm, though the quotations remain for the most part wibout alteration. remain for the most part wihout alteration.

to be of a limited character. Yarn: The demand for yarns is tolerably steady, and of some numbers the supply is barely equal to the demand; but the prices current bear no comparison to the cost of the raw mat rial; and while this great disparity continues, we can see no inducement for increased production. Pieces: The continuance of the present glorious weather, and the chance of an early settlement of the long protracted corn question, is looked upon favourably by all connected with our trade, and the market to-day exhibits a degree of healthier feeling, and general expectation that we shall have a rather animated autumn trade.

have a rather animated autumn trade. HALIFAX, Saturday .- We have no alteration to report in the piece and yarn market, and very little in the wool trade, which does not now seem likely to rule so buoyan as some parties had been led to expect. Noils and brokes keep in good demand.

HUDDERSTIELD, Tuesday.—The market has been flat to day, and a limited business has been gone through. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET. We have had a dull market to day, and very few pieces have been sold. The uncertainty of the ministry remaining in office till the Corn Bill is secured, still continues to have its effect upon the market. In wool there has been very little doing at any price.

Danish, Holstein, &C. .. 54

Russian, hard ... ... 55 — 58 .. 39 — 48

Ditto, soft ... .. 58 — 62 .. 44 — 51

Odessa & Taganrog, hard ... ... 58 — 58 ... 39 — 48

Ditto, soft ... .. 58 — 62 ... 44 — 51

Odessa & Taganrog, hard ... ... 58 — 58 ... 39 — 48

Ditto, soft ... ... 58 — 62 ... 44 — 51

Odessa & Taganrog, hard ... ... 58 — 58 ... 39 — 48 In crops and yarns there is no variation, LEICESTER.—There has not been much business doing

> houses there being engaged in their half-yearly stock taking. There is nothing new doing in the shipping demand. Yarns support their late advance. The wool trade is somewhat flatter, and good farmers' lots do not obtain above 28s. per tod, but prices will not be fixed till after the fair. DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES

in the warehouses for the London market; the wholesale

PHILLIPS.—This veteran and much-respected officer, one of the oldest in the British army, expired on the 20th inst., after a distinguished and honourable career in the service of his country of sixty-three years. He served in Sicily, Italy, the West Indies, and Egypt, and for his services in the latter country he received a medal. THE TRIAL OF DR. ELLIS, against whom a coro-

ner's jury last week returned a verdict of manslaughter, for alleged improper treatment of a gentleman named Dresser, at his hydropathic establish ment, near Richmond, took place at the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday last, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Rolfe. The jury acquitted To Bathers.—The following hints on floating will

be found well worthy of attention :-- Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face to wards the zenith, may float at ease, in tolerably still water-age, and sleep there, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you would escape drown ing when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose-not the top part of your heavy head-be the highest part, and you are safe; but thrust up your bony hands and down you go-turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. THE TIARA OF THE POPE -The triple crown which

is now used at the coronation of his Holiness is the

same that Napol on presented to Pius VII.; there is also another which was given by Pope Gregory XVI. The tiaras and mitres are kept at Fort St. Angelo, where they are taken back after the ceremony. The tiara given by Napoleon is of white velvet; the three crowns are of sapphires, emeralds, rubies, pearls and diamonds; on the top is a large emerald surmounted by a diamond cross. This tiara is estimated at 80,000 Roman crowns (about £17,000). TWOFOLD FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER LEA. - Mr. T. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held an inquest on Monday night, at the Overthrown Cart, Marsh-side, Edmonton, on the respective bodies of John Paris Snoxell, aged 19, and Alfred Whitman, aged 20. From the evidence of Thomas Blockby, jun., of 6, St. Hiner's-place, Whitecross street, it appeared that on Sunday morning last the Anchor and Pike, at the river Lea, where they had some refreshment. They afterwards had a little sport at fishing, when Whitman asked the landlord if they might bathe in the river. He told them that the might at the other side of the lock. The deceased Whitman, was swimming about, when Snoxell jumped in, and being seen struggling in the water his companions raised an alarm when Whitman swam off to render him assistance. He immediately caught hold of Snoxell by the hair of the head and tried to pull him ashore. Snoxell, however, laid hold of Whitman so tightly that both quickly disappeared. Every exertion was made to get the parties out but upwards of twenty minutes elapsed before that was

NEGRO Boys .- A South American paper publishes an advertisement for the sale of a variety or goods and chattels, and among them the following of human beings, who are designated boys :-Nelson, negro boy, aged about 38 years; Michel, negro boy, aged about 35 years; Thornton, negro boy, aged about 38 years; Jerry, negro boy, aged about 40 years; Charles, negro boy, aged about 33 years; Sheppard, negro boy, aged about 22 years; Alexis, negro boy, aged about 46 years; Auguste, negro boy, aged about 43 years; and Crawford, negro boy, aged

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—In addition to a donation of £100 from a "Restored Individual," the Secretary of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, yesterday received the sum of £50 from Charles Dixon, Esq. of Stanstead, on behalf of the building fund of the new hospital, now in the course of erection at Brompton. HIGHLAND GAMES .- The annual match at the game

turesque dress, with the accompaniment of pipers, tents, &c., gave it much of the character of a mili-IT IS STATED THAT £2,000 WORTH OF GUNPOWDER has been spent in the blasting of one cutting near

Kirstall, on the Leeds and Bradford Railway. and oatmeal there was a fair consumptive inquiry, and both articles; must be noted the turn dearer.

Warrington Corn Market.—There was not much wheat offering, and but a moderate attendance to-day. Mark-lane and Liverpool accounts quoted wheat 6d. per bushel: but it being understood that this advance was was in this state when the Ointment was rubbed all over the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced into the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced into the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced into the lower part of the Stomach by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Quinn, residing at No. 4, Back-lane, St, George's inthe-East, had been in three hospitals for about eighteen was in this state when the Ointment was rubbed all over the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced in the lower part of the Stomach by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Quinn, residing at No. 4, Back-lane, St, George's inthe-East, had been in three hospitals for about eighteen was in this state when the Ointment was rubbed all over the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced in the lower part of the Stomach by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Quinn, residing at No. 4, Back-lane, St, George's inthe-East, had been in three hospitals for about eighteen was in this state when the Ointment was rubbed all over the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced in the lower part of the Stomach by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—

the regions of the diseased parts as salt is forced into meat, which effected a cure as speedily as though the inward part had been palpable to the eye. Any internal sores, tumours, aches or pains, may be cured in the like manner.

And that the glorious time

When men of every clime

Throughout the world will practised be.

Reviews.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW .- JUNE .- Lon-

don: G: Luxford, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

The majority of the articles contained in this

number fully prove the writers to belong to the Uti-

litarian school of politicians, although there are not

wanting articles of a light and agreeable character

which vary the contents, so that the number is any thing but dry or heavy: the titles of several of the

articles are not very attractive, but the matter they

The "Researches on Magnetism" describe in a

'Railways and Metropolitan Improvement" will

be considered as by far the most important, at least

by London readers. This article, which is accom-

panied by maps and drawings illustrating the im-

provements suggested by the writer, is exceedingly

interesting. The writer has some magnificent ideas

which, if realized, and we cannot see why they should

A NEW DESPOTISM.

other all errors in legislation will work their own cure; but

Sekert, King of the East Angles, and Sunderland will

not be the only illustration of what railway influence may

do at elections, when the time comes for the birth of that

The world has seen many changes; but, in all ages,

those who have contrived to concentrate its recources to

the greatest extent have been the rulers of mankind. The

power of the Shepherd Kings grew out of the possession of

large flocks and herds, and exclusive rights of pasture:

the power of the feudal aristocracy out of the laws of

primogeniture. Free Trade legislation has destroyed

the power conferred by monopolies of food; but a mono-

poly of the means of locomotion may prove a more formi-

government loans by operations in the buying and selling

of Exchequer bills, or 3 per cent stock, on a more exten-

sive scale than the Rothschilds; a Board dispensing a

larger patronage than that of a French minister; with

an army of paid agents to collect or diffuse information

at every accessible point between the Land's End and the

The whole article deserves the serious attention of

all men, but particularly those who belong to or can

influence the Legislature and Government. We

quote the following from the writer's remarks on,

SANATORY REFORM.

Several of the objects which it was presumed would be

forwarded by the appointment of the Metropolitan Im-

provement Commission have since been embraced in the

upon subjects of a most serious import to the community.

which has led to the following conclusions :- 1. That the

annual mortality from fever is to a great extent caused,

and is always fearfully aggravated, by defective drain-

dead among the habitations of the living, the overcrowd-

ing of the population in narrow streets, the bad ventila-

tion of dwelling houses, and deficient supply of water in

the poorer districts. 3. That the present cost of an

efficient sewerage may be greatly diminished. 4. That

the expenses of funerals to the working classes are equal

to a heavy load of taxation which might be greatly re-

heavy rains, without the intervention of cartage, and at

a more economical rate. 7. That the health and cheer-

fulness of dwelling-houses (especially in regard to base-

ments and closets) would be promoted by a modification

of the window duties. 8. That the serious nuisance

arising from the unconsumed amoke of furnaces might be

greatly abated. 9. That existing municipal laws relating

to the foregoing class of objects require revision and im-

Orkneys, and the electric telegraph to transmit it!

and advocacy of

provement.

new child of the Titans, a Railway League.

which we appear to be fast hastening:-

herald will be found as interesting as useful.

In happiness will roam,

When justice, truth and liberty

Assuredly will come,

## The Feast of the Poets.

Glorious summer is with us once more so we can-Glorious summer is with us once more so we cannot better commence our "Feast" than by transfering to our columns the following beautiful lines for ing talented contributor to the pages of our contembra the Brighton Harald. pours, the Brighton Herald :-

TO SUMMER. Oh! I dearly love the summer With its blue skies and bright flowers. Its baims air and pensive tone. In the evening's gentle hours: When the glory of the sunlight

Its bright and cloudless noon, And the blossoms on the bending trees. Whose fruit shall crown them soon: The green grass of the meadow-The wild flower blossoming-The pie bird and the butterfly.

Alike on careless wing-All speak in tones of gladness Till the inmost heart is stirred. And the spirit casts its cares aside. And carols like a bird! Oh! I dearly love the Summer.

When the stars are out on high: To wander on, for many an hour. Beneath the glittering sky-While the rippling of clear water And the sighing of the breeze Call up and waken happy thoughts And precious memories: While nature's simple music Soothes every care to rest-

For we would not mar that holy calm By one passion of the breast, Oh! then I love the Summer, For the title she doth hear Of queen of all things beautiful, And glorious and fair!

The Autumn hath her glory, Her soft and saddened light, But she whispers of the perishing Of lovely things and bright. Her steps are on the sere leaves, Which formed the summer's pride;
And the wind sighs low and mournfully O'er the blossoms which have died. And the winter hath his pleasures,

But his breath is chill and bleak-Tho' he may give health unto the frame And roses to the cheek. But his tokens are the snow-wreath, And the dark and leafless trees-And the glorious Summer banishes Even our thoughts of these!

The Spring bath many a promise Which would the heart beguile: The very sunbeams are but hopes Deceiving while they smile. ·Thro' the lion reign of March, And the April's driving showers, Still look we ferward to the time Of Summer's beaming hours, Of blossom, fruit, and fragrance, Of all the eye would meet In garden, forest, or in field,

Of glad, and gay, and sweet, Oh! I welcome in the Summer With a joyous, grateful tone; And I envy not the heart which gives No echo to mine own!

If our readers will look through last Saturday's number of the People's Journal, they will find therein an article entitled "The Progress of June," from the Care-stricken forms the streets' long darkness fill, pen of William Howitt, which we are sure cannot fail to delight them. We know of no writer who pie- A more than Cain-like mark their forcheads bear. tures nature in all her varied charms, so faithfully For sin's their only respite from despair: and powerfully as WILLIAM HOWITT. Indeed, he more | And in each sunken eye's unhallowed cell than pictures nature, so real are his descriptions that | The fever flashes, not of life, but hell. his readers universally must feel as we have felt, that Ouths upon infant lips, and, louthesome sight! they are sharers with him in the enjoyment of the The eyes of childhood without childhood's light. seenes he pourtrays, and actual partakers of his pure The laugh of youth a gibbering of art; delights. How truthful and beautiful is the follow- Loves of humanity without a heart! ing description of

A JUNE NIGHT. But if the days of June are now warm, and brilliant and beautiful,-ah! how soft and beautiful is a June night! Oh! what is there that can equal its pleasant obscurity, which is yet not darkness! What can equal | That thins the villages, but fills the graves. the calm, clear, lofty beauty of the sky, where the moon beams like a celestial creature, as she is, and the evening | Where shines the furnace on hell's barvest home. star burns with a radiance of immortal youth. There is abalmy softness in the air. The trees stand in shadowy masses, that seem to listen to the still and musing sky above them. There is a soft gloom beneath umbrageous hedges, or as you walk through shrubberies and plantations, that is peopled with all the tender feelings of the present and the tender memories of the past. What would we not give to go hand in hand again with those with whom we have enjoyed such hours, and talked of death, and wondered who should first explore its mysteries-and they were those first; and we walk on through deepening shadows, and wonder that and where they now are. How every place and scene on this still and thoughtful night seems to unlock its secret essence. Every spot has its own sentiment and its peculiar odour. Here the leafy aroma of trees, there the strong forest turf; here the earthy smell of deep, rich soil, and there the fragrant breath of sweetbriar, or delicious effusion from a clover or bean field.

Near the hamlet, the warm, rich odour of peat, or of the wood fire, announce that the weary labourer has supped, and perhaps now sleeps, unconscious of the cricket that sings in the garden hedge, or the nocturnal thrush in the old elm that over-canopies his dwelling. How delightful is the meanest sound of a summer night! How the moth, dashing against the cottage pane, or fluttering smongst the garden-leaves, enriches the stillness: with what a lordly boom the soaring cockchaffer mounts past your ear into the flowery lime! How the smallest runnel murmurs aloud; how palpably the mountain stream sounds along; how deeply sonorous is the distant waterfall or mill-weir. The frogs in the marshes seem to be turning a thousand wheels; and the dorbawk, the cuckoo, and the nightingale give to wood, and meadow, and tree their different charms. The quails pipe from the green corn, the curlews from the far moorlands; and if you be the meanings of ages, and of the poetry of the infinite. Ay, walk, happy youth, in the flush of thy happiness, along the dusky margin of that old, old sea. Mark the soft waves break in flame at thy feet; hear the stroke of an oar somewhere in the dim obscure; list the wild and shrill cries of tern and plover, that, never sleeping soundly, come wheeling past, and plunge onward unseen: there is not a sound that, heard to night, shall not | comprehend how I obtained my knowledge. mingle with thy thoughts and hopes of life, and may, years hence, pierce through thy memory followed by an ocean of tears. But hush! there are voices, shrill and laughing voices; the musing young man springs onward, forgetting the poetry of the ocean and of night in the more vivid poetry of hope and love. Let him go. For young or for old, for every human being that has a soul

alive to the impressions of God in nature, the calm and the gloom, and every sound and sensation, of a summer night are holy. From the same article we extract the following beautiful verses :--

WHERE ARE THE SPRING FLOWERS! But, oh, ye spring-flowers! oh, ye early friends! Where are ye, one and all? The sun still shines, the summer rain descends, They call forth flowers, but'tis not ye they call. On the mountains. By the fountains, In the woodland, dim and grey, Flowers are springing, ever springing, But the spring-flowers, where are they But, oh, ye spring-flowers! oh, ye early friends! Where are ye! I would know When the sun shines, when summer rain descends Why still blow flowers, but 'tis not ye that blow! On the mountains,

By the fountains, In the woodlands, dim and grey. Flowers are springing, ever springing, But the spring-flowers, where are they ! Oh, then ye spring-flowers! oh, ye early friends! Are ye together gone Up with the soul of nature that ascends, Up with the clouds and odours, one by one !

O'er the mountains, O'er the fountains, O'er the woodland, dim and grey, Flowers are springing, ever springing, On heaven's highlands far away! Hotter and hotter glows the summer sun, - But you it cannot wake. Myriads of flowers, like armies marching on, Blaze on the hills and glitter in the brake. On the mountains.

Round the fountains, In the woodlands dim and grey, Plowers are springing, ever springing, But the spring-flowers-where are they ! Oh! no more! never, never more! Shall friend or flower return, Till deadly Winter, old and cold and frore

Has laid all nature lifeless in his urn. O'er the mountains, And the fountains, Through the woodland dim and grey, Death and Winter, dread companions, Have pursued their destined way.

Then oh! ye spring-flowers! oh! ye early friends! Dead, buried, one and all. When the sun shines and summer rain descends, And call forth flowers, 'tis ye that they shall call. On the mountains. By the fountains,

In the woodland dim and grey. Flowers are springing, souls are singing, On heaven's hills, and ye are they!

From a considerable number of original pieces with which our political friends have favoured us, we have selected the best. We commence our selection with the following poem which too truly pictures the withering influence of the accursed factory system; the author is already a favourite with our readers, his name is sufficient introduction:-

THE CORN FIELD AND THE FACTORY. (By Ernest Jones, author of "The Woodspirit," " My Life," etc.)

Oh! What is so blithe as through corn fields to roam When the lark is in heaven and laughter on earth? Oh! what is so blithe as the glad harvest-home When the lads are all frolic—the lasses all mirth ? Oh! What is so fair as 'mid breezes of June To watch the long corn billows sweep? When the fields in their bloom sway like tides to

And from slender stalks drooping the soft whispers As though angels walked through them, and prayed o'er their sleep.

Oh! what is so gay as the harvest home dance, When the moonbeams troop on the grey church-roof, And the old men smile as they stand aloof: The boys and the girls 'round them riot and race, And the moon seems to laugh till 'tis red in the face, At the goblets that clank; and the younkers that prance. And the village girls glance—at their partners askance,

As though heads and hearts, too, could be proof? Oh! What is so sweet as the Sunday morn! When the bells on the breezes flow, And the peasant lad walks with his bride through the As churchward they go-Oh !-how slow! Because ..... the blue corn flowers along the path grow,

And he and his lass-bless the corn as they pass, For they speak with a glance-Of the harvest-home Oh! What is so calm as the old man's joy When he walks by the field in its pride, And talks of his feats in that field when a boy,

To the young boy who walks by his side! How he mowed it down in one long summer's day, When the labour was done how he knelt down to pray! See! the flashes of boyhood from aged eyes glance, For he thinks of his bride at the harvest-home dance. Twas merry in England in times of old When the summer fields rolled—Their long billows

And the bright year had climed to its noon; The earth was song, laughter, and joyance and love, And the spirit of heaven sat smiling above, From the orb of the red harvest meon. But where has it flown ?-- Why less bright than of old Does summer turn emerald fields into gold ? And the harvest-moon struggle through mist faint and

Like a pale ghost who peers round the charnel-shroud's rim ? On the fair brow of woman a shadow is bent, From the wild eye of man flashes forth discontent!

Say! whence comes the change !-- Whence the curse has

been sent? What is it, next the church-tower climbs the sky, How more frequented far, and scarce less high? What plague-cloud rolls along the darken'd land, And hurls the sun away with shadowy hand? What wheels revolve in dungeons hot and black, Of modern tyranny the modern rack? What horrid birth from that unnatural womb? The demon god of FACTORY and LOOM! Fierce, with a yell he bounds upon the land. Writhes his thin lip, and waves his yellow hand: And points, where man's volcanoes, through the skies His thousand temples' burning altars rise. Curses and groans, his ear, like authems, greet, And blighted lives are east beneath his feet.

His sable banners through heaven's glory roll The shades that blast the heart and reach the soul. Embodied dreams of misery and ill!

The very sun shines pale on a dark earth, Where quivering engines groan their horrid mirth, And black smoke-offerings, crimes and curses, swell From fursace-altars of incarnate hell! The demon laughs, and still his arm he waves, Through bleak, deserted fields he loves to roam

'Tis this has stili'd the laughter of the child, And made man's mirth less holy, but more wild! Bade heaven's pure light from woman's eye depart, Aud trodden love from out her gentle heart. 'Tis this that wards the sunshine from the sod, And intercepts the very smile of God!

Many of our readers know Allen Davenport per sonally, and all will be familiar with his name. A very little book, narrating the leading events in the life of this ill-used, long-suffering, but still hope-inspired brother of the bardic band, was a short time since published, and is now before us. We shall not attempt to review Mr. D.'s auto-biography, as fo sixpence our readers may purchase and read it for themselves; we content ourselves with the following extracts:-Mr. DAVENPORT never had one hour's schooling, he learned the alphabet by catching a letter as he best could from other children, who had learnt them at school of some old village dame. Ine way he acquired his knowledge of reading, while yet a child, shows—

THE INFLUENCE OF SONG. But as I grew older, my greatest ambition was to acquire the art of reading and writing; and the method which I employed to attain that favourite object is hardly worth relating, only that it shows what ingenious devices an, active mind, endowed with some sparks of Nature's fire, will have recourse to, in order to facilitate its progress in the pursuit of knowledge, when instruction of every kind is so denied. The plan pursued in the first instance, was this; I learnt, as most children do, a number of songs by heart, and having acquired, as best I could, a knowledge of all the letters in the alphabet, I saved all my halfpence and bought up all the printed songs that I could sing, and began with those that appeared the near the ocean, what a voice of majesty is that! full of most easy my new process of education. I proceeded to match all the words in my printed songs, with those I had stored in my mind, and by thus remembering the words thus learnt, by comparing notes, I knew them again whenever they met my eye. By this method the eye became the pupil of the ear, and with both faculties combined, I made such rapid progress, that I often surprised and astonished my young companions, who could not

In 1794, when about 19 years of age, Allen Daven PORT enlisted in a regiment of Light Cavalry, known by the name of the "Windsor Forresters." While a soldier, he was one of an escort who had charge of

IRISH INSURGENTS. In 1799. I was one of a party appointed to escort a number of state prisoners who had been tried for high treason, having been concerned in the Irish rebellion of 798 There were fifteen in all, and occupied five coaches. Among whom were the celebrated Arthur O'Connor and General Ault; the former, uncle to Mr. Feargus O'Connor the Chartist Leader, and proprietor of the Northern Star, radical newspaper. The destination of these prisoners was fort George, a strong fortress in the very heart of the Highlands. During our march we had an extensive view of the Culloden bills. And when we arrived at the fortress, I think we could faintly discern the city of In- pagate:rerness. The fortress, as we approached it, had somewhat the appearance of a green hill, and seemed quite liarmless; but when the drawbridge was drawn up, and we entered the ponderous gates, the interior presented a little town, with most formidable for tifications. Our pri oners were conducted along the ramparts, till they came opposite their place of confinement, where a temporary bridge was suspended from the rampart to the second floor of the building over which they were carried, where

we lost sight of them for ever. We recommend this little book to our readers. The verses given below are from Mr. Davenport's pen. Our friend, in a note accompanying the verses, says, My time is now suort, but I wish to do my duty as a man and brother of the great human family, as long as life remains in my body. I firmly believe that nothing short of making the land national pro perty, will destroy the horrible system of 'lord and alave.'"

THE LAND, THE PEOPLE'S FARM. When by almighty nature's hand, The floods were parted from t The race of animals began, And light and heat gave birth to man; The earth then wore its brightest charm, The land, the land was the people's farm. The God of nature at his birth, Gave man his title to the earth; Then let us show our title-deed, United, and we shall succeed; And prove, if need, with our right arm, The land, the land's, the people's farm. All were supplied with daily bread, 'Till proud usurpers raised their head; Who trampled on the law Divine, And substituted "Mine" and "Thine," Which through the world spread dire alarm, They robbed the people of their farm. Unite! Unite!! for God decrees, Though Justice works by slow degrees; That all the land shall be restored; And God is faithful to his word: The day and hour is now at hand, To repossess the stolen land. The savage has his freehold home, And hunting park wherein to roam: No laws of " trespass" there restrain. The child of nature scorns the chain: No "Game preserves" spread o'er the land, All game is free to every hand. Shall Christian governments destroy. Those rights which savages enjoy; And reign supreme o'er field and flood, And traffic with the people's blood! Oh, no! the millions now must make a stand,

And add to the Charter, their claim to the land,

We have another poetical piece of Mr. DAVENFORT's which will be given in our next number. We fear that inheriting the name of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." the author of the following "Ode" has also inherited something of the exclusive spirit of national patriotism which distinguished his forefathers, and which was all very well in days gone by but is quite out of place now. We quite disagree with "CHARLES STEWART" as to Scotland or Scotch. men languishing beneath the influence of England; the very reverse is the case. We honour WALLACE, BRUCE, and other Scottish worthies as great and use ful men in their day; but our working-class friends must remember, that the days of Scottish glory were days of slavery for their order, and although the Scottish people are not even yet free they are much nearer freedom than in the days of Wallace, and much more likely to obtain their freedom now they are united to Englishmen, then they were when the working-men of the two countries were made use of as the cut-throat tools and instruments of rival kings and aristocrats.

ODE TO SCOTIA.

Air, " Exile of Erin." Dear Scotia my country once sacred to freedom, Of many a hero the birthplace and grave; Ah! surely they deem'd not a race should succeed them Would vie in the buseness of despot and slave. Thy bleak craggy hills, thy dark glens, and thy vallies, Once hallowed retreats of a Fingal and Wallace, Of our forefathers' worth still in majesty tell us, But echo the anthems of freemen no more!

And what though we boast of our forefathers' glory, Of deeds they achieved while invaders pursued; Like aliens we stand all eclipsed in their story And languish beneath the proud arm they subdued. No birthright have we save the fetters of slavery, No chieftains in power save the minions of knavery. Appall'd is the spirit of candour and bravery, And friendship and love are exiled from thy shore ! But yet as the land of my birth I will love thee,

My harp I'll devote to the theme of thy woes; And if my compeers should disdain to approve me Thy lonesome recesses shall give me repose. And there though unblessed with a kinsman or brother I'll deem myself lock'd in the arms of a mother, Recollection's sad throes in my bosom I'll smother, And drown my last lay in the cataract's roar!

Then, lovers of freedom, awake from your slumbers. And load with your voices the breath of the gale: Your accents combine with my harp's soothing numb To float on the echoes of mountain and dale. For though in lone exile you've long been deserted, Your cause by ambition's wild phantoms averted, Yet dear is your theme to the patriot-hearted. Who sigh like their fathers your reign to restore! CHARLES STEWART, Shettleston,

A Correspondent sends us the following :-

TEMPERANCE SONG. While misery is rending The echoes with its sighs-While sorrow s wail ascending, Doth stun the vaulted skies, Ope truth's celestial portal To blaze on error's night, And point to man immortal, The way of life and light. For dark destruction sweeping. In desolating wrath, With sin and death is reaping A harvest in its path, While man to vice surrenders, The victim of its wiles, Estranged to all the splendours Of virtue's blessed smiles.

The cup which nurtures madness, Despair and sorrow deep, That fills the heart with sadness. And bids the bright eye weep,-Humanity is quailing, Beneath its demon power, While bleeding hearts are wailing-While darkest tempests lower. Yet shall its reign of error Be to oblivion cast; Yet shall its night of terror, Be buried in the past: While man to virtue turning A priceless prize shall win,

And soar with triumph spurning, The vassalage of sin. Then hearts that droop and languish, Again will ne'er deplore, Ten thousand cries of anguish Will then be heard no more; But love and joy delighting, Shall bid their sorrows cease, With sweetest smiles inviting To pleasures and to peace. Then temperance shall nourish, Supreme delight on earth,

Around the poor man's hearth. Unnumbered gentle pleasures Shall flow without alloy, And life shall glow with treasures, Of purest sinless joy,

Then happiness shall flourish,

AUROBA. Glasgow. A contributor, who has some poetical talent, which we should be glad to see cultivated, has sent us two or three pieces from which we select the "Song" given below. The other pieces contain some spirited lines, but on the whole are too imperfect to allow of and dividing the broad realms of England among them their publication.

A SONG.

We raise no warlike cry;

We raise no battle axe nor brand,

With reason's weapons in our hand;

All tyrants we'll defy. And one and all to free from thrall, Of hopeless poverty; We raise the voice, and grasp the pen, For blest Democracy, No warrior shall our homage claim, Though he has buttles won; We worship not the cannons flame, Nor musket, sword, or gun. The blazing town, the ravished maid, Shall not have our applause; And never will we give our aid, Except in Freedom's cause. The rivers may run red with blood, We will not sing their praise: The dead and dying choke the flood, No triumph shout we'll raise, Tis glory more enduring far, And truer to my mind; To see man deprecating war, And to each other kind. Oh! may the senseless clamourers learn; In either atmosphere;

That though for slaughter they may yearn, We shall not aid them here. Oh! heaven speed the happy day, When war shall ever cease; And freedom spread her sweets alway And all the earth be peace. ALFRED FENNELL.

a spirit we desire to encourage, strengthen, and pro-WE ARE NOT MEN OF WAR. BY D. WRIGHT, ABERDEEN. We are not men of war and guilty strife, Who dare to mar the beatueous works of God :

Here is something in the same spirit as the above,

Who lift the arm against a brother's life. To blast fond hopes and leave the widow'd wife. With orphan babes, and desolate abode. Whose deeds of blood, and war with all its spoil Make angels weep, and none but demons smile! We are not men of war who fight for fame, And vain distinction with the proud and great, Whose highest boast is but a titled name. To gild the deeds that demons might condemn, And mark them hireling minions of the state. Who court his smile and dread the tyrant's frown, Who stain their hands to serve a guilty crown! We are not men of war, whose laurels wave Nursed in the life-streams of their fellow-men; Though those who need their aid may call them brave Their brightest deeds point downwards to the grave Their proudest boast is of the gory plain. With pompous titles on the state they live For guilty deeds that God will scarce forgive! We are not men of war: we love the vale. The hum of nature, not the cannon's roar. Where flowers are blooming in the verdant dale, We love their fragrant beauty far too well To stain their pearless purity with gore! Where rivers flow we will not swell the flood, Nor stain the rippling streams with human blood! We are not men of war, nor yetso bold As do the deeds that boasting heroes do, Whose swords are stained, whose very lives are sold To aid oppressors, for their paltry gold To crush the many and exalt the few. We will not praise the minion tools of war Who fight to keep the people as they are! We are not men of war, but we will fight-Though not with swords or cannon's deadly shower With "moral weapons" in the cause of right That men may see with intellectual light How feeble is the tyrant's hireling might, How mighty is the people's moral power, Against the "Rights of man" tyrants may rise, But moral might will yet obtain the prize. A number of other pieces we have not room to even notice this week; for the present we conclude

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM. BY J. EDWARDS. Sweet freedom's voice I hear, Resounding through the sky In tones distinct and clear. She says the day is nigh When joy and harmony will reign Through nature's boundless wide domain,

She says man much too long Has worn oppression's chain. But tyranny and wrong Will soon begin to wane, be sufficient evidence that no change of system quired. At the very time this argument was used, plans purpose.

Storm at Grayrsend.—On Saturday, bright as the And right will one day 'rect her throne, And slave and tyrant be unknown. cost £100,000, were set on foot for the ventilation of the sun shone in the metropolis, there was a heavy fall of new Houses of Parliament! And base hypocrisy, Priesteraft, and slavish fear And aristocracy Will fade and disappear; And discord dire, and war's dread roar, And strife will cease—be known no more.

count on our fingers the number of leading liberals who have shewn any serious interest in the questions of local not yet arrived for the vast social benefits which might be realised by a sound municipal organisation, and an effi- Let any man sleep in the sun, he will wake perspimission is that of humble pioneers, and we shall con- he will perspire ten times as much and be quite well. inue to work on, with faith in the future.

We had marked for extract several portions of the Lost Senses," but we are compelled by want of room to omit them. Altogether this is a very excellent number, and fully sustains the well-won character of this useful and liberal Review.

## General Intelligence.

ALTERATION OF SENTENCE ON HENRY NORMAN,-This prisoner—who, it will be recollected, on Thursday last pleaded guilty of robbing his employer, Mr. clear and impressive manner the progress of the won-Hoop, of £51, and was sentenced to seven year's derful discoveries in electricity and magnetism, from | transportation, was again brought up and placed in the earliest ages to the present time. The writer re | the dock of the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, marks, that "in the electric telegraph of Wheat-stone we have one of the most wonderful inventious before the Common Sergeant who tried him, who told him, that as there were several other prisoners of modern days, realising to their fullest extent the this session who had committed similar offences to wildest dreams of the Arabian romances. In the his, and had only received sentence of one year's imelectrical clock we have another instance of human prisonment, he thought it would not be just to pass a heavier sentence on him, and should, therefore, alter the sentence of transportation to one year's im-

ingenuity, in binding the ethereal principle, gathered from the earth itself, to note upon a dial the revolutions it performs. In the one case, by its actions prisonment. time and space are annihilated; in another, it FEARFUL OCCURRENCE IN A MENAGERIE AT REDslowly and silently guides the seconds-beating pen- RUTH.-A dreadful accident occurred at Redruth on dulum." This very interesting article is followed Monday, under very strange and peculiar circum-by one not so much to our taste, on the "Tendency stances. Hylton's travelling menagerie had arrived of Pusevism," in which the writer labours to show in that town that morning, and the evening's exhithat the tendency of this ism is not towards Roman | bition drew a great concourse of spectators, it is sup-Christianism but to German Rationalism. A valuable digest of the "Legislation of 1845" gives a descriptive list of all the public and private Acts passed during that session. A review of Harriet Marson during that session. A review of Harriet Marson some last foolishly began teasing a blind hyena, a tineau's "Forest and Game-Law Tales" contains the continuance of the cont some admirable reasoning against the continuance their treatment, commenced a fight with another of those relics of feudalism—the abominable Game hyena, confined in the same cage. This aroused the enactments. The reviewer well says—"We are lion, who soon lashed himself into a terrible mood, continually crying out against the Americans for re-taining in some of their States, amidst all their bluster about liberty and equality, the 'peculiar in-stitution' of slavery; but we are apt to lose sight of the necessity of blotting out from among the statutes piercing screams were heard, and a simultaneous of our own country certain laws which have caused rush was made to the entrance. The pressure was and are daily causing, more crime and more misery tremendous; the old and feeble were thrown down than American slavery. The number of convictions and trampled on, and at length the side of the menaunder the Game Laws has lately increased in the gerie was burst open, and the spectators rushed in ratio of about 50 per cent. on the averages of three the wildest terror into the street. The panic was at years. If this does not point out the necessity of a once communicated to the crowd outside, and the cry change, we know not what will be sufficient to do so. raised on all sides, "the lion has broke loose." The A change indeed must come, and that a radical one.

No modification of the game laws will be of the least avail; the increase of poaching, and of crimes incident thereto, since the modification which legalized shreefs and cries of must be were most problem. The state of the least were most problem of the least shreefs and cries of must be were most problem. the sale of game, is a proof of this. The game laws at one time it is supposed that nearly 200 were lying must be totally and for ever repealed" "The Oregon on the ground. Many persons were trampled on, Question" is discussed at great length, and in that and picked up in nearly a lifeless state. The surtemperate spirit which we feel much pleasure in com- geons of the town were at once called into requisition. existed long antecedent to it; for it is recorded that mending. The next article on "Fairy Mythology," and afforded most valuable assistance. A great an air-gun was made for Henry the Fourth by Martin is an attractive review of "Mr. Wright's Essays many persons were very severely bruised, and were of Liseau, in Normandy, as early as 1408, and anomaly persons, and History of England in the Middle hood, and several cases of fractured ribs and collar homes were also reported. Happily no lives have been was formerly made, and which discharged but one was formerly made, and which discharged but one viewer is, that his article is too brief to do justice to lost, although it can scarcely be said that all the suf- was formerly made, and which discharged but one so interesting a subject. Perhaps the article on ferers are out of danger-Western Times.

world of whom 153 000,000 arein Europe, 156 000,000 though with less effect.—Mechanics' Magazine. in Africa, 500,000,000 in Asia, 150,000,000 in America, and 7,000,000 in the islands of the Pacific. Five Port Phillip Herald of 27th January last, contains a parts of the population are Christians, six are Ma- long account of a tentival in memory of the Avishire not be, would go far to make London the most mag- one part.

nificent, as it already is the largest and wealthiest SUMMARY JUSTICE. - The penalty of rolling the city in the world. The reviewer is strongly opposed walks in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace, for any delinquency in plucking the flowers, has been ladies. Music and speeches filled up the evening, to the mighty monopoly now in course of establishtwice enforced within the last ten days. This regu- and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour. It ment y Kailway proprietors and speculators; he lation, optional to those who wish to avoid legal is interesting to find the name of the Scottish prot thus forcibly pictures the new order of things to punishment, has had a very salutary effect in dimi- thus honoured in the most distant quarters of the nishing the offence of purloining the flowers. CURIOUS PLEA. - A person, recently sued by a It is a comfortable doctrine that all apparent evils are blessings in disguise, and therefore that in some way or

before we quite resign ourselves in this persuasion, to the unrepealed.stream of events, it may be as well that we should inquire to what paradise, or what precipice, we are hastening with the current. One thing is certain, that, without an entire change of system, there is an end, on the part of tea, silks, and other productions, has brought 100 | accordingly was returned. of the public, of all opposition to old railway companies umbrellas of Chinese manufacture. So singular an connected with the great trunk lines. Be it their pleasure that we travel round about, in zigzag directions, or

by the nearest course, the question is already decided, and their supply from that distant country. must so remain while left to depend upon length of purse. DEATH FROM SLIPPING DOWN STAIRS.—On Satur-We confess our doubts of the wisdom of restoring the day, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Saxon Heptarchy; but that we are practically doing this -creating new dynastics to the number of about seven, Friday last, at No. 9, Basing-lane, and, while carry--is a sober, and an incontrovertible fact. Already the power of one railway monarch is creater than that of

slipped and fell to the bottom. Surgical assistance was immediately obtained, but she died in two hours. Immediately. Verdict, " Accidental death." FIRE AT A PIANOFORTE MAKER'S. - On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the

The firemen were quickly in attendance, who went 7,223: Hungary 8,800. to work so effectually that at half-past nine the fire was extinguished. The damage done is not yet about eighteen months ago, when they were used as a coach factory.

dable influence than any power which has yet been A GOVERNMENT SEIZURE. - On Saturday morning, tolerated in the hands of the few. We doubt not that the notice was posted at the Excise Office, Broad-Chancellor of the Exchequer will be left in possession of street, that a sale would take place at twelve o'clock Downing street; but what if in Capel-court a railway of "about five dozen eggs" which had been seized cabinet should one day meet to discuss the affairs of the and condemned as connected with some illicit works. nation! Imagine a Trades' Union, represented by the Eggs are now sold at twenty a shilling. What they districts. chairman of half-a-dozen great amalgamated companies, tched at the sale is not exactly known, as it was directing a gross revenue larger (as the railway revenue over before many could get in to bid for the "lot." will be in a few years) than that which now pays the in-FAIRLOP FAIR. - On Saturday, at a meeting of the terest of the National Debt and defrays the whole public magistrates for the hundred of Beacontree, held at expenditure of the United Kingdom; -a Trades' Union, the Angel Inn, Ilford, instructions were issued to omnipotent as a monied corporation, in the Bank par lour; controlling the funds, and dictating the terms of

the police to prevent the holding of Fairlop Fair, on In the early part of the evening the atmosphere was Sunday in July, and restricting it two days, viz., the first Friday and the Saturday following. SCARCITY OF HAYMAKERS.—THE POLICE IN A NEW CHARACTER.—During the past week hay-making in that part of the county of Essex nearest the metro-polis has been commenced, but so scarce are labourers

to get it in, that at Wanstead, Walthamstowe, Woodford, Ilford, &c., the police constables of the N and K divisions have been turned into "haymakers," during the intervals they are not on duty, making "over time," and earning 9s. or 10s. per week, in addition to their salary. The "mowers" in this part of the country are receiving from 6s. to 7s. per day, and "pitchers" and "rakers" from 4s.

to 5s, with an allowance of beer. FATAL FALL FROM A HAY RICK. - On Saturday sternoon, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. inquiries of the Health of Towns Commission, assisted Bartholomew's Hospital. on the body of Richard by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Chadwick; and a Street, aged fifty, who died in the institution. On Tuesday afternoon, the deceased was at work on a mass of valuable information has now been collected nay rick in the farm of Mr. Peterson, Durnford Lodge, Wimbledon, when he slipped off, and fell a depth of about twenty feet. He was taken up, and was unable to walk, having lost the entire use of his age. 2. That other prevalent causes are the burial of the imbs. He was removed the following day to the above institution in a state of complete paralysis of all his limbs, and died there on Thursday night. On a post mortem examination the vertebræ of his neck were found dislocated, which cau-ed death.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA .- We regret very much t learn that the ravages of the cholera have begun to extend themselves over to this island. Yesterday lieved by public cemeteries. 5. That water might be two of the wounded men who escaped from the rendered cheap and abundant, with a constant supply battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and who lately direct from the mains at high pressure. 6. That the arrived at Bombay, and were to sail for England in leading public thoroughfares might be daily swept by the ship Herefordshire on Tuesday next, fell victims water hose, and be kept permanently as clean as after after a few hours' illness.

CHOLERA IN THE CAUCASUS .- It is stated in a

Upon this wide basis for useful legislation we might broken out in the Russian army in the Caucasus. reasonably have expected some practical measure to have INSANITY IN FRANCE .- Some statistical information on the great increase of insanity in France has been founded. But no :- "the state of public business' is always such that no attention can be paid to this branch just been given by the Minister of Commerce, from which it appears that the number of insane, taking day the St. James's Club House, better known as of the public service. We fear, however, that the true the annual mean of seven years, from 1835 to 1841, | Crockford's, was sold by auction by Messrs. Christie reason is a want of carnestness on the subject. The amoun ed to 18,350; this number includes all those and Manson, by order of the executors of Mr. Crock-Premier may fairly plead the repeal of the corn laws as enough for his share of active labour and responsibility confined in public and private establishments. The admissions amounted to 3,647 in 1835, and in 1841 of which 32 years were unexpired, subject to a yearly but not so his colleagues. What is called "public busireached 5,841; in the same period of time the rent of £1,400. It was said at the sale that the number of insane, which in 1835 was 14 486, has indecorations alone of the building cost the late proness," apart from one or two great party questions, means the passing every session of at least two hundred enactments, all of less importance than the life and health crea-ed to 19,728. It would thus appear that in- prietor ± 94,000. of town populations, or the redress of municipal grivsanity is are tly on the increase.

THE PLACE E AND QUARANTINE -The French govances. Every one must have been struck with the reason assigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for vernment have just published the report of the Royal refusing to modify the window duties, so that, without veadenry of Medicine on this most important subject; diminishing the burden as a house tax, the temptation the conclusions come to by the commission ordered to to block out light and air to evade the tax would be reinvestigate and report on the question as to its being moved. He said that out of 3,500,000 houses in Great ontagious or non-contagious is, that the plague is Britain 3,000,000 were exempt from the window duties! not contagious. Exempt because the owners of \$,000,000 houses contrive to

A FRIGHTFUL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DROWNING or fifteen (leaving celiars, passages, and closets dark)—an the last ten days. Every provincial paper has now Duchess of Orleans, the only protestant member of teighth window rendering the whole chargeable. We ts small tragedy—in some cases the father of a the French royal family.

know not a more startling fact, as indicating the family being suddenly cut off-in others an only son, straitened accommodation of 6-7ths of the population of and in others, again, one brother seeing another sink England and Scotland; and yet this very fact was held to before his eyes—and all whilst bathing in the unsafe be sufficient evidence that no change of system was replaces now used, for want of accommodation for the

We make these observations more in sorrow than in neighbourhood of Northsfeet and Gravesend. To-anger, and with no feeling of party hostility. We could wards the middle of the day the rain fell in torrents. EXPOSURE TO THE SUN. — There are few points which seem less generally understood, or more clearly administration we have from time to time discussed, and proved, than the fact that exposure to the sun, withhave therefore no bitterness to indulge against our con- out exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will servative opponents for their indifference. The time has produce illness; and that the (same) exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. cient local administration to be deemed worthy objects ring and very ill-perhaps he will die. Let the same for the ambition of statesmen,-but it will come. Our man dig in the sun for the same length of time, and The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, produce abundance very interesting review of Dr. Kitto's work on "The of bile, and powerful exercise alone will carry off that

bile.—Popular Errors Explained. SHOCKING SUICIDE.—THE LASH.—A most melancholy case of suicide occurred between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning at the Royal Barrack, Dublin. The unfortunate victim was a roung man named John Perkins, a private in the 34th Regiment, and who, it appears was driven to this desperate act through fear of punishment, he having disposed of some of his clothes. The unfortunate young man placed the muzzle of a musket in his month, and pressing the trigger with his toe, blew out his brains.

"THE CHOLERA AT HULL.—We Hull Packet have it

in our power to give the most unqualified contradiction to a report inserted in the Manchester Guardian of Saturday, to the effect that the Asiatic cholera had broken out in Hull. The statement fell with surprise on all parties here, the public as well as the profession. The town, like most other places just now, is much hotter than usual, but, menzles and hooping coughs excepted, to which invenile." flesh is heir," is capable of affording the most satisfactory bills of health.

The Convict Barber.—From voluminous letters

and papers recently received from Barber, now in Norfolk Island under sentence for the will forgeries, t appears that he still ardently clings to the hope of ultimately establishing his innocence and obtaining emancipation. He appears to have used the most unremitting exertions for such objects, and has sucneeded in exciting much sympathy, and of enlisting in his favour clergymen, magistrates, military officers, and other persons of rank and influence, through whom investigations have been conducted, and certificates given declaratory of their conviction of his innocence, the particulars of which have been transnitted to Sir James Graham, with a view of obtaining an official investigation.

THE ODDFELLOWS are, perhaps, the most numerous and important body enrolled together for mutual assurance in Great Britain. On the 1st of January, 1846, they had 3,884 lodges in 386 districts, and their members numbered 259.374.

Charge of Murder .- A painful case has occurred at Sheffield. Some lightermen quarrelled at the White Horse Inn, at Biggleswade, and a fight between two of them afterwards was the result. After the fight, a young man of the name of Gray. one of the combatants, was leaving, when his adversary gave him a kick in the abdomen, and caused instant leath. After killing him the fellow was about to throw the body into the locks, but was prevented.

Am Guns.-It is a curious fact, that although the air-pump is a modern invention, yet the air-gun. bullet after a long and tedious process of condensa-Population and Religion of the World.—It is tion, while it now discharges five or six without any calculated that there are 1,660,000,000 souls in the visible variatio of force, and will act upon a dozen, A BURNS FESTIVAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES .hometans, eighteen are idolators, and the Jews form bard, held on the ore ious evening in the Queen's Theatre. Port Philip, which was specially fitted up for the occasion. Alout 300 sat down to dinner, while the dress circle of the theatre was filled with

globe. Supposed Death from a Sun-stroke.—On Mon. tailor for a suit of clothes, defended the action on day, Mr. G. J. Mills, deputy-coroner for Middlesex, the plea that they had covered buttons instead of held an inquest at the Old Ship, Hammersmith, os metal ones, as required by the Birmingham Act, still the body of John Lassie. and 41 years, who was found dead in a wherry, on the River Thames, on the Chinese Umbrellias.—A vessel called the Larpent, afternoon of Saturday last. The decrased, while in which has arrived at the port of Liverpool from a hoat by himself, was struck, according to the me-Shanghae. China, in addition to an ex ensive cargo | dical testimony, by a stroke of apoplexy, and a verdict

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER,-A man importation is remarkable, not so much for the ex- of the name of John Lewis, who was mowing in a tent or the value of the articles, as for the novelty of field on the farm of Pantyrathro, near Llanstepen, on Thursday died from the effects of the intense beat. He had been mowing in company with some others, during the greater part of the day, and his Crown. Bow-lane, on the body of Ann Rachel Winter, soythe being a very bad one, he was obliged to exert aged forty-five. The deceased was employed on himself to keep up with his companions, till at length the heat overcame him, and he fainted; a little ing a basket of clothes down the kitchen stairs, she water was given him and he seemed to revive, but shortly after he fainted again, and died almost

THE MILE. There is a great difference in the number of yards in a mile, in different countries The following table will be useful:-England, or originated in the workshop on the first floor, and speedily communicated with the rest of the building.

The firemen wave control is the rest of the building.

THUNDER STORM AT BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY EVENING. -Between six and seven o'clock this evening, the known. The same premises were destroyed by fire town was visited with a heavy thunder storm. The rain descended in such torrents that many collars in the lower part of the town were flooded : the light. ning, too, was of that peculiarly forked and dangerous kind from which so many casualties proceed, but at present we have heard of no accidents resulting herefrom. The storm after raging for about an hour, passed over into Staffordshire and the mineral

> STORM OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING IN THE MET-ROPOLIS.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night the metropolis was visited by a pretty smart thunder-storm, which lasted for about an hour. heated to the most suffocating degree, and full warning of the coming storm was given towards the close of the evening by the brilliant corruscations of sheet lightning which continued to illuminate the horizon for two hours. Shortly after cleven o'clock it became more vivid and intense, and rapidly assumed the character of a decided thunder-storm. For half an hour the lightning was exceedingly vivid, accompanied by loud peals of thunder. The storm was attended with a very heavy fall of rain, which though but of short duration, produced the most grateful coolness. A few more hours' rain would tend much to the comfort of the hapless mortals downed to the Metropolis, for our climate for the last week or two has been worze than tropical.

DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.—This town was visited last Thursday night with a most terrific thunderstorm, which continued for several hours. The lightning was awfully grand; rain fell in torrents for the space of an hour, which has done much good to the crops; but the fruit trees, which had been partially injured by previous lightning, have been completely blighted. We have not heard of any injury to life or property.—Ballyshannon Herald.

THE NOTORIOUS JOSEPH ADY. — At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Joseph Ady, the quaker, whose name has been so often before the public, was placed in the dock on a charge of obtaining money from Mr. William Hormsby, under false pretences. Mr. Ballantine, for the prisoner, submitted that there was no case against his client, as at the bottom of each receipt there were words to the effect that if no benefit was derived from the information which he gave to the parties Ady was in communication with, would return the money which he had receive The prosecutor in this instance had not applied for the money back again, and that being the case, the MURDER BY Two Bors at Manchester. - Two charge could not be sustained against his client. The yesterday committed at Manchester on suspicion of having deliberately murdered a boy named George Wray, thirteen years of age. The prisoner Seddon is seventeen years old, and Dean fourteen. Both seem to have led a sort of vagabond life. prisoner, after being discharged, came back and apletter from Constantinople that the cholera had plied for an order for the money which the officer found in his possession. The Common Serjeant said, in such cases it was the custom to give the money, to the amount lost, to the prosecutor.

SALE OF THE ST. JAMES'S CLUB HOUSE, -- On Tuesford, for the sum of £2,900. It was held on a lease,

LORD FRANCIS EGERTON is, we understand, to be elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Ellesmere. Sir James Graham, we hear from good authority, will be immediately elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Preston.

THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS nearly all apologize for a lack of matter, saying that their printers have taken their "shooting sticks" and gone to Mexico. "HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA" are to be the names make seven openings for light and air suffice instead of ten have occurred in various parts of the country during of the infant Princess. Amongst the sponsors is the

# NEW LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER,

PRICE TWOPENCE HALFPENNY. PUBLISHED IN TIME FOR THE MORNING MAILS.

WHITEFRIARS, JUNE 11th. The Proprietors of The Dally News regret to learn that the Paper has not always reached the Subscribers so early or so punctually as might reasonably have been anticipated. Their apology is, that the success of the great experiment so far exceeded all expectation, that it was not possible to produce the required numbers, even with the most powerful machinery, in time for the Morning Expresses and Mails; and the number of Post-office Orders which poured in made it difficult, and some days impossible, to distribute them amongst the Trade—so that delays in exe cuting such orders were unavoidable. They trust, however, that their arrangements are now so complete as to in cuting such orders were unavoidable. They trust, however, that their arrangements are now so complete as to in cuting such orders were unavoidable. They trust, however, that their arrangements are now so complete as to in cuting such orders were unavoidable. They trust, however, that their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. News an active support and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 1

## WORKS.

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(Oue Vol., 5s.) subjects, and a popular animated style. The poem is the best of Mr. Cooper's productions."- Spectator. Fablished by Jeremiah How, 209, Piccadilly.

In the press, and shortly will be published, CAPTAIN COBLER; OR. THE REBEL PRIOR. An Historical Romance, of the reign of Henry VIII. In 3 vols. sewed, 2s. 6d per vol. (Containing as much natter as the ordinary half-guines vols.)

#### TO TAILORS.

FASHIONS, for 1846. By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Princ-Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed published by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12. Hartand all booksellers, wheresoever residing. This supero Print will be accompanied with full size Riding Dress and Frock Coat patterns, a complete pattern of the new fashionable Osborn Habit, as worn by the Queen and ladies, of the first style of elegance; also, the newest Tunic pattern-the manner of cutting and making them up fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two bottom Trousers, with right and left sides. They can be correctly performed in the lasest simple manner, by reference to the plates I and 2, with their elucidation, and so for the other plates 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole. 10s., or post iree to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s.

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Just published, post 8vo., 4s. cloth-lettered, TOTES OF TRAVEL AT HOME: during a Month's Tour in Scetland and England. By G. A. S. London: Shapkin, Marshall, and Co.; E. Croydon,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1816.

RUSSELL AND THE ORDINARY LAW.

In our 8th page will be found an article from the Morning Chronicle of Monday last, a kind of justifica- do not desire to see a strong minister's hands tion for Lord John Russell's timely opposition to the strengthened for seven years longer. We do not Irish Coercion Bill. It is invariably the practice with journalists to parify their party of all delinquencies upon the eve of its accession to power. We find no power is through a more liberal constituency. We fault with Russell's opposition to Irish Coercion, know that the difference between Whigs and while we must confess our difficulty at finding any Tories is just this, that, whereas the Whig constisubstantial reason for Russell's opposition to the present measure. In 1833 the Irish people were Tory representatives are too liberal for their constiroused to madness by the extensive promises of good tuencies. With PEEL it is onward for peace, comheld out by the Whigs in the event of their restora- mercial prosperity, and middle class support; with tion to power. While England was in a state bor- Russell it is patronage, by any means he can prodering upon revolution, it was not astonishing that cure it. Ireland, more susceptible of the flames of agitation,

What beyond its unscasonableness is there in WHIG ORDINARY LAW. PEEL's Coercion Bill to be compared with Russkll's Cocreion Bill? What so bleady in its enactment or so atrocious in its administration? Besides the doraiciliary visits, now so fraught with the odium of spyism, had we not Courts Marifal established as a be reviewed.

TEOMAS COOPER. THE CHARTIST'S NARY LAW is allowed to pass current, as the usual practice. However, we shall test the two powers. We, amongst others, denounced the Irish Coercion Bill, and denunciation and watchfulness. public jealousy, and the power to appeal, rendered it a dead letter upon the statute book : while, as we shall show, the Whigs not only strained the ORDI-NARY LAW, but used threats and intimidation unprecedented, and contrary to all law. When the Chartists met, and merely expressed their disapproval of Whig treachery, their prop and mainstay volunteered to send over FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND species out in every page. We do not count that many a species will be called forth by a perusal of this work; but FIGHTING IRISHMEN, to annihilate the rascally Chartists. Two Chartists went to Dublin to propound the meek, the pure, and holy principles of Chartism, and their lives were assailed by the Janissaries of the liberty-loving Liberator.

In 1839, Mr. Justice Littledale, in charging the

Grand Jury of Warwickshire, composed of landlords, designated the Chartists as a body who sought to possess themselves of the land of the country, and gave Loyett and Collins in charge to the petty jury, with the same brand of ORDINARY LAW upon them. Mr. O'Connor was twice tried in 1839 for libel, and in each case was proceeded against by ex officio information, and was tried by Special Juries selected by the Crown. In 1839, following up the policy of O'Connell, Lord John Russell armed the "They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the Volunteer Corps, thirsting for the blood of the masser, and, upon the whole, we think they deserve Charlists, and under that odious designation set every man with a particle of property against those who struggled for the rights of their order. In the same year the Staffordshire magistrates finding it impossible to contend against the growing spirit of Chartism, and having discovered that the ORDI-NARY LAW was powerless against the national "The Baron's Yule Feast" has a genial spirit, various : mind, they consulted the prime minister, (Lord Melbourne) and what was the Whig premier's advice ? Did he say 'Rely upon the ORDINAR YLAW?' No his answer, his memorable Whig answer was, 'RUIN THEM WITH EXPENCES.' Was this in coaformity with the ORDINARY LAW? or was it in compliance with the ORDINARY LAW that the Whig government, by their own confession, sent a train of spies to follow Mr. O'Connor through Scotland to watch, to fabricate, and report and to transmit an account of the STATE OF THE HARVEST. Was it in compliance with the ORDINARY LAW that Peddie was offered £500 a year and his liberty, to put the rope round THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S NECK? Was it in compliance with the ORDINARY LAW that mitting Mr. O'Connell to distribute Irish patron-HARRISON, the horse stealer, the coiner, and thief, age, he vainly hopes to try his hand once more at by the bandages and swaddling clothes of party received £70 from Government to swear against the same game. O'Connell is again ready to SINK policy. street. Bisomsbury-square, London; and G. Beiger, Peddie, Holberry, and Clayton? Was it in com- REPEAL for a real union, the meaning of which is, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Sold by the publishers pliance with the ORDINARY LAW that Mr. the restoration of Irish patronage; but we are glad the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, at the very mo O'Connor should pay £105 traverse fees out of his to find that a new Irish difficulty has sprung up, ment when months of anxious labour, of the endu own pocket before the Chartists of Liverpool would and that the "Young Ireland" party FOR THE rance of fierce invective and unmeasured vitupera be allowed the poor privilege of trial? Was it ac PRESENT, more wedded to principle than to tion from former friends, and of ill-timed taunts cording to the ORDINARY LAW that working men should pine for six months in prison in default of with full explanation for cutting the new fashionable oval finding bail to the amount of £1000? Was it in compliance with the ORDINARY LAW that working men should be confined with felons, marderers, and robbers, for merely listening to what privilege considers seditious speeches? Was it according to ORDINARY LAW that their hair should be cropped, that they should be in solitary confinement, and put to hard labour for two, three, four, or five years? Was it according to ORDINARY LAW that, in including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other defiance of professional representations, working men should be allowed to die in prison? Was it accord-A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, ing to the ORDINARY LAW that juries were packed, judges selected, spics hired, and witnesses bribed to persecute and hunt down the English

> Was it according to the ordinary law that the DORCHESTER LABOURERS WERE TRANS-PORTED? And was it according to the same OR-DINARY LAW that the Glasgow Cotton Spinners were sentenced to transportation? Was it according upon the side of the Liberator and case; but that adherence to old opinions is not a virtue, to the same ORDINARY LAW that Frost, Wil- the young priesthood, sprung from Irish far- but a vice; that consistency is a child's virtue; and liams, and Jones were transported without trial, and mers, whose families have tasted the bitter gall that manhood's highest character is progress. Why that Tom Phillipps was knighted for --- his of oppression and religious inferiority, will flock should the man of forty be bound by the crude and law that "the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs" per- As yet THEY have no hope of patronage. No exverted all law, violated all decency and custom, to overthrow a political party whose enthusiasm was raised to madness by Whig perfidy and treachery? in the straining of the ORDINARY LAW, unknown to unconstitutional measures. In the one case, there is sympathy for those who have suffered, in the other,

LAW, and yet we hail the restoration of the puppets to power. From a statesman like Peel, and with the representative system like ours, the country has nothing to expect but a fair adjustment and balancing of commercial interests with the ministerial HOPE. that the working classes MAY derive some benefit from the change, while the Whigs can no longer hold power except upon popular sufferance. We now want a ministry so weak, that we can say DO THIS or TAKE THAT, (the walking paper). We want a despotic master, we want a PLAYTHING. Russell knows that his only chanco of preserving tuencies are too liberal for their representatives, the

However this struggle may end, which has now which promised so many benefits to an enslaved fairly commenced, the Chartist party must so put people, should have participated in the national re- their house in order as to bid deliance to coercion, joicing, nor was it wonderful that these slaves whose and steer clear of the ORDINARY LAW. To rivets the Whigs promised to loosen, should have struggle for such a representation of labour as can evinced a characteristic enthusiasm amounting to hold the balance of power between contending factemporary insanity, but it was wonderful that the tions, and snap administration after administration, first act of the favorest government should have been until the people shall find themselves fully, freely, the most base, bloody, and bratal act, that ever de- and fairly represented in the House of Commons, and then they may bid defiance to COERCION and

## THE CHANGE.

In the midst of a comparatively settled state of elements in conspiracy against them. If they would substitute for the ORDINARY LAW? And yet things, when humbled labour is satisfied with its refer to the history of Europe for the past year, substitute for the Oichanti Law: and yes substitute for the Oichanti Law: and Russell, endeavour to show us how the Whig parperism in a workhouse, it was not easy to con- a deficiency on account of wet, while in the south a pariye relied upon the ordinary law, and upon vince the labouring classes that any event, however similar calamity had occurred on account of it alone, for the suppression of Chartist violence and unforeseen, unexpected or sudden, could proximately drought." This assurance pacified some of the outrage. Let us see whether there is truth in this or remotely affect their condition. They were led, "non-contents," and the resolution was negatived MR. COOPER AND DOUGLAS JERROLD'S assertion. From the time of Normanby's appoint if not to expect all they desired, at least to anti- by a majority of 23. That was the last fight and ment as Vicercy of Ireland, to the hour that the cipate some improvement from the measures of Sir the last division against the Corn Bill. Lord Chartists buried the Bigs from office, that faction Robert Peel, in the discussion of which their several Stanley announced on the part of the Protectionists relied upon O'Connell alone, advocates were compelled to base apprival upon the that they would content themselves on its third as a means of resisting public opinion, and bidding advantages which labour was sure to derive from reading on Thursday (this evening) by simply enterdefiance to the OKDINARY LAW, and therefore the them. In a country like England, where the blad- ing their protest against it. Its fate therefore is ORDINARY ACIS of the whole Whig section must geon, the justice's fiat, or the terror of the law goes certain. Protests do not arrest the progress of far to arrest the expression of popular feeling, it is successful measures. There is this difference between coercion and the no light triumpa to enforce even an affected consiordinary law. Whereas, the horrors of an unconstitu- deration for the condition of the working classes from principally occupied by the Customs' Bill, on the management of the projected paper will be in no other tional measure may be mitigated by watchfulness their superiors. We are, however, upon the eve of various items of which there have been many dis-

been wrecked. There was a time when the mere resistless torrent of Free Trade swept everything transfer of power from the hands of the conquered to before it, and on Tuesday night the Customs' Bill the conqueror would have been participated in as a was declared to have passed the ordeal of the Com-And so far from the quiet indifference with which be read a third time and passed, on Thursday the working classes received the great changes now evening. being made, marking their increased loyalty or conin, the present system of representation.

man, not less than the bold and startling truths obtained. spoken by labour's advocates in the House of Commons, has opened a new path, and interposed new obstacles in the way of all future governments. For instance, we much doubt that the old system of keeping the Whigs in with no better object than

to "keep the Tories out" would now satisfy what are called the liberal constituencies. There is something to be done next which neither monopoly once more awake, and present greater ob stacles in the way of Sir Robert Perl's successor than even the Irish Church, with all its cumbrous way of his opponents to office. But before the Star shall have reached its destination, and when Sir ROBERT PERL's greatest triumph shall have been

the storm will have commenced. Having, for a long period, retained office by pershare of the loaves and fishes. Ireland, it is true, will prevail. can never expect a redress of grievances except by a thorough union of her sons, but that union must be formed upon the principle of progression; and out of the sparring of faction we hope to see it accomplished. That O'Connell, at his time of life, will look for ease in patronage, throwing much of the responsibility upon those who bestow it, no one can doubt. And that those who have so long lived in idleness upon his policy, will still rely upon him as power is shaken, his throne is tottering, his influence for mere Whig purposes is gone, and those who have caused the rupture must look to other than mere local appliances to sustain them in so unequal a

A majority of the Roman Catholic priesthood of the higher order of clergy will range themselves for the first time in official life, the great truth, breeches. In short, was it according to the ordinary to the standard of Young Ireland and nationality, pectation of possessing other power than that which is derived from a fiery, enthusiastic, credulous, and confiding people. Many of the Young Ireland orators | Thule" of human knowledge? No! Progress is the There is an apparent mildness, but a positive ferocity are related to Roman Catholic elergymen, and to our knowledge many of the young clergy have been with difficulty restrained in subjection to the O'Connell policy, by the austere discipline of their superiors: a trusted. The world has too long been governed on there is no compassion for those who have had a FAIR | discipline, however, which is being daily relaxed. a discipline from which a large majority would be gladly rulers, as well as people, must use, in the words of Such is the black catalogue of Whig ORDINARY released. This young party, when the struggle commences, will be compelled to look elsewhere for aid to sustain them in the contest, and if they are sincere of purpose, they will find that aid in co-operation with the IMPERIAL CHARTISTS, and from them

# PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

We are hurrying to the close of one of the mos eventful and exciting sessions of modern times. It will be distinguished for having engrafted the axioms of a new system of political economy on the stock of an old monarchy, and perfected a bloodless revolution in the commercial policy of the greatest trading nation in the world.

Since our last "review" the peers have been almost exclusively occupied with the Corn and Cusdid not feel it to be their province to do so. Lord venture to appear in the arena. Dalhousie, however, endeavoured to allay his brother peer's alarm at the prospect of "letting in an of a common place character, but the safe passage of at all," by assuring him "that so far from expect- change the scene of battle. Whatever interest ing an increase from foreign countries, the prospects attaches to the remnant of the session, be it short or of the forthcoming harvest indicated a very different result. Nature appeared to be setting her

and circumspection, the straining of the ORDI- that time when reality must follow the metaphor cussions and several divisions. Richmond, Standore,

of party; and when something more than "LIVE and STANLBY, successively tred to throw the shield We give to the above correction the same publicity HORSE AND YOU'LL GET GRASS" must be of protection over native industry. They fought for we gave to the error, it corrects. If, under the labour's share of a struggle in which the strongest the hop grower, the paper stainer, the lace weaver, management of Mr. Jehrold, and free from the Ministry that ever held power in the country has the shoemaker, and the silk weaver, but in vain. The ravings of unscrupulous libellers, the new paper national triumph, but that day is past and gone. mittee unscathed; was reported, and ordered also to

We confess, that we think the case made out in firmed submission to power, it but proves the seve- favour of a higher protecting duty being retained in rance of all reliance on, the abandonment of all hope the several trades we have mentioned, was very strong. Lace, for instance, is a luxury which need After a storm comes a calm, and, as we have before only be indulged in by those who can well afford it. shown, it was not the interest of any party in the If the present rates on the importation of foreign lace state to have broken that long and dreary calm which have the effect of giving more encouragement to the is about to give way to a dreadful storm. The snap- native manufacture, why should the home market ping asunder of governments is the life of democracy be depreciated simply that fine ladies may have the quick step of progression. If the movement French lace borders to their caps a little cheaper? party accomplishes no single one of its purposes, it The effect on the paper stainers of a reduction in the nevertheless strengthens itself by the multipli- existing duties has been already shown in the Star. cation of its adherents, and increases its strength Before the reduced duties have had time to take for the day of general action. Nothing but the effect, the masters, by anticipation, have reduced the bold policy of Sir Robert Peel could have kept wages of the journeymen from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. of the bubbling mind of this country so long in their present earnings. In the shoe trade, inabeyance. If the Whigs had been in power during creased competition with the cheap and showy the last few years, and, as has been their invariable goods of France, must lead to decreased wages; practice, had retained power by pandering to the and, above all, the silk trade constitutes, as we prejudices of the English middle classes, and said, at the time the question was before the by bestowing patronage upon the most sub. Commons, so clear a case for exemption, that we do servient, the most truculent, and venal faction not wonder the weavers employed in the trade, proof Irish place-hunters, the future might have posed to make it a special one for examination at the been an easy period for their successors. But Bar of their Lordships House, and instructed counsel the bold and gigantic measures of a great states to appear for them there, if permis ion could be

The Duke of RICHMOND, however, to whom their netition was entrusted, failed to secure the boon they sought, though it was only denied by the use of proxies in a most unusual and unjustifiable manner We have, however, virtually arrived at the end of the session. Its one great task is done, and, strange to say, all the rumours among political circles, tend also to establish the almost certainty, that with the Whigs nor Tories have, as yet, dreamt of, but upon | termination of their successful struggle for Commerwhich the industrious portion of society has made up | cial Reform, will also terminate the power of the its mind! The questions of representation, of pro- present Ministry. Sir Robert Peel falls at the moduction, and of distribution, however they may have ment of victory! It is confidently asserted, that slept under the mantle of the free trade measures, and triumph in the Lords on Thursday night is to be however the occult science of political economy may followed closely up by defeat in the Commons on have smothered truth and perverted argument for a Friday night, on the Coercion Bill. The son of the season-yet will those hobgoblins of Whiggery and cotton spinner has beaten the old aristocracy, and cotton spinners and merchants, clutching at the benefits of his labours, are content to let the combined Whig and Tory aristocracy oust him from office. and growing difficulties. While we write, Sir Robert and wreak that vengeance personally which they PEEL is still Prime Minister of England, with a cannot gratify in any other way. This may be poparty large enough to sustain him in power so long litical, but it is by no means, to our thinking, moral as he undertakes the responsibility of smoothing the justice; nor is it likely to hold out encouragement to Todmorden, per J. Mitchell ... other Premiers, to outstep, in future, the narrow Huddersfie boundaries of party. If they look to it at all, it will be Leicester, per Z. Astill as a warning, not to leave the safe and beaten track of national reforms, and national support. Instead The Chesham House coalition gives painful of pursuing with free and firm step, the read that carnest of Lord John Russell's future policy. leads to general improvement, they will more likely, with this example before them, bend to the miserable necessities of their position, and more crippled

But though this is the most obvious tendency of patronage, have registered a damaging vow in favour from old political rivals, have been crowned with sucof a process by which they ultimately hope to have a cess; we are not without hope that its deeper moral

We cannot believe that the almost unexampled manner in which PERL abandoned old and cherished opinions, and old personal friendships, to obey what he considered the voice of a great majority of the peoplt, and to make concessions to what he believed a great public necessity, will be forgotten by the people, when the passions, excited by the struggle. have passed away. It is the interest of the masses that the Minister of the day should be as little as e salesman, is equally certain. BUT, NEVERTHE. possible hampered by the trammels of party connec-LESS, HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED, his tion; and it was precisely because, from the beginning, we saw the strong tendency of the course pursued by PERL to bre k up the oligarchical system of government which has so long prevailed in this country, that we gave it our hearty support.

Another reason why the PEEL policy of 1846 should be held up for example is, that it laid down. unnatural opinions of fifteen? Are we never to learn? Are we to shut our eyes and our ears-or, seeing, see not-and hearing, understand not? Is the "wisdom of our ancestors" to be the "ultima highest attribute of humanity; and nowhere is it so desirable to see that attribute actively at work as among those to whom the destiny of nations is enold traditional maxims. The time has come when the American poet-

#### Act, act, in the living present, Heart within, and God o'erhead.

Science and machinery, and the press, are daily multiplying new facilities for attaining a higher scale of political and social existence than has heretofore been achieved by man. It is only by the people and their rulers working together in good faith progressively, that these facilities can be turned to their proper use. To that use they must be turned or instead of being beneficent genii, working for all and blessing all, they will realize the fiction of Frankenstein, and become monsters incessantly hunting, and devouring their creators.

We must not pass over without notice the magnificent defence of PEEL, on last Friday week, in reply to the personal charges alleged against him by BENTINCK and D'ISRAELI, as to his treatment of Canning with reference to the Catholic Emancipation toms Bills. A final stand was made on the former | Bill. Though urged by the one with all the force on Monday night, when Lord Ashburton proposed a and bitterness of a relative of Canning, and a deadly resolution condemnatory of the immense stores of political foe, and enforced by the other in a speech evinccorn now in bond being allowed to be poured into ing at once his well known ability and envenomed the market under the reduced prices of the new hatred of Peel, the minister succeeded in turning scale, and that too at the time when the English what was meant to be a most crushing attack into farmer is preparing for his harvest, and will in consequence be compelled to send to market and pay Canning to death," were foiled in their barefaced accusation it was, that 20 years ago Peel "hunted old rents out of new prices. The misgivings of his attempt to do the very thing they charged against Lordship as to the effect of this upon the home him. The stag stood at bay, and nobly tossed his growers were natural, but, unfortunately, he did not assailants into political obscurity. Lord George suggest any practical mode of obviating the in- must learn discretion in his language, and D'Israeli jury which they might receive, and the government candour in his statement of facts, ere they again

The other proceedings in the Commons have been enormous quantity of grain without any precaution the twin measures through the Lords to night will long, will after that be principally confined to the "lower house."

> Next week, however, we may in all probability, have to announce that a new ministry is formed. That Lord John Russell has succeeded Sir Robert

"Oh what a fall will be then, my Countrymen !"

NEWSPAPER.

#### We have received the following note:-West Lodge, Lower Putney Common,

Sin,-In your last you have the subjoined paragraph: 'A Weekly Newspaper is to be started under the name of DOUGLAS JERROLD'S Weekly Newspaper, the political management of which, so says report, is to be in the hands The remainder of their Lordships' sittings have been of Mr. Coopen." This is not correct; the "political hands save those of

Your Obedient Servant, Douglas Arrroto. shall be conducted in the spirit of the Shilling Magazine, we shall hail it as a fellow-labourer in the cause of human progress, and be glad to witness its

## To Readers & Correspondents.

The following, bearing the Leeds Post-mark, was received at the Star office at four o'clock on Friday after. noon, June 19th, some hours after our country edition had been at press. Mr. C's account is given in our country editions of this week. MR. FROST'S CASE.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of

the following sums :- E. T. C. Hudson, Shrewsbury, 3s.; Portsea Island Working Man's Association. £1 Mr. Tatlow, London, 10s.; Gibson Ashworth, Ovenden, near Halifax, 10d.; Mr. Thomas Ireland, Leicester, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Wm. Stafford, Leicester, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Prosser, Leicester, 2s. 6d. Collections made at Leicester and Sheffield, I left in the hands of the committees. - THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST, Leeds, June 18. CASE OF MR. FROST .- I beg to acknowledge the receipt

of 3s. in postage stamps, from Mr. G. Ashwell, Daventry. His letter has only just been forwarded to me from London,-THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST, RAWdon, near Bradford, June 24. ME. DUNCAN AND MRS. ELLIS .- To the editor of the

Northern Star .- Some months back there was a subscription entered into at Oldham, for the widow of the late John Duncan, and the wife of the unfortunate W. S. Ellis. If I could learn their addresses, I would forward the monies collected, THOMAS WILD .- Direct for me at Lonord Haslops, Temperance Hotel, Oldham. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. FROST, FROM DEWSBURY, YORK-SHIRE.—Subscription, per G. Coal, Watergate, Dewsbury, £1 0s. 8d. ; per John Ellem, Spinkwell and Doghouse, 14s. Id. ; John Whitehead, 3s. : Dewsbury As-

office order to George Rogers, at the Bloomsbury branch post-office. James Fox,

books, 16s. 9d.; Total, £3 6s. 6d. Payable by post-

#### RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SECTION No. 1. PER MR. O'CONNOR. SHABES. Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Elland, per J. Kinnersley Busby, per R. M'Gookin Torquay, per R. H. Putt Hyde, per T. Hough .. 4 17 9 Wigan, per T. Pye Plymouth, per E. Robertson. Norwich, per J. Hurry Birmingham, per W. Thom Edinburgh, per J. Cumming... Rochdale, per E. Mitchell 10 7 Nottingham, per J. Sweet . Lambley, per ditto ... ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Rateliff, per J. Condall Leicester, per J. Adams ... 12 13 Halifax, per C. W. Smith 4 10 0 10 0 0 Bradford, per J. Alderson .. Leeds, per W. Brook ... Artichoke Inn locality, Brighton, per Wm. 4 19 6

Manchester, per J. Murray	••	**	**	19	Z	9
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PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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Westminster - 0 18 8	Hull 2 12 6
John Stanton - 5 4 6	
	Hammersmith - 5 5
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TOTAL LAND FUND Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ... Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler, ","

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. - 0 3 4 Halifax -Ditto (O'Connor Brigade) - - 0 5 0 Cat (cards) in and of south london hall.

Mr. Barker 2 0 2 6

Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Several errors in regard to the Sections, in which money was acknowledged in the two last lists, have been duly rectified in the books, in future lists the Levies and Receipts for Cards and Rules will only be acknowledged once per Quarter.

The Directors have to announce that Mr. Haron, of Leeds, one of the winners of the two acre allotments, having ommenced business, has declined his location, and the lot consequently falls upon No. 20, William Greenhow, o

Any sub-Secretary not having received the last Quarter's Balance-sheet will please to apply for the same, any Shareholder can be supplied with the Balance-sheet upon the receipt, by the General Secretary, of two postage

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

### THE MARTYR FROST. Sums received in Cash, Post-office Orders, or Postage

stamps, by By Mr. O'Connor. Mr. R. Collings, Newark Three Friends at Leabury T. C. Ingram, Abergavenny ... H. Conway, ditto Totness, per W. M. Tanner Todmorden, per J. Stansfield ... Hollinwood, per J. Rayner ... Greenock, per R. Burrell Cheltenham, per W. Wilson ... J. Cloom, Avonciift W. Cordon, Bradford Mrs. Housman, Bath, per T. Bolwell 2 0 0 The Servants of the above benevolent A few Chartist Friends at Bath 0 17 0 4 8 Jarrow, per J. Mitchell 0 1 2 H. Fink, Gloucester Leeds, per W. Brook Scarborough, per Charles Weadley 1 3 11 Dudley, per W. Rankin 0 10 0 Abergavenny, per T. C. Ingram 0 3 0 1 10 0 Vale of Leven Barnsley, per Frank Mirfield ... 6 0 0 Liverpool, per II. Smith 2 0 0 £25 8 3

By Mr. T. M. Wheeler. Preston, per Liddell 0 6 0 Bamber Bridge, per ditto 0 5 3 Ashton-under-Lyne, per Taylor Tavistock 0 10 0 Halifax, cellected by Mr. Crowther at a Camp Meeting at Medgley Halifax, by Mr. Smith Ditto, by Mr. Crossland 0 9 8 Ditto, by Mr. Duckworth 0 2 1 Chartists of Strood, Rochester 0 8 0 Rochester, two Friends who disapprove of physical force 0 2 0 Newark, Mr. C. Robert 0 2 6 Oxford, a few Friends 0 1 0 Ditto, J. B. 0 7 6 Oldham, Rhodes-bank weekly news room, per Hamer Westminster, H. Sherlicker's Book

0 13 9

Ditto, Mr. Wheeler's Book Kensington, Messrs, Hath, Newman, and Williams, per Wheeler ... £8 17 11

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

Cirencester, per T. Smith, 13s; J. Pare and P. Bishop,

ls; Lancaster, per J. Harrison. 5s. 6d. Total, £3 7s 6d.

FRIDAY, June 19.—Heywood, per J. Scott, £2 78;

Total received by me up to Friday the 19th, and paid to Mr. Rogers the same day, £29 19s 3d. (Not included in last week's statement,) up to Thursday, June 25th, 1846. Burnley, per John Gray Dorking, per Wm. Russell Selby, per John Bryan Selby, per John Bryan Failsworth and Newton-Heath, per P. Brown P. Brown ... Hebden Bridge, per John Smith Brighton, per Wm. Flowers ... Warsborough Common, per R. Ellison: 0 6 0 Turnstall, per John Steele Sheffield, per George Cavill A Friend ... A Friend ... Little Horton, near Bradford, per J. Brook J. Brook
Shiney Row, County of Durham, per T. Blakey

T. Blakey ... 0 5 9 Heywood, Two Friends, per W. Bell 0 15 0 Leamington, per G. White ... Thornton, near Bradford, per T. Drake 0 6 0 Stafford, per S. Ward Manchester, per R. Radford ... 9 5 0 Total

£25 3 5 The following is a copy of Mr. Rogers' receipt for the

sums acknowledged by me in last Saiurday's Star:-"June 19th 1846 "Mr. Harney paid me twenty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and three pence, being the sum total of the following items -- Nottingham, per H. Dorman, 7s; New Zealand, 4s; P. Elliott, 3s; Birmingham, per W. Thorne, 6s 8d; Swindon, per D. Morrison, £1; Blackburn, per R. Troudlove, £2 3s 5d; P. G. O'Brien, Plymouth, 2s 6d; sociation, 12s.; Dewsbury Association, subscription J. P. Hunter, Warkworth, 2s; Lille (France), per W. Auchterlonie, 9s; Radford, per J. Saunders, 14s 6d; Wigan, per J. Stockley, 52; Preston, per R. Marsden, £2; Rochdale, per E. Mitchell, £375 10d; Loughborough, per J. Skevington, 42 9d; W. Ceoper and J. Edwards. Derby, 1s; G. Didsbury, Skegsby, and C. Meakin, Sutton. in-Ash-field, 58; Brass Founders Arms Locality, per J. H. Knowles, 4s; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude, 16s; Gateshead, per R. Palmer, 6s 6d; Manchester, per R. Radford, £13 4s 7d; Heywood, per J. Scott, £2 7s; Cirencester, per T. Smith, 13s; J. Pare and P. Bishop, 2s; Lancaster, per J. Harrison, 5s 6d; a few German friends,

> "GEORGE ROCERS." Subscriptions received by Mr. George Rogers, acting Treasurer to the Fund, up to Thursday, June 25th. Acknowledged in last week's Star Two Communists, Berwick-on-Tweed Subscriptions, per F. O'Connor, Esq. (second sum) Subscriptions, per Mr. G. J. Harney (second sum) Subscriptions, per Mr. J. Leech Mr. Stewart 0 3 0 Collected by Mr. Low, per Mr. Cooper
> Do. by Mr. Fox, Dewsbury ... 0 12 3 Mr. W. Thom, per Mr. Moore ... 0 10 0 127 0 4

# The above items, with the money acknowledged in the STAB of the 13th and 20th, make a total of 361. 18s. 3d., for which I hold Mr. Rogers's receipt.

### Trades' Movements.

TERMINATION OF THE MASONS' STRIKE. THE OPERATIVES VICTORIOUS.

This protracted struggle has at length ceased, both in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Mr. Tomkinson, the master mason, and well-known contractor for the Assize Courts and St. George's-hall, has consented to meet the terms of the workmen, by yielding the 27s. per week and half an hour refreshment time each afternoon. In Birkenhead the masters have agreed to concede the advance of 2s. per week over the previous wages, but distributing the Monday morning hour over the entire week, by increasing the breakfast time to forty minutes. The resumption of employment having now been determined upon, and past differences adjusted, the erection of public edifices will at once proceed with its former briskness. -Liverpool Albion, of Monday. FEMALE ASSOCIATION.

At a time like the present, when ministers of state announce as a great principle of legislation, "the necessity of promoting the well-being of those who labour," it seems to be peculiarly appropriate to adopt measures to secure to producers a fair share of the profits of their industry. For this purpose, a few persons who feel a lively interest in the weltare of the down-trodden and oppressed masses, have united to form an association for the employment of Needlewomen in the manufacture of Shirts and under-clothing-these persons being among the most forlorn of our fellow-creatures. In pursuance of this object, rooms have recently been taken in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury; and from the experience already gained, it is certain that extensive benefit would result if it were carried out on a large scale. With this impression, the originators have been induced to bring the object of their solicitude into public notice, and to state the principles on which they £196 11 21 have determined to act. 1. With respect to funds necessary to carry out

34 10 9 the undertaking. It is proposed to issue shares of 36 18 0 £1 each, and to afford the women employed in the establishment the opportunity or becoming shareholders, by weekly payments of sixpence on each 2. That five per cent. only shall be paid for the

subscribed capital; and that whatever surplus may remain after the necessary outlay for materials, wages, interest, and other necessary expenses has been met, shall be divided quarterly among the work people.

3. The Establishment shall be governed and in-

spected by thirteen shareholders, including a Treasurer and a Secretary, to be chosen annually by ballot, by all persons holding a share or shares, each person having only one vote. 4. The internal management of the Establishment to be intrusted to the care of an efficient person

It is confidently anticipated that by these arrange-ments good wages may be paid for labour, and that very superior articles will be offered to the public at moderate prices.

The originators of this association sincerely trust, that all classes will prove their concern for the wellbeing of their fellow-creatures, by rendering assistance, either in taking shares, giving orders, or inducing others to do so; more especially as they will make no sacrifice by so doing, since the promoters of the association can assure them, they will obtain the articles they may purchase at this Establishment on terms as advantageous as at any other in London. They confidently hope, therefore, that sympathy will not evaporate in words. Further information may be obtained by application at the rooms of the Association, No. 13, Denmark-street, High-street, Bloomsbury, near St. Giles's Church; the Treasurer pro tem.. Mr. Peters. Coast Guard Office. Custom-house or the Secretary pro tem., Mr. Slaney, 38, Lamb's Conduit-street, near the Foundling Hospital.

THE MANCHESTER BUILDERS' STRIKE. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF

lndustry having for one of its principle objects the effecting of amicable settlements of disputes between employers and the employed, by means of mediation and arbitration, the Central Committee have been endeavouring, during the past week, to bring about a reconciliation between the master and operative builders of Manchester. Hitherto, it seems, the National Association had no connexion with the longpending strike of the building trades; but the latter having recently applied to the former for pecuniary assistance, the Central Committee considered it their duty to attempt a mediation between the contending parties. With this object the Committee deputed two of its members (Messrs. Robson and Bush) to visit Manchester, and authorised them to settle terms, if possible, with the master builders. Upon arriving in Manchester the deputation addressed the subjoined note to the Secretary of the Master Builders' Association :--

Railway Inn, Deansgate, June 15, 1846. Sir,-Messrs. Robson and Bush, a deputation from the Central Committee of the ' United Trades Association for the Protection of Industry, respectfully desire an interview with the Committee of your Association, with the view of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the existing unfortunate differences between the master builders of Manchester and their workmen. T. B. Rogerson, Esq., Sec., &c.

In answer to this application the Master Builders' Association adopted a resolution to the effect-That the Masters do not recognise any National Association, and consider their own workmen are the only Par-

ties with whom they should hold any communication. This resolution having been communicated to the Deputation, they determined upon making another attempt at reconciliation—the more particularly as the workmen themselves expressly desired them to act the part of "mediators and arbitrators" on their

Gentlemen,-Notwithstanding your refusal to enter into discussion with us, as regards terms of reconciliation into any yourselves and workmen, we yet feel bound to between stempt towards carrying out the spirit of make annual country towards carrying out the spirit of MI Association, viz.,—that we should by arbitration and meaning trade differences.' As a reason for your opiosi- of Saturday, the 20th]: to a General or National Association of Workmen, apon to both passition to the National Association. Sureis this is all that, in common justice, you can de-

will leave us none other alternative.

Gentlemen, yours respectfully. W. Robson. The only reply to this second appeal from the deputation was, "no answer." The deputation, therefore, returned to town, and at a meeting of the Committee, on Monday, at the office, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, it was resolved that the workmen on strike, at Manchester, should have the support of the National Trades Association.

ANOTHER LABOUR TRIUMPM. TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE MILLOCRATS, "SLIDING

SCALE. It has been customary, in Preston, for the Factor workers to look upon every attempt at obtaining instice, when summoned for any alleged violation of the Factory Rules, with cold indifference, knowing at they do, from past and bitter experience, that the only diection the magistrates of Preston are in the habit of coming to is this,—"You must go to geveral Chartist Land Districts, Chartist localities, degree justify the attack upon you, which is contained in wrutches who first wormed themselves into the confidence to have your work, and pay the expences, or go to prison," and other Democratic bodies, in the metropolis and Thomas Cooper's letter, in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, of Mr. O'Connor, and then with base ingratitude have rour work, and pay the expences, or go to prison," and other Democratic bodies, in the metropolis and ind many a time, has the poor emaciated slave chosen the latter alternative.—Monday last, how of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, at their chosen the latter alternative—monuay last, now of the chartest co-operative Land Society, at the pudiate the interference of this vain, mischief-making office, S3. Dean Street; Soho, on Sunday, June the pudiate the interference of this vain, mischief-making belong remembered. Several of the manufacturers of Preston have adopted a curious mode of payment, called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, affairs; and, if his envious and splenetic nature will not of Preston have adopted a curious mode of payment, one that is calculated to rob the hands of a great amount of their hard-earned pence, as will be seen by the following :-Mr. Richard Phrelfal commenced. several months since, to pay his hands on the fol-lowing "Sliding Scale," which he calls "Bounty." If a weaver got 4 cuts per week, ne was to receive 11d. per cut; 6 cuts 1s. per cut; 7 cuts, 13½d. per cut; 8 cuts 14½d. per cut; and for 9 cuts, 11s, for first Monday in August for that purpose, but on wait for warps and weft, and having bad material, be has kept them for several months working for the determination that the third Monday in August for the contemplated by the contemp he has kept them for several months working for six or several months working for six or several shillings per week of a pair of looms, and though the hands at the above mill are proverbial for their "passive obedience, and non-resistance" policy, they were at last goaded to desperation, and on Friday last, June 19, after breakfast, they, and on Friday last, June 19, after breakfast, they, with one accord, ceased working, they stopped their iooms and sat upon them. Every kind of intimidation that the third Monday in August reer amongst us. You have often been tried, but have sunk into the very depths of degradation. We have always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a always been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a dways been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a dways been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a dways been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a dways been at the service of labour; and base, indeed, object—(Hear, hear)—and as they wished to have a dways the attempt to stab you in the with deep anxiety the struggle between the oppressors and the cause of oppresso tion that demoniae ingenuity could invent was tried to induce them to commence working again, but in vain, twenty-two of them were then screed with summonses, to appear at the Town Hall, on Monday, but they still maintained their position. A messenger was despatched to the People's Attorney-General. W. P. Roberts, Esq. Monday came, and Mr. Roberts arrived early in the morning, and long before elevers o'clock, the hour appointed for the trial, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall were crowded by thousands. Messrs. Armstrone induced the management, we will not recognise the of those gentlemen who had stood forward advocates of them to commence working again, but in the day of August next to Herringsgate Farm.

Between or chock, the hour appointed for the trial, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall were crowded by thousands. Messrs. Armstrone Hall were crowded by thousands. Messrs. Armstrong day of August next to Herringsgate Farm. and Catteral appeared for Mr. Phrelfal, Mr. Roberts for the Weavers. After three of the witnesses had been examined and Mr. Roberts was about to enter Clark, Pakes, and Wheeler took part, was unaniinto the merits or demerits of the Sliding Scale, mously adopted. Mr. Armstrong proposed to settle the affair, each
Mr. Boberts

On the motion of Messrs. S

TANNER, it was resolved... would not consent to this. The magistrates who had treated Mr. Roberts with the greatest re-pect, proposed to adjourn the Court for half an hour, in order tors," to allow Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Roberts an opportunity to retire, to see if they could make an arrangement, this was agreed to, they immediately left the fro. It was ultimately resolved court, and went to the Legs of Man public house. On Mr. Roberts's appearance in the street he was loudly advantageous, be provided for the occasion. And that cheered by the thousands that were assembled. 2s. 6d. be the charge for such transit. After a long parley, it was announced that Mr. Phrelfal had consented to give them what they structions of his districtwanted, viz, tatally to abolish the Sliding Scare That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it would system, and to give 1s. 23d. a cut, be they many or be advisable to let ground for the erection of dancing and iew, and to pay the expences. On Mr. Roberts refreshment booths, also for the purpose of certain exhigoing from the lun to the Railway Station, he was bitions, on the occasion of the demonstration to Herringsvellemently cheered by men and women of all trades gate Farm; also that it would be politic to charge each and parties. This is the first act of justice the visiter the sum of threepence for admission to the estate, factory slaves of Preston ever wrung from the on that occasion, the proceeds arising therefrom, after

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.—At a general delegate meeting held at the Dove and Rainbow, Parliament Street, Nottingham, on Monday, June 22, 1846, Mr. Ward in the chair, it was unanimously resolved-That the delegates present, belonging to the Frame-

work Knitting branches, do form themselves into a district of the United Trades Association for the Protec-That this delegate meeting assemble monthly, at the Dove and Rainbow, Parliament Street, for the purpose of

forwarding the objects of the association. That the next delegate meeting be holden on the 20th of July next, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-

The Central Committee met at their office, 30,

Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday last, T. S. Dancombe, M. P., in the chair. The table was entirely covered with letters from the trades' bodies in different parts of the empire, all expressing admiration of the proceedings of the late Conference, and pledging future aid in carrying out the objects of

THE BUILDER'S STRIKE. Mesers. Robson and Bush, who (in compliance with a desire, expressed by the workmen themselves), had been deputed by the Central Committee to visit Manchester, for the purpose of endeavouring to bring this long-pending contest to an amicable termina-tion, reported that on their arrival in Manchester they addressed a note, of which the annexed is a copy, to the secretary of the Master Builders' As-

Railway Inn. Deansgate. June 15th, 1846. Sir,-Mesers. Robson and Bush, a deputation from the Central Committee of the "United Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry," respectfully desire an the view of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the existing unfortunate differences between the Master Builders of Manchester, and their workmen.

The answer they received was the following resolu-That the masters do not recognise any National As sociation, and consider their own workmen are the only parties with whom they should hold any communication. Nothing daunted, however, your deputation resolved to make another attempt at reconciliation, especially as the workmen urged them to become mediators on their behalf, and accordingly for-

warded a note as follows:-

Gentlemen,-Notwithstanding your refusal to enter into discussion with us, as regards terms of reconciliation between yourselves and workmen, we yet feel bound to between yourselves and workmen, we yet the spirit of make another attempt towards carrying out the spirit of our association, viz.,—That we should "by arbitration it was resolved nem. con.—

That the vans or other vehicles engaged in the transit that the vans or other vehicles engaged in shall start to settle trade differences. As a reason for your opposition to a general or national association of workmen, you from Tyburn Gate down the Uxbridge road, at the hour of the society. affirm that, "there is no guarantee for taking contracts, inesmuch as men supported by a general union would strike for an advance of wages, upon its becoming known such contracts were in existence." Now, gentlemen, we are prepared, on the part of the National Association, as also on the part of the men on strike, to give you a guarantee against any offensive measures being taken during such length of time as may be agreed upon by both parties -that is to say, providing you will withdraw the "Docu-

Surely this is all that you in common justice, can desire. We have no wish to be compelled to the neces. sity of "lerging" our association for the support of the men on strike, but a perseverance in your resolution of Monday will leave us no other alternative, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

J. Bush. W. Rosson.
To this there was "no answer." The report was received, and, after mature deliberation the committee resolved on levying the association in support of the workmen, and in accordance therewith authorised the secretary to issue the subjoined circular to the numerous trades' bodies of which the Associa-

tion is composed:—
Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. London, June 22nd, 1816. Sir .- I am instructed to request the favour of your iminediate transmission to this office of the three weeks levy, due on Friday next, of 2d. in the pound, on the average weekly earnings of your society pursuant to the resolution of Conference, in support of the builders now on strike, and that you will continue to do so weekly. I have further to intimate that it is absolutely necessary that the levy should be remitted in sufficient time for the workmen to receive the amount in Manchester and

Liverpool by Saturday next. THOMAS BARRATT, Secretary, P.S.-As the close of the present quarter is nigh at hand, it is hoped that the statistics of each trade, required by rule for insertion in the balance sheet, will be forwarded as early as convenient.

workmen for their assumed "obstinate adherence" to strikes, say to the above correspondence?

### Chartist Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD.

100 ament as the men supported by a General we determined to do. We considered Frost's case Table mould strike for an advance of wages, upon it be- our case; and we thought Mr. Cooper's giant talents and am well assured that he will bring his glorious Union weather such contracts were in existence.' Now, could not fail in obtaining a goodly sum for the exiled coming news are prepared—on the part of the National patriot. But I am sorry to have to say, that ingentlemen, we are prepared—on the part of the man on strike—to stead of gaining anything, we have to say, that inAssociation, as also on the part of the men on strike—to stead of gaining anything, we have lost two pounds
size Jul & guarantee against any offensive measures by Mr. Cooper's visit, which gives us great pain.
being taken during such length of time as may be agreed
We were at a loss to discover the reason why so few being table to the National Accordance to the Na large—the place was large— and we thought the man would command an audience. But not so: at the We have no wish to be compelled to the necessity time the lecture would have commenced there were die. de leving' our association for the support of the men on not twenty persons in the Circus, (the largest meetof leaves a perseverance in your resolution of yesterday, ing-place in the town.) Instead of beginning his lecture, Mr. Cooper went out for a walk with Mr. Otley, and did not return until one hour after, by which time one hundred and fifty-one persons, men, women and children, were present in a place which will hold more than two thousand persons. At the conclusion of the lecture, Michael Beal, a Sturgite, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, whom he was delighted with since his (Mr. Cooper's) re nuncities and which is the only reward that you will accept for the herculean efforts which you have made to elevate us in the scale of society, by the destruction of that system ation of "physical force." After some difficulty a seconder was procured, and the dismal farce terminated. This is too true; and Mr. Cooper himself cannot deny it. We have been very angry with our-selves since that we were not content withour pri vate canvass, when we were doing so nicely. No more lectures of the above description for us!

PROJECTED GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO AND HOLIDAY ON THE CHARTIST ESTATE. HERRINGSGATE FARM, NEAR RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

and called on the Secretary, Mr. T. M. Wheeler, to allow him to act in our movement without being a dictastate the object for which that meeting was convened. tor, we would rather dispense with his services altoge-Mr. Wheeler said the directors thought their ther, than accept them upon such a condition. You, markable for the production of great talent and members and numerous friends, would like to view sir, are now engaged in an undertaking of the greatest energy, one bright genius succeeding another, like the estate, and that a day might be set apart for that magnitude, upon the result of which depends more than the stars in heaven, till the moral world is one blaze wing shaing source, and the receive purpose which might at once be made a scource of we can here express; and we hope that no attack, how- of light, the rays of which penetrate far into futurity,

Which, after considerable discussion, in which

mously adopted.

On the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and James press the feelings of disgust, which have been created in none has kindled such emotion within us as the

most profitable means of carrying the friends to and That vans and such other vehicles as shall be deemed

Mr. STALLWOOD moved, in accordance with the in- your fame shall never be that rival.

masters, and it is to be hoped it will teach them the defraying the expences, to be devoted in equal portions to value of having such a man as Mr. Roberts to stand the allotees on such estate.

betwist them and their oppressors. All honour to Mr. STALLWOOD said he thought that, should the the People's Attorney-General for destroying the weather prove auspicious on the occasion, that they might fairly expect 7,000 persons to visit the estate; he thought this no exaggerated view, as our own members and friends took a very lively interest in the matter, and there was a great number of towns and villages within a few miles of the estate, for instance, Watford, Rickmansworth, Harrow, Pinner, perience that the people were fond of the amusements and exhibitions his motion embraced; and he also knew that the proprietors of dancing booths and ex-hibitors, like Wombwell, paid largely for the ground cratic than to his Chartist friends. He believed Mr. hibitors, like Wombwell, paid largely for the ground they occupied. He had attended a large "Teetotal" Demonstration, to Dyerham Park, Herts, the property of Captain Trotter; a charge for admission was made the proceeds going to the several societies constituting the demonstration, and a large sum was thereby obtained, and he thought as the first allotees would take possession at a rather awkward season of the year, they could not do better than adopt this resolution, and appropriate the proceeds to the ment :allotees, deducting the expenses, and thus would the first occupants be rendered secure. (Cheers.)

Mr- James Tanner seconded the motion. Mr. T. CLARE said he could not agree to the Exhibitions," he thought they would be out of place on the occasion, as they wished to have some rural games in which the "Young England" party might have the opportunity of mingling with "Young Democracy," and as to the charge for admission, he thought threepence too much, and would move as an amendment that the sum charged be one

After a few words from Mr. GATHARD, Mr. T. M. WHEELER said he did not altogether disagree with Mr. Stallwood's motion, and the directors had an idea of having a band or two of music there would be other amusements, such as cricket. provided for the occasion. He agreed with a charge for admission, but thought those who took van interview with the Committee of your Association, with tickets of the committee should be admitted free, he would therefore move as an amendment-

That all persons presenting themselves for admission to the estate at Herringsgate, on the day of the Demonstration, who shall not be in possession of a committee's van ticket, shall pay the sum of three pence, such admis sion money to go to the allottees on that estate. Mr. BREWERTON seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment was carried by a large

On the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and Gathard it was resolved— That the directors be requested to furnish a dinner. consisting of bread, beef, ham, and salad, at one o'clock

each person, and that they be also instructed to provide tea and other refreshments at a moderate charge.

of visitors on the day of the demonstration, shall start of seven A.M. precisely.

The committee would wish it to be understood that the start must be at the precise time mentioned, in

the estate. It was also unanimously resolved-That all persons who have made themselves prominent as advocates of the "allotment system" shall be invited to attend on the occasion, and that Mesers. Clark, Stall-

wood, Gathard and Knight, be a sub-committee to wait on and invite such gentlemen. CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY. Mr. Antill in the chair. Mr. D. Gover moved-That this locality derm it but justice to Mr. O'Connor, has attempted to injure your character, by promuland also to Mr. Cooper, as members of this locality, that gating a falsehood; but we hope you will take no heed and also to Mr. Cooper, as members of this locality, that gaving a faiscinoid, but we hope you will take no need be transmitted to him, accompanied with a request a public meeting of the Chartists of London be called, at of him, as we, the members of the Chartist Co-opera-

to attend. Seconded by Mr. Wright.—Carried. The following gentlemen where chosen as the committe—Messrs. Antill, Caughlin, D. Gover, Wilson,

EDINBURGH.

TO FEAROUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.
My DEAR SIR AND BEST BENEFACTOR,—It was with feelings of the deepest anguish and sympathy for the mental suffering you must have endured, and indig-nation and contempt for your vile traducer, that I read your account of the calumnies of that archslanderer, from whom the Chartist body might have rallying around Mr. O'Connor at the present time, espeexpected better things. The doctrines, however, cially when pretended patriots are assailing his charachave been suspecting that he had fallen in with a tien with Mr. O'Connor, and who ought to have had the assistance of W. P. Roberts, Esq., and the board of more profitable set of friends than the poor Chartists clearest proofs before making such a serious charge directors) the affairs of the society to a successful were likely to be, and he is now showing himself in against him who had been their best friend. his true colours, by vilely slandering, and disgrace-fully, cruelly, and maliciously accusing that man, whom all the working men of this and other countries, hold in the greatest reverence and affection, and his a routino nature, terminated. What will the Distorm for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times, and other fierce denunciators of the Workman for the Mark the Times and the Mark the Mark the Times and the Mark the

honour." when his name will be forgotten, or only mentioned with execration.

MR. Cooper at Sheffield.—The following should In reply to any vile slanderer, I hereby declare to an an instead of by strikes and turn-outs, seek have been at this office by Thursday, the 18th, instead all the world that I am one of those fortunate men and trade differences. As a reason for your opiosi- of Saturday the 20th? who have obtained a location in the first Chartist who nave obtained a location in the first Chartist of a General or National Association of Workmen, after a little consideration, for the people, and that I have the greatest configuration as the men supported by a General we determined to do. We considerate the supported by a General we determined to do. dence in Feargus O'Connor and his brother directors, project to full fruition, and moreover that in all future trials he may be subjected to (and I am far of the furnace like the pure gold, tried in the fire. I am my dear Sir,

Your most grateful and sincere well wisher, David Watson. No. 30I, Cannongate, June 23rd 1816. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

ESTEEMED SIR,-We, the members and friends of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, who assemble at the Parthenium, St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, have learned with unfeigned sorrow and regret, that another attempt has been made to damage your reputation and rob you of that confidence which we, and myriads of our order throughout the country, have so long reposed in you, herculean efforts which you have made to elevate us in slavery.

Sir, we are not amongst those who would clamour down opposition to a popular advocate of our cause, if such opposition were at all warrantable by facts; on the contrary, we conceive it to be our own interest, as well as our duty, to afford every facility for the fullest and most addressed to the Chartists of London.

Now, sir, as one of the metropolitan localities, we recessary support, to secure the triumphant success of our

cause. That any surplus funds that shall arise from the de- made to deprive you of your dearly bought reputation,

ROBERT PARKES. Chairman.

## THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

At the usual meeting of this society on Monday evening, June 22nd, Charles Keen, in the chair, several new members were elected, including David Ross, late of Leeds. After the transaction of other business, Carl Schapper moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

That this meeting congratulates Mr. Feargus O'Connor on his complete and triumphant refutation of the calum nious charges advanced against him by Mr. Thoma Cooper, and this meeting heartily accords with those rehis accuser which have been unanimously expressed by the Chartist body.

Bushy, Uxbridge, Drayton, Cowley, &c., &c., com-prising a very large population, whose curiosity Mr. O'Connor had been, and still was, entrusted with would undoubtedly be excited. He knew from ex-monies belonging to the Fraternal Democrats, and also monies belonging to the German and French Democratic Societies. Mr. O'Connor's reputation O'Connor to be a man of unpurchaseable patriotism and sterling integrity, and therefore he moved this resolution. C. Schapper continued his comments, speaking at great length in vindication of Mr. O'Connor, and in reprobation of his slanderers. We have no room, however, to report the speeches.

The resolution was seconded by J. A. Michelot. Mr. David Ross moved the following amend-

That the decision of this meeting be suspended until Mr. Cooper and Mr. O'Connor have had an opportunity of appearing before the public; as both parties have expressed their willingness to do so.

JOSEPH DUNN seconded the amendment. After speeches from John Moy, G. Julian Harney. ind a friend from Scotland, the question was put by the chairman, and the original motion carried. following resolution:-

That this meeting expresses its strong disapprobation of Mr. Cooper's expressions against the Northern Star, which paper he calls "filthy," and that this meeting declares, that the Northern Star is the only English paper in which the true principles of democracy and fraternal on the ground for the accommodation of dancers, and brotherhood are defended, and pleges itself to use its most strenuous efforts to circulate this paper, in the different countries to which the members belong.

J. A. MICHELOT seconded the resolution. Joseph Dusa moved an amendment to the effect meeting between Messrs. O'Connor and Cooper.

On the question being put, the original resolution was carried.

The meeting then adjourned. HUDDERSFIELD.

At a meeting of the members of the Land Society, held on Tuesday evening, at Turner's, Temperance Hotel, there were present fifteen members, ten of on the day of the Demonstration, at the sum of 1s. 3d. | Finlay, and carried without a dissenting voice :-

That Mr. O'Connor's statement of his cash account members here present; that he be requested to continue his office as under treasurer, and to treat with contempt the insinuations of those who endeavour to create dissatisfaction and mistrust between him and the members

The regular meetings of the members will be held at the usual place the second and last Tuesday eventhe start must be at the precise time mentioned, in lings in the month, when the attendance of those order to give time for the amusements projected on members who are in arrears with their subscriptions, and contributions for the directors, is requested. JOHN STRAD.

CLAYTON WEST.

operative Land Society of Cayton West, cannot re- to sympathise with that unfortunate patriot in his train from expressing in the strongest terms, our disapprobation of the manner in which Thos. Cooper which the charges made against Mr. O'Connor be entered tive Land Society of Clayton West, do not consider that the money be sent to Mr, Frost, by bank order, into, and that a committee of five persons be appointed to call such meeting, and the above gentlemen to be invited bouring under while in Stafford gaol, and we hope instead of by private hand.

It was also resolved. you will take no heed of him on that account. On behalf of the members of Clayton West,

EDWARD EVANS, Sub-Secretary. HALIFAX.

At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-R. Rothwell in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting is deeply impressed with the neces-

operative Land Society, beg to state that we have the puty-treasurer. name, and I hope the Star never will more, satisfactorily. We, likewise, beg to tender him our We can spare him—he will sink into contempt. Of grateful thanks for his eminent services in our cause.

ARTICHOUR INN LOCALITY .- Mr. Coot in the chair. Proposed by Mr. Flower, seconded by Mr. Williams,-That after reading the attack of Mr. T. Cooper on Mr. O'Connor's reputation, and Mr. O'Connor's reply, it is the opinion of this meeting, that Mr. Cooper no longer deserves the confidence of the Chartist body, inasmuch as he, in an underhanded manner, attacked the Land Plan, instead of giving his just reasons, for or against it, as every honest man ought to do. We return Mr. from thinking this will be the last) he will come out O'Connor our sincere thanks for resuming his office as deputy treasurer, we having implicit confidence in him. We also return our thanks to Mr. Clark, for exposing Mr\_ Cooper's base conduct.

Carried unanimously. BIRMINGHAM.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists, held at the Ship, on Sunday, June 21, after the reading of Mr. O'Connor's letter, the following

resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-That having read Mr. Cooper's letter, published i Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, and coppied into the Star, we are of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Thomas Cooper is base, in attempting to destroy the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., and thereby alienate the confidence and respect of the people in that gentleman-he who has struggled so many years and made such great sacrifices, which has reduced us to the most cruel and galling -he that has endured imprisonment and suffered persecution.—he that has deprived himself of the enjoyments and pleasures of this life, all to promote the liberty and happiness of mankind.

Mr. Cooper has clearly proved himself a hyprocrite and renegade to those doctrines of peace and good will to mankind, on the advocacy of which he prides himself, ample investigation into the public conduct of those who but which his conduct proves he does not practice. His undertake to guide the people in matters affecting their attempt upon the present occasion is disgraceful in the political and social welfare, but in the case which has extreme, and calls aloud for the reprobation of every mpelled us to thus address you, we have sought in vain honest Chartist throughout the country. Mr. Cooper A considerable number of delegates, from the for any reasonable pretext that could in the slightest has now added his name to a too numerous list of base conspired to destroy him, and we hereby declare that we have no further confidence in Mr. Thomas Cooper.

Joun Newhouse, Secretary. GLASGOW. TO BEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.
Sir.—There are periods of the world's history, re but the tools of the enemies of liberty and of man. We cannot avoid entertaining the latter suspicion, secing so many attempts made on frivolous pretences In conclusion, Sir, we congratulate you, upon your seeing so many attempts made on frivolous pretences unanswerable refutation of the vile accusations of the to destroy you as the leader of the people. Of the our minds by the numerous attempts which have been Chartist Co-operative Land Society. To that the wearied, toil-worn slaves look for repose and monstration, shall be left at the disposal of the "Direc- and think in the present instance, under the guise of When our little children cry for bread, we tell them security for the property of our society, we can perceive of our hopes of brighter and better days; we en-A long discussion next ensued as to the best and an anxious desire to dethrone you from the distinguished deavour to animate our youths amidst their longposition which you hold and assign the vacant seat to protracted toil with comfort from the same source,

your modest accuser. Go on, then, Sir; as you have and, in proportion as we have suffered, so are our hitherto done, and rest assured that no power on earth | feelings lacerated by every blow aimed at your recan deprive you of our affectionate regard, and if others putation. Woe, woe to him who would blight our wish to rival you in our esteem, the would-be assassin of anticipations, and dash our cup of hope to the ground, who would cause our sorrows to gush forth anew, and the many wounds we have received from oppression to bleed anew, Of you, Sir, we have no fear: descended from a family honourable among patriots, we firmly believe that your name will go lown to posterity with increasing honours. Go on, noble sir, yours is the work of redeeming an enslaved people, and we trust yours will be the thanks of grateful millions.

We remain your friends of the No. 1 Branch, WM. Doherry, Chairman. THE SHEFFIELD TRADES, AND MR. WARD. A delegate meeting of the trades of Sheffield was held at Mr. Dalton's, Temperance Hotel, Georgestreet, on Tuesday night, June 23rd, when thirty olutions of sympathy with Mr. O'Connor, and censure of delegates attended from the various trades, to consider Mr. Ward's speech, which he delivered in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Ten Hours Bill, which speech is calculated to make a bad impression on the minds of the people, against the trades of Sheffield, and Trades Unions generally.

Mr. Barnes having been called to the Chair, and having opened the business of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Beorn, moved the first resolution in speech of considerable length. Seconded by Mr. James GUODLAD.

1st. That this meeting considers the assertions made by Mr. Ward, against the Trades Unions of Sheffield, in his speech on the Ton Hours Bill, as uncalled for, false, unprincipled, and unjust. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

The following Delegates spoke to the resolution:-Messrs. John Drury, Samuel Clyton, Henry Tayler, Wilkinson, Charles Bagshaw, John Groves. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Joseph Brown, seconded by Mr. John Drury.

2nd. That Mr. Ward has at all times an opportunity of obtaining from the Trades Unions of Sheffield, information on any subject he thinks well to apply for, therefore if he allows himself to be led astray by any statements made by persons whom he knows are always ready to traduce the working classes, and if he neglects CARL SCHAPPER then moved the adoption of the to obtain such information, he must hold himself responsible for any calumny he may propagate. The third resolution was moved by Mr. James

GOODLAD, seconded by Mr. Henry TAYLER. That the thanks of the trades of Sheffield are due to Mr. John Drury, and Mr. Richard Otley, for their letters in defence of Trades Unions.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SHEFFIELD,-THE LABOURERS in the employ of five master builders, struck work on Monday morning last, for an advance of three pence per day, on their that the resolution stand over until after the public meeting between Messrs. O'Connor and Cooper.

John Moy seconded the resolution.

The other masters of wages, which is 16s. 6d. per week, Mr, Joseph Hirsfall willingly gave the advance to his men, and they resumed work. The other masters of the control stand out, the number of men out is thirty-five.

ALVA. To FRARGUS O'CONNOR ESO. Most respected Sir,-We the members of the Alva Branch of the Land Society, in public meeting assembled, seize the present opportunity of tendering to you our very warmest thanks for your herculean efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. whom had paid up their shares. It was moved by We have unbounded confidence in your honesty and Mr. John Gledhill, and seconded by Mr. Hans patriotism, despite the ravings of would be leaders.

We also press upon you the necessity of still acting as our deputy treasurer, knowing that our funds can with the Land Society is perfectly satisfactory to the never be in safer keeping, or more righteously or economically expended.

Would that we had in your possession ten millions of pounds, with no other security than at present, glorious would be the revolution we should effect. With the very best wishes for our directors, we conclude by thanking our esteemed friend Thomas

Clark, for the timely exposure of Thomas Cooper's treachery. Signed on behalf of the Society, John Robertson, Sub Secretary. ALEXANDER, VALE OF LEVEN. A general meeting of the Chartists of the Vale of Leven was held on the evening of Monday last, when effort to injure him and our glorious movement. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

DEAR SIR, We, the members of the Chartist Co
Frost, among those friends of liberty who were known

> Bank order for £1 10s. It was further agreed, that to show that we have It was further agreed, that to show that we have letter was read from the Star, when the following theutmost confidence in Mr. O'Connor, the money resolution was unanimously adopted:—

tim Committee in existence, we think that the individuals who received intelligence of Mr. Frost's distress, ought, unbounded confidence in his straightforward honesty. as an act of common courtesy, to have apprised the Victim Committee of the same, as it was the especial duty of that Committee or the same, as it was the especial duty of that Committee to have made an appeal to the country on his behalf, and to transmit the money collected through the hands of their honourable treasurer, Feargus O'Contable the statement made by stances," wherever he may present himself; and thus operative Land Society, holden in the Working-man's Hall, Halifax, on Wednesday 17th June, Mr.

"That we are in no way surprised at the villanous conduct of T. Cooper, as we have long suspected that all was Christian philanthropy.

The members of the Land Society wish to state issue, and are extremely gratified to learn that Mr.

Sub-Secretary to the Land and Charter Societies.

At a meeting of the shareholders resident here on Gathard, Millward, Tobin, Williams, J. Knight (one of the auditors), J. G. Dron, &c., took part. The extremely ridiculous position of Mr. Thos. Cooper, the author of his own purgatory, of (his own) suicid-ical acts, was cleared pointed out and severely commented on; the following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting. (which was much more numerously attended than usual.

That we, the chareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, assembling in the South London Chartist parriated Frost, and the subscription was ordered to Hall, do hereby express our entire confidence in the integrity of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and request him not to the following resolutions were carried unanimously :resign the office of Deputy Treasurer, feeling convinced 1st. That we hir hly approve of the spirited resolutions that his secession would cause the most famentable con- of the Somers Town locality, respecting the base and unsequences to the society. And we are further convinced founded charges preferred by Mr. Cooper against Mr. that the statements recently made by Mr. Thos. Cooper O'Connor, and also beg to tender our thanks to the coun-(who calls himself a Chartist) are false and unfounded, try for the general, unanimous, and noble verdict and could only have been made with the diabolical and against the accuser, with an equally strong declaration fiendish motive of destroying that confidence which is so of confidence in the accused in which we heartily concur." deservedly reposed by the working classes in Mr.; 2nd. That we are further of opinion, that, unless the O'Connor, and which Mr. Thos. Cooper knows to be Chartist body at once step this wholesale slanderer, who, essential to the successful development of our Associa- according to the eighth paragraph of his letter, intends,

A meeting of the Edinburgh branch of the Land Society, was holden in the Painters' Hall, Caruthers Close, on Sunday evening, Mr. Walker in the chair. After some local business was gone through. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the members of the Society, published in the Star of the 13th was considered, when the following resolution was moved by the Secre-

That we have perfect confidence in Mr. O'Connor's in tegrity and ability; and offer our best thanks to him, and the other Directors for their untiring exertions to forward the interests of the Society. Carried unanimously.

EDINBURGH -Mr. James Cumming has been ap pointed district agent for the Land Society. Parties desirous of purchasing shares may apply to Mr. C. cither by letter or personally, at 14, Duncan cause it appears that no proof has been given that they Street, New Town; or at the Committee Rooms, are true, and injurious, because it might be the means Carruthers Close, on Saturday nights.

The following resolution was unanimously passed

at a meeting of the members on Monday-That we, the members of the Co-operative Land ociety in this district, have the fullest confidence in the abilities and honest integrity of our worthy Bailiff-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and request that gentleman to continue in his office of Sub-Treasurer, confident that we cannot have a better; and further, that so long as he continues to pursue the same straightforward courseworking laboriously and gratuitously to promote the physical, moral, and social elevation of the Working Classes-we cannot but look up to him with the greatest confidence, esteem, and respect.

FROST, THE EXILE.—A public meeting was held at the Artichoke lun, William-street, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., to take into consideration the distressed condition of the above-named individual, and to take the necessary steps to assist him in his present circulistances. Mr. Good was unanibeen expressed, but from the treatment you have mously called on to preside. The Chairman, in an excellent address, opened the business of the evening, and called upon Mr. Giles to propose the first resolution. Mr. G., in a short but appropriate speech, moved the following resolution:-That a subscription list be opened in the town of

Brighton towards the assistance of Mr. John Frost, the Which being seconded by Mr. Flower, in his usual

energetic manner, and ably supported by Mr. Marriott, was carried unanimously. Mr. John Page proposed, and Mr. Mitchell scconced the following resolution:-That a Committee of five persons be appointed (with

subscription list, and forward the sums collected to the Northern Star for insertion. Which, having been supported by Mr. Flower, was inanimously adopted.

The following persons were chosen as the committee-namely: Mr. Flowers, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Page, Mr. Good, and Mr. Williams. Proposed by Mr. Marriott, and seconded by Mr. Woodward,-That this meeting recommend to the Frost Restoration Committee that an effort be made at this particular time, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, by memorialising her Majesty for their immediate return to

their homes and families. The resolution having been supported by several £1 10s. was collected in the room, which, with £2 10s. since collected, was immediately sent off, and the subscriptions are still going on gloriously.
And now we ask our tyrants, is Chartism dead? FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.-A general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held at the Artichoke Inn, on Tuesday evening, June 23rd, Mr. Mitchell chairman, when the subjoined resolution was proposed by Mr. John Page, seconded by Mr. Williams, supported by Mr. Flower and others, and unanimously dopted-

That we, the Chartists of Brighton in general meeting assembled, deem it our imperative duty to express our opinion of Feargus O'Connor on this particular occasion We, of all men, deprecate man worship above any and every thing, save and except vituperation and base calumny. We have watched with a strict eye the conduct of Feargus O'Connor, as well as other professed, or would-be leaders and we candidly confess that we never have in the whole course of his political career, seen anything to shake our confidence in that gentleman; on the contrary, the stricter our observations have been, the more our confidence has increased; and we deeply regret that men professing to be friends to our cause, should from time to time attack and calumniate the character and motives of one who is dear to the hearts of all true and honest Chartists in the Empire. It affords us great pleasure to see, that after all the attacks from "starved vipers," and the worrying of political pedlars," that Mr. O'Connor is determined to to support him to the utmost of our power, so long as he traps, 'twas Feargus O'Connor was diligent then. We'll no business. rally around him again and again!

DARLINGTON.

Carlton, seconded by John Macauly-

Cooper, upon our esteemed friend and champion, Feargus | Society,

Carried unanimously. Moved by William Carlton and seconded by John Macauly— That we, the members of the Darlington branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, request Mr. O'Connor

to still hold the office of Deputy Treasurer, as we have the most unbounded confidence in him for his past exertions in the people's cause, hoping that he will still continue to pursue the same honest, straightforward course he has hitherto done.

TODMORDEN.

At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held at Mr. Robert Brooks, it was unanimously resolved—

That we view with deep regret, the barefaced assertions and unmanly conduct of Thomas Cooper, the professing disappointed ambition and the vindictive abuse of trading Chartist, against Mr. O'Connor; and that we tender our best thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his past services ; also that | and the Chartist public in general, to express our entire we have and shall have full confidence in him as a Chartist and Treasurer, so long as he keeps in the straightforward tegrity; assuring you, that in the affections of the brooks path, which we consider he has hitherto pursued, and we your past consistency and patriotism will withstand all pledge ourselves to defend him on every occasion from the puny attacks of those political ephemeras-who, inthe slanders of individuals, who are useing their every flated with that vain conceit of their own importance,

DUDLEY,

At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-perative Land Society resident in Dudley, held at Sir, your name will withstand the shock that all the Mrs. Wright's, Great-hill, Dudley, Mr. O'Connor's combined forces of corruption, ingratitude, and treachery

That we, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, feel the greatest pleasure in the announcement made by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., that he will retain his office of Sub-Treasurer; and in gratitude to that "That as there is a regularly appointed National Vic. gentleman for his unmatched exertions to elevate our order, we tender him our sincere thanks, feeling as we do BIRMINGHAM.

man" in the kingdom was introduced, and the following resolution unanimously agreed to: - "That we the hearts, even of the younger generation; and that sity of the members of the Co-sperative Land Society not right with him, notwithstanding all his boasted have implicit and unbounded confidence in our long they will not allow you to remain under midel, wheneve tried friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his zeal, an opportunity presents itself, of meeting your transcert honesty, and perseverance, in promoting the interest face to face, and proving to the letter, that "as the twis expected better things. The doctrines, nowever, that he has lately promulgated, show plainly and clearly that he is not one of us. For a long time I somewhat the hard the land booker, and proving to the members of the working class. We believe his equal is not to is bent the tree is inclined."

In doctrines, nowever, the promoting the interest face to face, and proving to the working class. We believe his equal is not to is bent the tree is inclined."

In conclusion, Sir, we begin to the working class that the valuable be found in Christendom; and when he is attacked. In conclusion, Sir, we begin to the working class that the proving to the working class. We believe his equal is not to it is bent the tree is inclined."

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In conclusion, Sir, we begin to the working class the proving to the working class. We believe his equal is not to be found in Christendom; and when he is attacked, it is the proving to the working class. again;' to denounce all base calumniators that attempt to injure his character, be they pretended Resolved, that we, the members of the Chartist Co. O'Connor has been induced to retain the office of de- friends or open enemies. We glory in him for his devotedness to our cause, and hope that he may live They also take this opportunity of saying that they to see his great plan of emancipation crowned with complete success, and not think for one moment of resigning his office as Sub-Treasurer—he knowing full well he has the confidence of all concerned, but continue to go on not heeding the wicked attempts of disappointed knaves, whose objects are to injure

this he may rest assured, that Mr. O'Connor's name His past faithfulness and integrity is a sufficient security Las BETH DISTRICT OF THE CHARTIST both him and the great and glorious cause in which will be "mentioned by posterity, and mentioned with for our confidence in him for the future.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. he is engaged. We consider the conduct of Mr. T. Cooper as treacherous and base; and that he deserves, Sunday evening last, the conduct of Mr. T. Cooper and will receive, the contempt of all friends of honesty became the theme of discussion, in which Messrs. and lovers of truth. Thos. Clark has our best thanks for communicating Cooper's calumnies to Mr. O'Connor; and the whole of the directors have our unbounded confidence, believing them to be honest and trustworthy."

MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE.

At a special meeting of the Chartists and members of the Co-operative Land Society, held June 21st, 9s. 6d. was collected for the fund in aid of the exunder cover of collecting funds for Frost and speaking his mind to working men, to sow discord in our ranks, a state of things no real Chartist would wish to see. (Whether he dare put his head into the manufacturing towns for that purpose, remains to be seen ?)

Brother Chartists, Mr. Cooper stands a monu-ment of falsehood and folly, self-condemned, a wilful slanderer, a convicted liar, upon the clearest evidence, that of Messrs, Knight, Cuifay, &c., and consequently has forfeited every claim to national Yours truly. ROBERT WILD.

LEEDS.

At a meeting of the Land Society, on Monday evening, the following resolutions were passed unani-

That the charges made by Mr. Cooper against Mr. D'Connor are uncalled for, and calculated to do serious injury to the interests of the society, uncalled for, beof leading many of the members to discontinue their payments, cause doubts and jealousies amongst them, and consequently prevent that success from being realised, which all so ardently desire.

That all persons choosing to make such statements ought to be called upon by those immediately concerned, either to make good their assertions or retract them, and be taught that they are not at I berty to make loose and unguarded assertions respecting men's characters

with impunity. That in order, however, to prevent for the future any unpleasantne's among the members respecting the confidence to be placed in their officers, it is the opinion of this meeting that the society should be enrolled under Acc of Parl ament as soon as possible.

THE CHARTIST SUAREHOLDERS OF MAN-CHESTER, TO THE DEMOCRATS OF GREAT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Brethren,-It is with feelings of indignation and disgust that we behold the frequent attempts of disappointed and ambitious men, to destroy the character of the man who alone of his order has stood by the people, and whose disinterested love for the oppressed, has ted him to sucrifice early friendships, squarder an ample fortune, and dustroy his health. In return for which, the people, it is true, have given him their entire confidence, but at the same time, has rendered him obnoxious to those who find that his presence is a barrier which prevents them from making traffic of the people for their own pecuniary and selfish purposes. Hence the many attempts which have Welsh patriot, who is now in great distress in a penal been and are still being made, by designing men, to destroy that confidence which you have placed in your true

friend and champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. We believe, and not without cause, that the object which these men are driving at, is, if possible, so to disto leave the movement, the consequence of which would be the setting of that bright Star, which has rescued the people out of the hands of the tricksters, who before its power to add to their number), to superintend the said existence could sell the people, to whatever party would give the best price for them. Since its appearance in the political horizon, the Star has put a stop to the pedlars that could be Radicals at Manchester, Tories at Birmingham, and Whigs at Nottingham. This is the head and front of its offending. Therefore nothing is too mean for them to do, in order to remove that obsticle out of the way, which prevents them filling their pockets at the peo-

ple's expense. With regard to the base attempt of Thomas Cooper, we think it almost unnecessary to say anything. His charges to us are preposterous; in fact, after 11 years intimate connexion with Mr. O'Connor, during which time we have found his conduct has been that of a patriot and a gentleman, it will require something more than the ravings of a disappointed mad man to shake our confipersons, was unanimously carried. The sum of dence in him. We would, therefore, advise Mr. Cooper to stick to his rhyming, and not to meddle in matters which cannot concern him. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society consider themselves quite competent to conquet their own offairs, without his interference. As it regards his bonnce about coming to Manchester, let him come, he shall have a fair hearing, but will have to answer a few questions-which perhaps ing men's doings for some time, and know a little more than some of the growlers are aware of, and only bide

their time to expose the whole of their tricks. In conclusion, Brethren, we call upon you to "stand fast by O'Connor and the Star," so long as they act as they heretofore have done, for the benefit of the toiling millions. We call your serious attention to one great fact which has been brought about by the Star, it has concenrated Chartist opinions in every part of the country, and no matter how popular any person may have been, the very moment he swerves from the beaten path of principle, or turns either to Whig or Tory, the masses allow them to go, but they have to go by themselves, they will not follow them. No, they have learned to lead themselves, and if leaders go astroy the people are determined to steer a straightforward and stediast course, until they accomplish the object of their exertions, the "People's Charter," and their motto is, "No Surrender."

To Mr. O'Connor all we have to say is, that we, the Chartists of Manchester, beg leave to thank him for his stand to his post; and we now solemnly pledge ourselves past services in the peoples cause, and hereby record lour unbounded confidence in his integrity, and most acts as he hitherto has done. As to the gang who have, respectfully request him, not to give up the office of suband still, may calumniate that noble minded Patriot, we treasurer to the Co-operative Land Society, because will consign them to that tomb of oblivion, which they so Mr. Cooper's wounded vanity has led him so far to forrichly deserve. In all stooms and dangers, and tricks and | get himself, as to interfere in a matter in which he had

Brethren,-It has often been said, this is the time to buy men's souls. But we tell you this is the time to watch men's actions. Very likely by the time you read At a meeting of the Chartist Land Society held this, some from whom you have expected better things, last Monday evening, it was moved by William will have united themselves with the perple's natural enemies. No matter, should every leader leave the ranks. That we, the members of the Darlington branch of the even O'Connor himself, let your cry be "measures, not Chartist Co-operative Land Society, view with deep regret men," and all will be well in the end. Signed on behalf the unprincipled attack of that political pediar, Thomas of the Shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land

> Manchester, June 23rd 1846. W. Dixon. N.B.—The observation Committee are of opinion that t would be well to have a delegate meeting of representatives from the various branches of the Land Society in Lancashire, on the Sunday preceding the next ballot, when an explanation will be given to the question asked by the Oldham resolution. The localities fav-ourable to such meeting being held, must correspond with Mr. Wm. Dixon, Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Anconts-street, Manchester, on or before Sunday, the 5th July. Should it be the wish that such meeting should

be held, time and place will be made known in the

J. Murray,

HULL TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Respected Sir-Assailed by the envenomed spleen of philanthropists, we deem it a duty we owe to yourself, and increased confidence in your moral and political inforget that duty teaches them consistency, or (at least) gratitude to their fellow-men, and merge all their poetical philanthropy and mock philosophy of "non-resistance" Sir, your name will withstand the shock that all the can bring against you—be remembered in the hearts of our children and our children's children, when the very names of your calumniators will have been forgotten, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision left not a wreck

behind." We also deem it our duty, Sir, to request that you will not even for a moment forego the exalted confidence the people have placed in you, by further noticing the conduct of any such ingrates as Thomas Cooper, but on the contrary, frustrate the ravings of this mad visionary, by leaving him to the justice of your political children, who Thomas Cooper against the bost and "most abused practically show your traducers, and the world, that your character, and political doctrines, are grounded in

In conclusion, Sir, we beg to express our sincere regard, and heart-felt gratitude for your past services in the people's cause, and hope you will yet live to see your

glorious mission fulfilled. Who strove for the people, was up night and day ? Who saved them from falling to tyrants a prey ? 'Twas Feargus O'Connor was diligent then :

We'll rally around you again and again. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, &c., On behalf of the Hull Councillors, N. C. A.

Jonn Burns, jun., sub.-scc.

#### THE MARRYING SCOUNDREL.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MORTINGS. - At the Central Criminal Court on Friday. Joseph Mortimer, aged 33, described as a labourer, was indicted for feloniously intermarrying Caroline Wright, on the 7th of June, 1815, his wife Josephine Langborne,

being then alive. No Counsel was engaged for the prosecution, and the

prisoner who was undefended, pleaded not guilty. As soon as the indicament had been read, the prisone put in a written paper, requesting his trial might be postponed untilitue ensuing session, in order that he might engage and instruct Counsel for his defence, and also that States, a circumstance which led him to infer that the Court, on that ground, had not the power to convict him this circumstance, "that an agreement was drawn up in by the laws of the United States was equivalent to a

The Recorder said that, assuming all contained in the paper put in to be correct, it would be no answer, or Maj-sty, and even could he prove himself to have been naturalised, and become a citizen of the United States, that would not clear him of an offence committed against the laws of this country, where the offence did not have any reference to the international laws of the two countries. The certificates of the marriages were then put in and proved, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

A second indictment, charging him with intermarry. ing on the 22nd of June, 1844, at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, with Mary Susannah Lovejoy. A witness named Isabella Cave, who was present at the

marriage, deposed to the prisoner being the man married to Miss Lovejoy.

Tin- prisoner offered no defence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was then indicted for stealing a trunk

containing a quantity of wearing apparel the property of fallen. He also stated that she was three weeks in the Miss Loyer. The facts proved in support were, in the early part of the present year the prosecutrix put an advertisement in the paper for a situation as cook and housekeeper, in answer to which she received a letter from the prisoner, who stated himself to be a New York merchant and a widower, and after a few family particuwas then lying in bond at Liverpool, and that the present fluctuation of the corn market, resulting from the pending corn debate, was the reason he did not sell until it induced to let him have some money. Before they could get married she was arrested by one of her creditors, but hearing she was about to get married set her free. and various places, he succeeding in drawing her of term of his natural life. every furthing she possessed, and he finally abandoned her, taking with him the trunk. She heard nothing more of the prisoner until about six weeks ago, when having put an advertisementlike the first one, only with different initials and a different place of address, this was answered by the prisoner, an appointment made by a friend of her's, who knew him, and on being recognised, he was taken into custody. On the police going to his lodgings at Caelsea, Miss Loyer's trunk was found. The prismer examined the witnesses, and in his defence said the things had partly been given him by pro-

secutrix and part he had bought her. The Jury found him guilty. off-nce as one of the basest nature, and said that com- watermen on their own river, Carrol on the Mersey, and ment to a man so degraded as the prisoner would be use- lately, Pocock on the Tyne. The present match 21038, less; for the larcency he should transport him for seven if we we are not mistaken, in consequence of the London years, and reserve his judgment on the other indictments unt la future day.

Ti e prisener left the dock quite unconcerned. On Monday Mortimer was again brought up to receive

sentence upon the two convictions for bigamy. The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said he thought tained by the Court that his case was one of the worst possible aspect, and that in addition to the serious injury which he had inflicted upon those whom he had deceived him, a gentleman was in attendance upon the Court on the day on which he was tried, who was prepared to give him into custody upon the charge of having contracted another false marriage in Ireland, if he had been acquitted upon the charges then made against him. With regard to the case of Miss Lovejoy, the young lady whom letter written by a highly respectable surgeon of that city, connection with her, and he stated, "one of his unfortu-I have no hesitation in saying, consigned her to an un-I advised her strongly against the union, until she knew something more o her future partner, but she, too soon, poor creature, gave way and became the victim of the scoundr I's machinations. She had not been married most bitterly. In a few days she again sent for me, as a confidential friend; as soon as she saw me she burst into tears and said, 'I am a murdered woman. He has taken everything I possess in the world from me, except the clothes in which I stand, and to-day (it was then aftern ion) I have not been allowed any thing to cat.' The mouster was in an adjoining 100m, and I went to remonstrate with him; but he maintained a dozged silence, and as I left the room I told him that if that woman died her and accompanied them as far as the Scotswood Bridge blood would be upon his head."

The prisoner here dec ared he knew of no such occurreace, and he wished to know who the party was that had The Recorder said, the letter was written by Dr. Cripps, and every reliance was placed upon the contents, because the writer was known to be a respectable person by some members of the corporation of the City of London to whom

he had given reference. The prisoner said he knew nothing about it.

The Recorder proceeded .- In addition to what he had just read, Dr. Cripps stated in his letter, "I once more saw her on the day before they left England. She called on me, she said, for the purpose of 'bidding me good bye forever.' She again mentioned to me his brutal treatment, the details of which were so atrociously revolting that I almost recoil when I think of them. I wished her, even at effect from shore to shore. On reaching the Skinner'sthe eleventh hour, to reconsider her determination of accompanying him to America, but she said that, 'although she believed she should never cross the Atlantic alive, yet that she had cast her lot with his, and it was her duty the Shot Tower the struggle was very severe, the boats present unknown, whose death occurred under very to submit,"-(The reading of this sentence caused a great sensation in the Court.) The gentleman concluded his the stamina of the men. Clasper contrived to gain a said that she resided at No. 19, Granby Street, letter in the following terms:-"I do solemnly declare slight advantage, but as they neared the Elswick Old that I could most conscientiously have accepted her ex- Staith, Newell made good his ground; a few strokes more pressions of the conviction, that she could not recover as and he succeeded in heading Clasper, and continued to and her husband's object effected." The Recorder went manfully at his oar, but all his efforts to reach his adverdie on the passage, and that immediately afterwards he

Pen and paper will say any thing.

The Recorder said there was no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, and as to his story about being divorced in America, it amounted to nothing, for according to his own showing, there was merely an agreement between himself and his wife to separate, and this could not by any possibility apply to the case of a British subject proved to have committed an offence in this

The prisoner declared that he had not had a fair trial. He said he could not have been worse treated among the Historiats. As to the person whom he was accused of robbing, he could have proved that she was a person of

common street-walker, the law would not permit them to | Tipperary Vindicator says :be despoiled of their property, by such practices as those (iseven years' transportation to commence at the expiratien of the first.

to undergo a sentence of fourteen years' transportation. | up in front of the prison. The streets were filled with extinct.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, William Munfield was indicted for feloniously casting and throwing Elizabeth Pullen upon a certain stone pavement, with int nt to do her some bodily mjury dangerous to life, and with intent to murder her.

The circumstances of this case will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The prisoner and the prosecutrix cohabited together, and on the day in question it appeared that they were quarrelling, and the prisoner beat the prosecutrix in a most cruel manner, and he was heard to say that he would throw her out of the window. t'me in a most dangerous state; but upon the magiswitness, and she repeated this statement, but from the very evident that she was actuated by a desire to screen the prisoner from the consequences of his brutality.

The Recorder inquired whether a surgeon was in attendance to speak to the nature of the injury received by would be of no service to the prisoner, as he was proved the prosecutrix?—The police-constable said that Mr. to be a British subject and owing allegiance to her Burrell, the magistrate who committed the prisoner, considered the evidense of a surgeon was unnecessary. The Recorder said he was very much surprised that the mugistrate had given such an opinion. The prisoner was charged with inflicting a bodily injury dangerous to it was after three o'clock when they were cut down and life, and they had no evidence of a surgeon to show the character of the injury.

Directions were then given that the constable should surgeon, and in a short time he returned and stated that | ment among the people is intense, the gentleman who had attended upon the prosecutrix was gone out, and it was uncertain when he would return. In answer to further questions put by the Recorder, the constable stated that the prosecutrix was found lying upon the ground, perfectly insensible, covered with blood, and a portion of her hair and some blood were also found on a brick upon which she had hospital before she could be removed.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that the woman threw herself out of the window, because he would not let her go out of the door. The Recorder, in summing up, said that it would have been more satisfactory to have had the evidence of a lars expressed a wish to see her, and he had no doubt but surgeon; but still it would be a question for the jury,

they would become man and wife, The result of this was supposing they should consider the facts to be proved, that she consented to become his wife, he having spoken whether they could entertain any reasonable doubt that largely of barrels of flour and variety of merchandise that of the prosecutrix. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The Recorder told the prisoner he had been convicted

was settled, and that kept him short of money. She was of a capital offence, and judgment of death would be recorded against him. The sentence of death would not, however, be carried out; but, taking into consideration the brutal character of the offence, he should feel She subsequently lived with the prisoner, visiting Paris it his duty to recommend that he be transported for the

> GREAT SKIFF RACE ON THE TYNE.-NEWELL v. CLASPER.

This match between the champion of the north and Newell, a first-class London waterman, came off on Monday, on the Tyne. The amount at issue was 100 sovereigns a-side, and the distance to be performed about five miles, being from Newcastle-bridge to Leamington. A great degree of interest had been excited in the aquatic sporting circles, which increased as the time approached for the decision of the race. Both men enjoyed a very The Recorder in passing sentence characterised the high character, Clasper having defeated the Thames therefore, put forward Newell, and proposed this match, which was at once accepted. Newell arrived on Monday werk, with a reautiful skiff, made of cedar-wood, by Wentzell and Cownden, of Lambeth, in model not unlike Clasper's, the improvements from the usual London skiffs it right to inform him that since the period of his convic- having evidently been copied from it. The skiff was 30 tion inquiries had been made, and information had been set in length, 22 inches in breadth of beam, and 7 inches obtained which quite confirmed the original view enter- in the highest part; it was covered in entirely at each end, and an oilskin is provided to fit round the rower, if required. Immediately on arriving at Newcastle, Newell launched his skiff, amidst cheers from the quaysiders, by false and presended marriages, he had greatly aggra- and proceeded to Scotswood, took up his quarters at the vated his offence by practising the utmost cruelty towards | kotel kept there by Mr. Cox, and entered into training his victims. It had been ascertained that in addition both on shore and affoat, attended by Coombes and a to the cases of marriage that had been proved against trainer. Clasper, meanwhile, took exercise on the river in his skiff, that in which he contested with Pocock and Carrol, but somewhat altered. It is 28 feet 2 inches in length, 22 inches in beam, and 6 inches high at the bow, and 41 inches aft, and is built of mahogany. Both boats bave been minutely examined by competent judges, and it has been admitted that two finer craft of the kind he had married at Liverpool, he thought it right to let were never seen, each skiff reflecting the greatest credit the prisoner know that the Court was in possession of a on the builder. The condition of the men also was good, though there was some disparity in weight, Newell weighwho was acquainted with all the circumstances of his ing 10st. 3lh., while Clasper only weighs 9st. 5lb. During the latter part of last week several of Newell's friends

nate victims, Miss Lovejoy, was for several years a patient arrived from London, including Messrs. Parish, Wentzell, of mine, and a more confiding, kind, or amiable creature | &c., all of whom backed their champion freely. Nor never existed; before she took the unfortunate step which, were Clasper's friends more shy in this respect. At one time the betting was 6 to 4 on Newell, but as the time of timely grave, she mentioned the circumstance to me, and trial drew near the position of both became about equal. The interest felt in the event was manifest by the immense concourse assembled to witness it. Never, perhaps, on any similar occasion, was there seen such a mass of spectators. The Tyne bridge contained a dense twenty-four hours before she repented the irrevocable act | crowd, standing in carts and other vehicles; countless faces were seeing peeping through the balustrades, while the parapets were literally covered from end to end. The various quays, houses, and every other available place on either side of the river, as far as the eye could reach. was equally well occupied. The river, too, bore thousands on its surface, in craft of every description. At the Redheugh and Scotswood Road railway station, trains filled with passengers waited the arrival of the boats,

THE RACE. Soon after two o'clock, the Ocean Bride steamer, containing the umpires and referee, &c., took up its position at the south side of the river, near the piles driven for the High Level Bridge. At about 17 minutes before three o'clock, Newell entered his skiff, from the stairs of the Queen's Head public house. In a few minutes after, Clasper embarked from a wherry, at Pipewellgate, and on moving off was loudly cheered by his friends. Both men pulled through the bridge and down the quay, and after rowing a few minutes came to the post. They looked remarkably well, though Newell was considerably stronger than his opponent. After two false starts, the stroke fell even, and away they darted, and stroke after stroke. following in quick succession, swept them onwards amidst the shouts of the people, which reverberated with strange burn, the boats were abreast of each other, but, coming too close, unluckily "filed" oars, but in a moment they cleared, and continued their course. From this point to being equally matched, and all evidently depending upon her dying declaration. These convictions were realised, improve his advantage. Clasper, nothing daunted, toiled on to address the prisoner, and said he knew that she did sary proved abortive, and the race from this point was seen virtually to be decided, for when they reached the returned to this country, and contracted another false foot of the Meadows Newell was full three boats' length ahead. Along the Meadows they sped, passing in quick Prisoner -I did get married again, my Lord, but I was | succession Paradise, Scotswood Bridge, and Bell's Close. leg illy divorced in America. I know nothing of Dr. Cripps. | Newell ultimately won by half a minute, Newell having pulled the distance in 29 minutes, and Clasper 291-the computed distance between the boats being from 80 to 100 vards. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the event was the intense interest displayed on Clasper's course of the race, he obtained an advantage, cheer followed cheer to urge him onwards. Soon, again, he fell behind, and s.l-nce became universal. It is calculated that an enormous sum will have been lost and won. The stakes will be paid over to Newell, without a dispute.

EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

adopted by the prisoner. The Learned Ageorder then hundred and fifty, were marched into Nenagh, nearly ex- that the lining of the stomach was completely de- of days, to carry it to the stack. On many farms the continued his address to the prisoner, and with much hausted with the extreme heat of the day and the weight stroyed. The contents of the stomach was of a dark whole crop is thus secured, and even on those where feeling and emphasis observed, that under all circum- of their knapsacks, carbines, &c. Groups of country stances bigamy was a most serious offence, but this was people, principally old women and children, gathered of a most atrocious character. He was proved to have about the place of execution. Thousands of men flocked despoiled the unfortunate Miss Lovejoy of everything she into the town, but they remained about the streets, few possessed, and secretly had her dead body east into the of them comparatively appearing in the direction of the sea, when he returned to England, contracted another false marriage, and having despoiled his victim of all her property, described her. His object appeared to have Since their return from Dublin they were constantly at been plunder of the worst description, and he appeared to tended by the Rev. Mr. Power and the Rev. Mr. Bowles. have married woman after woman with a view of de- They spent the entire of Thursday, and the greater part priving them of what little property they were possessed of the night and yesterday morning, in prayer. They of, and he could not help expressing an opinion that it assisted at mass yesterday morning, in the prison chapel, was the worst case of this description that had ever been and received communion, and remained in constant brought before the notice of the Court in which they were assembled. If the prisoner could show that any of mens of the sheriff reached them, We should have the statements that had been made were incorrect, or mentioned that very many respectable families removed there were any circumstances that he might consider from Nenagk during the day, in order to be absent from labout twelve o'clock of a slight head-ache, and of the heavy rains and high winds. There is this year every a learned and travelled Chinese, from the very heart of would produce a more favourable view of his case, he the disgusting influence of the fell outrage, which acted might apply to the Secretary of State; but he (the Re-like a spell on every mind, which prevented men engaging paring dinner: on the husband coming in from the seed will "set" firmly and in good condition. What- North American Tribes of Indians near Toronto—a very corder) felt that his duty to the public compelled him to in their usual occupations, and caused a universal invopass upon him the full sentence of the law, which was luntary abandoum at of labour far and wide. As twelve that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of o'clock approached a death-like stillness pervaded the that he be transported the second sentence entire town Few stirred abroad except those who were poor woman nearly fainted; and before medical All the spring crops are beginning to stand much in with the others; and their very different impressions of present in front of the scaffold. The sub-sheriff Mr. assistance could arrive, she expired. Within less need of rain, but we believe that none of them are yet our country and its people were full of interest and nothing arrived about a quarter after twelve o'clock, and than an hour afterwards, Mr. Furmidge, landlord of much injured, unless it is the oats and barley on a few velty, while all agreed in the expression of gratitude The sentence of seven years' transportation that was remained at Brundley's Hotel till within a few minutes of the Bell and Crown, in the same town, was similarly very dry soils. After many weeks of dry weather, we for the hospitality and kindness everywhere shown to day evening contains the following:—"It is confipassed upon the prisoner on his conviction for robbing one o'clock, P.M., when Mr. Rock, the governor of the taken: he first complaining of the heat; then an had a few refreshing showers last evening in this them.

the loud tumentations of some female relatives of the pri- | MURDER NEAR FROME. - The fair, formerly held at | soner Hayes, who were present, as three coffins passed Mells, has, for several years past, been removed to up towards the gaol some minutes before the unfortunate the village of Little Elm, near Frome, and was acmen made their sppearance in front of the scaffold. Cordingly held there on Tuesday last, when a dread-Thousands of persons from the parish of Ballygibbon, Rapla, Arderoney, &c., waited in the fields outside the town, in order to accompany the funeral procession of Wiggans, connected with some horse-dealers who at-Rice and Hayes, whilst thousands from Dunharrow tended the fair, having had an altercation during the for. ducted to that district. At ten minutes past two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows scaffold, accompanied by the clergymen above named.

Their faces were connected to that district. At ten minutes past two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to that district. At ten minutes past two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to that district. At ten minutes past two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to the connected two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to the connected two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to the connected two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows take care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquinces have connected to the connected two o'clock, repeatedly challenged Wiggans to fight; some blows the landlords whose estates are mortgaged to acknowledgments of the Committee, and of all who have care of themselves, merely asking the Bishop participated in the high gratification which their exquintered to the connected to the co Their faces were covered with white caps, and ropes were manner, plunged a knife into his neck, which divided and almost at the same instant the unfortunate woman about their necks, The executioner (who, it was said, is was seen to fall from the window, and she was picked up the same that hanged Bryan Seery in Mullingar) made The murderer, Williams, after inflicting the fatal his appearance a few minutes before, for the purpose of adjusting the ropes, &c. A thrill of indescribable horror Wilful Murder being returned against him he has he might be changed to have earlied documents brought in an insensible state, and covered with blood. She his appearance a few minutes before, for the purpose of pervaded the multitude; but no expressions were used since been committed to take his trial at the next trate taking her deposition, she, to the astonishment of by the people, who conducted themselves quietly. Those that he should have a complete answer to the charge, from every one, declared that she had thrown herself out of who attended to hear a declaration from their lips were the window. The unfortunate woman was called as a disappointed in their anticipations, as the unfortunate men did not utter a syllable. They came out one after either party should be at liberty to marry again," which she gave her evidence, it appeared the other, Rice first, Fogarty and Haves afterwards. Rice exclaimed, "Lord have mercy on us," the Rev. Mr. Power holding the crucifix before him. After standing a few seconds on the scaffold, supported by the clergymen, the clergymen withdrew, after affectionately bidding them farewell, and in a few seconds they were launched into eternity. Their struggles were very brief, nor did they seem to suffer much. The assembled multitude for the greater part then withdrew, whilst the bodies remained

On Monday very considerable curiosity and interest vere excited in the neighbourhood of Fenwick-street. in consequence of two female servants from Hull, havinneen found dressed in sailor's attire, and having their sex discovered just as they were about to undergo an examination by a medical gentleman, preparatory to their going on board a man-of-war. The females who had in this instance taken it into their heads to ship as seamen in her Majesty's service, and who, but for their own confession, obtained from them under the circumstances mentioned, would have carried their intention into effect, are two very fine young women, the one 17, and the other 18 years of age. Both are extremely well-looking, intelligent, and about the middle stature. They can read were exceedingly communicative, but apparently very sorry that they had been prevented from doing maritime

They are both the daughters of small farmers, and 18 is Harriet Palmer. She was born at a place called Barton, in Lincolnshire, and is the eldest of six children. She has latterly been living as cook at the Blue Bell Inn, situate in the market place of that town, a situation she only held about amonth, and at the inn, she first assumed he male attire.

The name of the other girl is Caroline Sarah Abbey.

We have now brought the parties together at the Blue Bell Inn. where, though previously strangers to each other, they speedily formed a strong attachment to each ing together. Caroline seems to have first suggested or seamen, they cared not in what capacity, in what vessel, or at what part of the world they might be bound. Harriet listened to the tale, and concurred heartily in the had witnessed; and the girls, inspired with a love of following their career, seem to have some idea floating in

their minds that, by going to sea, they would sooner or later fall in with their friends abroad. Acting, then, as tensors for each other, their beautiful ocks and ringlets were cut off, and having deffed their female attire, they put on that of the masculine sex, and, having paid 13s. each for their fare, set off on Thursday by railway for Manchester. On reaching Manchester, their funds became so low that they were compelled to walk to Liverpool. On Thursday night they slept at Warrington, and at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, they arrived in Liverpool. They have ever since then been constantly in the company of sailors, eating and drinking and sleeping in the same room with them. They applied at several shipping offices for situations, and the captain of one of the merchant vessels in the Prince's Dock offered to take Caroline on board at once, but she refused to go, as she would be separated from Harriet. They visited the Sailors' Home several times; and at length a young man, whom they accidentally met, advised them to enter themselves as apprentices on board a man-ofwar. They repaired with that view to the Naval Office, in Water-street, on Monday, morning, and the captain immediately accepted them, subject to the approval of the examining surgeon, Mr. Craig. The captain said they were strapping lads, and that they would answer admirably. On being taken to Mr. Craig's surgery, they took off their coats, vests, caps, and shoes, and then aunounced, to the surgeon's infinite astonishment, that they were not what they seemed to be, boys. They urged him strongly, however, to pass over that insuperable obstacle,

unable to comply with their request. From the surgeon's they were taken to Mr. Dowling's office, and subsequently to the parish office, where they received the kindest treatment from Mr. Gray and Mr, Rowlands, the overseers. They were lodged at a respect-

and to let them serve her Majesty, but, of course, he was

OPENING OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY .- FATAL Accident -On Thursday the communication by railway, between Edinburgh and Berwick-upon-Tweed was formally opened. We regret, however, to mention, that a lampmaker, named Matthew Howett, was killed in returning by the first train. He was passing along the top of a carriage, when his skull was fractured by coming in contact with one of the bridges. He was conveyed to the infirmary, where he died yesterday.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN IN A HOUSE OF [LL-FAMB.—On Friday Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at the Royal Oak, Granby Street. Waterloo Road, on the body of a gentleman, at mysterious circumstances :- Mary Price, alias Smith, Waterloo Road, and was a single woman. On the 3rd instant, she met the deceased at the Surrey Theatre. Since that period they had been cohabiting together, and last week they went to Gravesend, where they remained a day and a night. They returned from Gravesend about a quarter before 9 at night, and the deceased sent witness's landlady for some ginger-beer and ale, of which they all drank. He then borrowed 5s. of witness's landlady, alleging that he had nothing smaller than a £5 note. She (witness) had seen the witness change two £5 notes. out of which he had paid £3 for rent, and had redeemed some articles in pledge for her. When on his possession: but, when his pockets were searched night of Wednesday last, they went to the Grapes, Suffolk Street, to a concert. After they left they went to two public houses in the Waterloo Road, where they had some gin-and-water. They then re-turned to witness's lodgings and went to bed. The following morning, about six o'clock, he asked witness if she was awake, and then stated that he had a bad in Italy it has been unusually dry. It thus appears that pain in the stomach. He got up and went into the either extreme is fatal to the plant. The same fact has yard, but returned again, and whilst he was taking been observed in the United States, and it strongly conand to find out the friends of the deceased.

Winchester on Wednesday-generally su posed to to be much greater. faint and indisposed : after taking a little water the | us of a good wheat crop.

CONFLAGRATION NEAR BRISTOL .- The utmost degree

of consternation and alarm was occasioned here on Saturday night by intelligence which was brought into the city, about ten o'clock, that the extensive military barracks, now approaching towards completion, at Horefield, were on fire, and in danger of imlarge building erected as a mill f r sawing timber by great experiment" \* to eradicate covetousness and machinery, and attached to which were an engine and engine-house. The flames spread with great activity, and in a very short space of time the erection was completely destroyed, together with the machinery and engine. A shop used by the carpenters suspended, a revolting spectacle in a christian land, and next caught, and this was likewise reduced to ashes. as were the sheds in which the workmen deposited deposited in the coffins prepared for them, and at halfpast three o'clock they were conveyed to the residence their tools after work hours for security. Immediately adjacent to those erections were a large number of their respective friends, where they are to be waked go to the hospital, and procure the attendance of the this day, and interred to-morrow (Sunday.) The excite. of piles of deal and other timber, which, being well seasoned readily cau; ht, and soon presented a mass of brilliant flame, extending around the yard, and cover-DISCOVERY IN LIVERPOOL, OF WOMEN IN of the contractor, Mr. Buller, and of the engineer SAILOR'S ATTIRE—SINGULAR FREAK ON THE and firemen, were divided betwixt attempts to extin-PART OF TWO FEMALE SERVANTS FROM guish the already ignited materials, and to prevent the flames from extending to the more extensive and valuable buildings of the barracks. Fortunately the latter object was obtained, but it was hours after davlight before the violence of the conflagration could be so far subdued as to prevent further danger.

SUICIDE, INDUCED BY LOTE.—On Saturday night, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the Cathedral Coffee house, St. Paul's Churchyard, on the body of Mr. Samuel Butler, aged 23, a chemist, of No. 4, Cheapside, who committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances :- Mr. Thomas Harding, partner of deceased, stated that about ten minutes past eleven on last Saturday morning the porter went up to his room to call him, but, re ceiving no answer, he returned, telling witness of the circumstance, who proceeded, followed by deceased's and write well, and upon the subject of their freak they father to the apartment, and on forcing open the door, discovered him lying on the bed with a bottle by his side that had contained prussic acid. A surgeon was called in, who pronounced him to be dead

Mr. James Creep, also attached to the firm, said their parents are still living. The name of the girl aged | the deceased was quite well at nine o'clock, at which hour he breakfasted, but seemed much absorbed in meditation. Shortly before eleven he went up to his room for the purpose of changing his dress. It appeared by the evidence of deceased's father, that the unfortunate occurrence was induced by an apprehended disappointment in marriage, for although he had the entire concurrence of his parents, in con-She was born in Yorkshire, and has thirteen brothers and junction with that of the friends of the young lady man. I refer not to his youth or his age—it is to his sisters. She went to service at an early age, and after to whom he was paying his addresses, he exhibited a long-continued diligence in research—his acuteness being in a variety of places, went to Hull, and was immediately morbid depression of spirits, and seemed to despair in thought—his promptness in decision, that I now diately engaged as bar-maid at the Blue Bell Inn in that of ever obtaining the object of his affections. Verdict allude. He must be a very clever man. He has

—''Temporary insanity.' ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ST. GILES -On Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of other, as they concocted their plans a fortnight after St. Giles, in consequence of a young man having to Harrier, that it would be a capital hit upon their parts if they left their places, dressed themselves in sailors' clothes, went off to Liverpool, and shipped as apprentices father of the unfortunate victim was in the habit of the large and the large collecting rents, &c., for Mr. Mason, the owner of the house at which the occurrence took place. He had also been cohabiting with the woman Bet, and at the time already alluded to, he repaired to the premises. under the pretence of getting in some money due for rent, but for the real purpose of visiting the prisoner. His wife having heard of the circumstance, at once proceeded to the room, which is on the second floor iront, and being refused admittance, she burst open the door, when she saw the prisoner and her husband in bed. He immediately got up, and ran down stairs, when words ensued between her and the prisoner, who threatened to kill her. At this moment, John Welch, a lad about 18, stepped forward to protect his mother, and the prisoner caught hold of a large table knife, and inflicted a dreadful wound in his breast. She then attempted to stab him in the abdomen, but having missed her aim she struck him on the left leg just above the shinbone, and thus caused a wound of about an inch and a half in length, and an inch deep. The screams of murder had by this time attracted the attention of Police-constable 123, who having secured the prisoner, the boy was conveyed to the University College Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious condition. The prisoner, who is a young woman about twenty-three years, was taken to the George-street police-station, and will be brought to Bow-street l'olice-court

on Wednesday morning. STEAM POWER. - Above one hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in erecting the great pyramid of Egypt. From a computation by M. Dupin, it appers that the steam-engines of England would equal the whole product of this immense application of human labour, in lifting stones, within the short space of eighteen hours.

AT MAYNOOTH, the improvements under the new parliamentary grant are surprising. Grand walks are now to be seen, where a few months ago stagnant pools emitted their fetid smell; delph ware has been substituted for the "pewter platter," by the inspectors, and the new wings are to be commenced able house; and on Tuesday morning would be clothed | next month. The exercise ground has been also imonce more in female attire, and will then be sent back to proved; the bad courts, &c., in excellent order. All

THE MOST IMPUDENT ROBBERY ON RECORD .- A lady went into a store in New York, a few days since, to purchase a shawl. Just as she was handing the clerk two fifty dollar bills, sue received a blow in the face from a well-dressed person, who exclaimed, "I forbade you buying a shawl!" and snatching the money from her hand evaporated. The lady fainted, and on recovering, the merchant expressed his surprise that her husband should have acted so ungentlemanly, but his surprise was greatly increased when the lady informed him that it was not her husband, and that she had never seen him before! The bold thief, however, made good his escape.-American Paper.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—It has been confidently rumoured, in the best informed medical circles. that the labours of the commission of sanatory inquiry will be rendered permanent by the appointment of a board of health, to suggest and enforce precautionary measures against the dreaded visitation of the asiatic cholera.

## RURAL AFFAIRS.

Accounts from Holland and Belgium state that the rye crop is in a very precarious state in both countries, the plant having changed its colour, and ripened before the seed was properly formed. This will be a great loss in those countries where, as well as in Germany, rye bread is still generally eaten, and even preferred to wheaten of the Prince of Wales? board the steam boat he told her he had a £5 note in | bread, as it was in the north of Lanca-hire half a century ago. The use and growth of rye have now almost ceased bohalf by the assembled thousands. Wherever, in the only three-halfpence were found therein. On the in this country, but a few patches which we have seen this year are unusually luxuriant in their growth, and promise to yield abundantly. Much of the straw is upwards of six feethigh.

The rotato crop seems to be failing this year in Portugal, Tuscany, and other parts of the south of Europe. In Portugal the weather has been unusually wet, whilst

at the house in Granby Street, he found deceased the whole week, all that was necessary was to cut down At a very early hour the police, to the number of one dead. He had since opened the body, and found the hay-grass and after leaving it in the sun for a couple versazioni, and discussions of the past year, has been colour, resembling coffee-grounds and blood. The the quantity is too oreat to be saved in so short a time, the members and visitors attending them. And the arintestines presented an inflammatory appearance. many stacks have been got together. Except in dry rangements connected with the Reading Room and Li-The tongue was partially speckled, and pealed. The and stifflands, the hay crops are large as well as of ex-brary have been continued with uninterrupted regularity, internal appearance was such as would arise from cellent quality, and on some farms they are the largest according to the original design on which the lustitute taking some corrosive substance. A bottle (produced) that ever were grown. The cost of getting the crops was founded. was found down the water-closet, and had contained has not been one half as heavy this year as it usually is, oxalic acid. The inquiry, at this stage, was ad- a fact of which the farmers have great reason to con- bers has been very considerable, and is constantly injourned, to have the contents of the stomach analyzed, gratulate themselves in this part of the kingdom, as creasing; and as these are admitted to all the privileges SUDDEN DEATHS, SUPPOSED TO BE FROM THE Ex- about a shilling an acre higher than they were formerly, successfully achieved; namely, that of increasing to ESSIVE HEAT .- Two sudden deaths occurred in and in the neighbourhood of London the advance is said foreigners the opportunities of agreeable intercourse with

have been caused through the excessive heat of the | The wheat is now in flower in all parts of South Lan- minds and congenial tastes from all parts of the globe. weather. A Mrs. Wall, aged about 60, wife of one cashire. This is a very critical period in its growth, In confirmation of this, it may be mentioned, that at one of the lay-vicars or clerks of the cathedral, complained and one in which it is especially liable to be injured by of the Soirces there were present, on the same evening, powerful effect the heat had upon her while pre- prospect that it will escape both these evils, and that that distant empire-a Canadian Chief of one of the attending his duties at the cathedral at his customary ever may be the result of other crops, nothing but a intelligent youth from New Zealand - and an accomhour of dinner-time, she named to him also she felt complete and violent change of weather can now deprive plished Prince from Bulgaria-each of whom was suffi-

hot-bed .- Liverpool Times.

THE BISHOPS AND THE CORN LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST. Sir,-The Bishop of Oxford's speech, on the 12th

I must, however, leave "the working clergy" and Free Trade is) to those parties—seeing that it is evi- and affability with which it has been always accompanied, dent the principle of Free Trade cannot be Love—for it is said, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour?" delightful contributions has often been greater than these On one part of the Bishop's speech I must make a not acquainted with the difficulties to be surmounted remark, because, it seems to me, that the Right | could conceive. Reverend Prelate has admitted a principle as much at variance with every Christian principle as it evidently is with the hest interests of the farmers and labourers. The Bishop has declared the spirit of competition to be just and beneficial, although every writer on political economy admits that competition has its origin in covetousness and selfishness; surely the Bishop need not be told that Christianity is " a selfishness from the heart of man.

The Bishop has, if I mistake not, reduced the farmers and labourers to the condition of brutes, for report, from which it appeared that the operatives he says-" Be he farmer, or be he labourer, what is it that makes him valuable to those above him? It

is competition?" That a Bishop of the Church of England should be driven thus to degrade his fellow-creatures, is perhaps one of the most awful signs of the times. I fee quite sure, that during the most exciting periods of the Anti-Corn Law movement, no hired lecturer of the League would, at a meeting of the people, have ventured on an expression so repugnant to the feelings of every well regulated mind. It has been reserved for a Bishop in the House of Lords successfully to "compete'! with the orators of the League. Universal competition is universal war-war to the knife-against all who have to work for their living. Its effects have whitened the plains of the East with the bones of the famished weavers. They were killed by the competition of your Yorkshire and Lancashire weavers, who, in return, by their competition, were reduced to live on carrion. This is no figure of speech; it is a day, naked fact; and all told that " our manufactures were prosperous!"

that while-from the Throne downwards-we were But what matters it? Those poor weavers "were making themselves VALUABLE to those ABOVE them !" So says the Bishop of Oxford! 1 am, Sir,

Yours respectfully, London, June 15. RICHARD OASTLER.
P.S. If the Bishop's philosophy be the Christianity of the Church of England, I have read her have received from our friends in the House of Commons. Liturgy and homilies very incorrectly.—R. O.

LETTER II. Sir,-One word more in reference to the Bishop of Oxford. I find that he has been a great reader, observer, and

thinker; he says, "It was an easy thing to talk was a strange thing, if a man who had for forty years been studying, not idly, books, men, and things could not express his own views on a great political question, without being taunted with being a young settled that abstruse question which Adam Smith, Malthus, and M'Culloch have each declared their inability to solve; he has settled the question of "the increase of wealth!" The Bishop's reading, observation, and thought, have carried him far beyond the knowledge of those great teachers of Where they hesitated, he is positive—where they doubted, he is sure! No matter that, after all, his knowledge is "slight"-instead of learning we have positive conclusions. Read the following, and wonder at the modesty and diffidence of Adam Smith, Malthus, and M'Culloch. The Bishop of Oxford said, "I shall not follow the example of the Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of Exeter) in disclaiming all knowledge of political economy, because some slight knowledge of political economy is necessary for the consideration of this subject, and if the Right Rev. Prelate says he has none, he puts himself out of the condition of the argument." "This is a matter which lies in the alphabet of political economy; so far as I have been able to understand it, I approve of this measure.' The Bishop may, during his "forty years' reading," have somewhere seen "a little learning is a dangerous thing." The "slight knowledge" of the Bishop gives him much more confidence than that possessed by the great masters of the science of political economy. His "Alphabet of Political Economy" has puzzled those whose names stand highest

in the school of political economy.

Well, then, the Bishop of Oxford has "read books not idly, for forty years," and has decided, that Free Trade, or universal competition, is the sure mode of increasing wealth! I will record the words of the Bishop, because they never ought to be forgotten. "The effect of repealing the present law is, that it will produce competition. What is it that makes any man more valuable in a life of labour? It is the amount of competition he has to strive against. Be he farmer, or be he labourer, what is it that makes

him important and valuable to those above him? It is competition; and unless the foreign labourer compete with our own, he will never raise his present position!" And this from a Christian Bishop! Among all the books which, during "forty years," the Bishop has read, did he, think you, ever stumble upon the "old Book," the Bible? Did he ever meet with the Homilies? Did he ever open the Prayerbook? If so, how happens it that his philosophy has led him to conclusions so entirely at variance with the religion taught in those three books? If the Bishop's philosophy be true, covetousness is a cardinal virtue, and selfishness is an angelic race! The Bible being true-the books of the Church being true-" covetousness is idolatry," and Mark me, Sir, I do not play with words: on the highest authority in the school of political economy, was extremely hot and dry all over Europe. The air competition is declared to be the offspring of covetous- felt so oppressive that all the theatres were shut in Puris. ness and selfishness! Does the Bishop dispute this Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, and fact? If so, I am prepared with proof.

One word more, and I have done. If competition be really a good thing—if it exalts man in his social relations—what pity that the Bisquite parched. In some places the fruit trees blossomed hops should be excluded from its benefits! I know many of "the working elergy" who would make excellent Bishops. Why is not the road to the bench by the way of competition? The episcopal work might, by chance, be as well done for hundreds as it is now done for thousands. Is it not possible that, by this "right rev. plan," the Bishops might be nent, prayers were offered up in the churches to implore made more valuable, not only to those above, but also to those below them. Who would be injured, if every, properly qualified clergyman were allowed to compete for a mitro?—to bid at a Dutch auction? Depend upon it, Sir, the principle of What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander," will chime in beautifully with the principle of

competition should end.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER. London, June 18, 1846.

P.S.—I have some interest in the Bishop of Oxford; twice I have shed my blood in defence of his

\* See the Bishop of Oxford's speech. BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE

and its liabilities are only £1.800; while its mem-

The regular succession of the Soirces, Lectures, Conproductive of a great variety of useful and interesting information, and vielded a large share of enjoyment to

The addition of foreign visitors and honorary memfarm labourers were never so scarce as they are at present. of the Institute without fee or charge, one of the most The wages given for mowing in this country are this year important purposes for which it was established has been English Society, and bringing together men of kindred ciently acquainted with English to communicate readily

Mnemonics, Political Economy, Colonisation, Music Painting, Architecture, History, Finance, Jurisprudence, and questions of great moral and social interest, have had their share. And among the exhibitions of Works

cal members of the Institute deserves the most grateful

### THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee was held at their rooms in Manchester, for general purposes; also for agreeing to an address ordered by a district meeting, to be sent to their friends in Parliament. The Chairman of the Committee presided. The delegates who had attended a district meeting, gave their throughout the country, were more resolved to prosecute their efforts than on any former occasion. They had authorised the Committee to re-engage their secretary, and requested them to call upon the districts for the necessary funds. The following is the Address agreed to by the Committee:-

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FACTORY BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Gentlemen-At the most numerous meeting of delegates from the factory districts of Lancashire, the Central Short Time Committee were requested on behalf of the factory workers and their children, once more to express their gratitude for the interest you. have taken in their welfare, in recording your votes in favour of 2 Bill introduced by Lord Ashley and subsequently conducted by Mr. John Fielden, to limit the hours of labour for children and young persons employed in factories to ten hours per day. We can assure you it is a matter of deep regret to the

factory operatives, that they will again be under the necessity of appealing to the Legislature for this measure of justice and humanity-a measure calculated to raise them mortally, physically, and intellectually, to a position in society to which honourable and honest minds aspire. The recent expression of opinion in the House of Commons is of itself sufficient to convince us that the claims of the factory children must soon be settled by Legislative enactment:

The progress which our cause has made of late encouinspires us with hopes of speedy success. It is our determination never to change our course of procedure; powerful appeals to the councils of our country will ever be our mode of action, and our friends may rest assured that we shall never, by any acts of ours, destroy that confidence which they have ever reposed in us. Our efforts from this time shall be redoubled with increased about an opponent in argument being young, but it firmness, but, as heretofore, directed by lawful and con-

stitutional means. Signed on behalf of the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee, JOSEPH MULLINEAUY, Sec. Committee Room, Old Swan Inn, Pool-street, Manchester, June 22, 1846

THE WEATHER-

YEARS WHICH WERE EXTREMELY HOT & DRY, In 763 the summer was so hot that the springs dried In 870 the heat was so intense, that near Worms, the reapers dropped dead in the fields.

In 924, and again in 993, it was so hot that the corn and fruit were burnt up. The year 1000 was so hot and dry that in Germany the pools of water disappeared, and the fish, being left to stink in the mud, bred a pestilence. In 1122 the heat was so excessive that both men and cattle were struck dead.

In 1130 the earth vawned with drought. Springs and ivers disappeared, and even the Rhine was dried up in

In 1159 not a drop of rain fell in Italy after May. The year 1171 was extremely hot in Germany. In 1232 the heat was so great, especially in Germany, that it is said eggs were roasted in the sands.

In 1200 many of the Hungarian soldiers died of excessive heat at the famous battle fought near Bela. The consecutive years 1276 and 1277 were so hot and dry as to occasion a great scarcity of fodder. The years 1293 and 1294 were extremely hot; and so were likewise 1303 and 1304, both the Rhine and the

Danube having dried up.

In 1993 the corn fields and vineyards were burnt up. The years 1393 and 1394 were excessively hot and dry. In 1447 the summer was extremely hot. In the successive y- ars, 1473 and 1474, the whole earth seemed on fire. In Hungary one might wade across the

The four consecutive years, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541. were excessively hot, and the rivers dried up. In 1556 the drought was so great that the springs failed. In England wheat rose from 8s. to 58s. a quarter. The years 1615 and 1616 were very dry over Europe. In 1646 it was extremely hot.

In 1652 the warmth was very great, the summer being the driest ever known in Scotland; yet a total eclipse of the sun had happened that year, on Monday, the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of "Mirk Monday."

The summer of 1670 was remarkably hot. It is related that one of the minions of tyranny, who in that calamitous period harassed the poor Presbyterians in Scotland with captious questions, having asked a shepherd in Fife whether the killing of the notorious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews's. (which had happened in May,) was murder, he replied, that he could not tell, but there had been fine weather ever since.

The first year of the eighteenth century was excessively warm, and the two following years were of the same des-It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718 the weather

the springs and rivers dried up. The following year was equally hot. The thermometer, at Paris, rose to 98 quite parched. In some places the fruit trees blossomed two or three times.

Both the years 1723 and 1724 were dry and hot. The year 1745 was remarkably warm and dry, but the following year was still hotter, insomuch that the grass withered, and the leaves dropped from the trees. Neither the bounty of refreshing showers. In 1754 it was likewise extremely warm.

The years 1760 and 1761 were both of them remarkably hot; and so was the year 1763. 1774 was excessively hot and dry.

Both the years 1778 and 1779 were warm and very dry. The year 1788 was also very hot and dry; and of the same character was 1811, famous for its excellent vintage, Let the Bishop of Oxford, if he can, define where and distinguished by the appearance of a brilliant comet,

THUNDER STORM IN THE NORTH .- Man's memory cannot go back to the time when there was such an awful and terrific thunder storm as one which visited father. Is the Bishop of Oxford really the preceptor the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland on Thursday, nor one of such long duration, It commenced about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till near eight in the evening. When the storm begun the lightning proceeded from the south-east, accompanied with the largest drops of rain ever seen in that part of the country. The atmosphere was oppressively close and sultry; indeed, the very air smelled of fire, and This Society, of which the Earl of Devon is Presi-flash and thunder-clap succeeded each other in rapid dent, has just issued its Third Annual Report, of which we have received a copy. By this it appears portentous omens presented themselves in the heavens that the assets of the Society are valued at £7,800, and the storm then increased to a most frightful pitch, and the stoutest heart quailed from its effects. rery bad character.

The Recorder said he was well aware that in addition to the other injuries he had inflicted upon the unfortunate women with whom he had become connected, it had been his constant endeavour to destroy their character; but he was bound to tell him that even in the case of a common street-walker, the law would not permit them to represent the united States, and it strongly confiling that the united States, and it strongly confiling that the united States, and it strongly confiling that the state of the law as taking finds the electric fluid, which was taking finds the electric fluid which was taking finds the plant now in use off his trouvers be appeared to faint. Witness bathed his temples, but he did not recover. She, therefore unable in first-rate condition in the wast and degenerate state, and therefore unable in the wast and degenerate state, and therefore unable finds the electric fluid, which was ef the some in almost every country in Europe, as well as in Asia period the electric fluid, which was ef the finds the electric fluid, which was ef the some in the wast and degenerate state, and therefore unable in strongly confiling that the state of the limit the sets of the plant now in use of the limit the sets of the plant now in use of the strongly confiling that the strongly confiling that the strongly confiling that the set of the limit the sets of the plant now in use of the strongly confiling that the stron bers include persons of the highest rank and the At this period the electric fluid, which was of the falling upon another, and the rain at the time falling in water spouts, with little abatement till near eight o'clock. The loss of life and damage done has been frightful. On the moor at Shap Beck-gate, in Westmoreland, the wife and daughter of Benjamin Girdale, a labourer, were gathering tutts of wool on the fences on Knipe Soar, when the daughter was killed on the spot, by the side of her heart-broken mother, who escaped destruction, but who is slightly injured. A man of the name of Hinde, of Hardeendale, was also struck down, and so much hurt that faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. In a field near Penrith, eleven sheep and one lamb, the property of Mr. William Robinson, were killed while lying under a tree, which was shivered to splinters. The family of Mr. Thomas Dawson, yeoman, of the village of Stainton, near Penrith, had a most miraculous escape from instant destruction. It appears that a thunderbolt entered the kitchen, and drew the crooks out of the ceiling, on which dried hams were hanging It then proceeded to the clock, the case of which it shivered into a hundred pieces, but none of the inmates were hurt, they at the time being in another apartment of the house. Large trees on the estate of Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall were struck and shivered by the lightning. There was another awful thunder-storm in the same localities on the following afternoon, but not so violent.

Hiss Loyer, will, it appears, merge on the present judggaol, waited on him, and accompanied him to the prison.

Obstruction of the breath; after which, becoming neighbourhood, which will, we trust, be general If Among the subjects of the Lectures and Discussions, finally on Saturday, and declare his resignation to Hiss Loyer, will, it appears, merge on the present jung-ment, so that, in effect, the prisoner will only have at one o'clock a body of the 72d Highlanders were drawn faint and weak, in less than twenty minutes life was that should be the case, every thing will grow as in a those of Geography, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology, the house on Monday. Sie James Graham's patent Agriculture, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Navigation, as Baron Preston is engrossed."

## Foreign Movements.

" 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."-BYRON. EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS. No. vin.

The sixth chapter of the 1st volume of this work. contains an account of the "Polish Emigration." describing the various parties into which the emigration is divided, and the chiefs or leading characters of the two heroic but unfortunate "Attempts of the Emigrants in 1833 and 1836." These two chapters are the most interesting in the volume, nevertheless we pass them over for the present, preferring to notice them when bringing our review to a close, we come to examine the prospects of the Polish cause and estimate the strength of the partizans of that cause. The last chapter of the first volume, contain's a brief account of the so-called.

REPUBLIC OF CRACOY. When the last partition of Poland took place, Russia Prussia, and Austria having divided amongst them twenty millions of its population, generously guaranteed the independence of the remainder-about a hundred and thirty thou and -at the Congress of Vienna, by establishing the free republic of Cracow in 1815. This petty state, consisting of the city of that name, with its surrounding territory, situated at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and containing the tombs of King John Sobieski, Kosciusko, and Poniatowski, is all that now remains of Poland wearing even a semblance of nationality or inde pendence.

Prince Adam Czartoryski, then the friend and con fident of the Emperor Alexander, prepared for this minia-ture republic a liberal constitution; but the three protective courts, under various pretexts, soon rendered it a Let us cite what Marmier, who gathered his informa

tion on the spot, in 1842, says upon this subject. "The commission (appointed by the three powers, to see the constitution put in force) spent three years in its advance towards him, but on my angrily denouncing his task, and at the end of it the chamber of representatives infamy to the company, he replied with so much assurfound itself dispossessed of the right of investigating the ance that several of those present were staggered. We conduct of the senate, without obtaining the consent of were interrupted, and obliged to separate, in the midst of the senate thereunto; -deprived of the power of discuss- his protestations of innocence. Satisfied with having ing the question of supplies, or of impeaching any public

"The article relative to free trade was partly omitted, partly evaded. Cracow no longer enjoyed the franchise accorded to its home produce (by the treaty of Vienna,) an agent of the emigration, he had seduced a large numand oppressive duties were placed on all articles which ber of families into a conspiracy, with the object of dethe city imported from Austria.

"The university, endowed by the munificence of the ment. Polish kings with preparty to the amount of £200,000 per subjects to study in its university.

it should have made such changes in the national institutions as experience pointed out to be expedient.

"In 1835, its constitution was again remodelled so that nothing but its former skeleton remained. And in 1836. the three residents declaring that the city had become a from which it was necessary to clear it, its territory was suddenly invaded by the Austrian troops, who sutering the houses of the citizens, occupied them as if it had been an enemy's country.

named director of police. Then followed the false whoever should attempt to carry the sentence of this new country was offered by their late king to Great denunciations, and the inquisitions of these sbirri. The Wehmgericht into execution, could only do so at the Britain, but declined. whole state was submitted to an incessant and terrific sacrifice of his life. I was then disappointed and dessystem of espionage. Each day the privacy of its citizens is violated, they are incarcerated or condemned to relatives, and amongst them those nearest and dearest situated betwen the tropics, but as the surface of not THE. AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDI-

"The judges of the tribunals are dispossessed, to make way for others more complaisant, and torture

"It would be in vain that one would now seek for any traces of the constitution promulgated by these sovereigns and sanctioned by the European congress. It is me, that, mistrusting his persuasive powers, he had laid called cold. It freezes during the night in Novem- ing the probable arrival of himself and party at Moocrushed, buried, and if it survives in a few paragraphs. these arean empty formula, which the residents of Russia, Austria, and Prussiz use as a veil to give an appearance of legality to their arbitrary acts. The republic of Cracow is now quite submissive to the will of these three The legislative and judical powers, the armed force, the finances and police—are all in their out to him the meed of retribution. I resolved to way- tremely fertile. absolute dependence; and woe to the hapless citizen who

a thousand ways, and make him repent of his termerity. If a public functionary, he is immediately dismissed, if a trader, he is stopped in all his speculations by a thousand vexatious formalities. If a prohim even to go from the city to his country house. Have trusted that he would unsuspectingly hire it. I feared cotton. Cochineal is chiefly gathered in the Spanish we not seen the house of a citizen who dared to protest that if he took another the driver would interfere to save portion of the table land; it is here and at Oaxaca. against the illegal incarceration of a student, brokeninto, plundered, and devastated by a troop of Russians, and occupied for four months after by the military? Have we not seen an Austrian general burst open the doors of a public prison, and take out of it for the purpose of his measures had been taken to entrap me, I sat down Brazil wood; in the upper districts the oak grows punishing, a prisoner just shut up by the authorities for

The palace of the Piasts and Jagellous is now an Austrian barrack. The university, one of the most about to commit not only justifiable, but meretorious. ancient, and not many years ago one of the richest, in Europe, can now scarcely boast of seventy students. The city of Cracow, whose population formerly amounted to a hundred thousand, now hardly numbers more than

Of course no Englishman or Frenchman can read the above account without feeling bitter indignation towards the three tyrant-spoilators who thus trample upon a defenceless state, and outrage the last relic of logether in the snow, he seized me by the hair; and as I appears by a proclamation recently issued by him, Polish nationality; but how much more indignant ought Englishmen and Frenchmen to feel towards the Governments of their respective countries for basely allowing these gross violations of solemn treaties. The national independence and constitutional liberties of the republic of Cracow was guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna; to this guarantee England was a party. When the constitution was rendered a nullity, when the university was despoiled, when the legislative assembly was coerced, when the republic's territory was invaded by Austria, when the admini-tration of public justice was forcibly abused, when a foreign armed force was imposed upon the republic, when these gross violations of the compact of 1815 took place, why did not the English go. against taking away human life "under any circumvernment interfere? When recently the territory stances" test their theory by this case of Pawlorski's. of the republic was invaded by the armed forces of | Under such circumstances if they would carry out | Russia, Austria, and Prussia, why then did not the their theory, these "moral" men would allow a English government interfere? Rumours are rife | PAWLOFSEI to entrap scores of victims and cause the the Austaian empire, yet the British government her vaunted power becomes but a mockery in the just, and noble act, entitling the performer thereof eres of nations. Strange to say, not even one of to the gratitude and thanks of every true man in our legislators has the sense and courage to demand every land. explanations from the government, and thereby vindicate the character of our country. This must be ead to all wars, fighting, and blood-shedding; and remedied; the public mind must be enlightened; and public opinion must force legislators and misters to vindicate the honour of England, and as nisters to vindicate the honour of England and vindicate the honou sert the rights of nations committed to England's humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. Teetotal their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies of nations committed to England's humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies of nations committed to England's humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies of nations committed to England's humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies of nations committed to England's humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that their cause is in jeopardy. The strategies humanity that the strategies humanity the s guardianship.

country, his egress from it, or his concealment; the should be preached and propagated, not by priests and person applied to having, however, already had his pilgrims, but by every man who has nen or voice suspicions strongly excited, refused this application. capable of stirring the hearts of his fellow men.

to commit themselves by procuring, for him, a false advisers;" the state of the Jewish population of piety and mercy. Pope Pius IX. thus commenced his the hill there was a dead silence: then I dismounted, pasport. No sooner had these been obtained than Poland;" the "Kingdom of Prussia, and con-ministry amidst indigent labourers and orphans. Under and giving my horse to one of the men, walked over to the traitor denounced them to the Russian Minister. who, pointing out all concerned in the business to Poles." A brief account of the mysteries and the court of Saxony, demanded their nunishment.

wards. Pawlofski, before his treachery could get wind, then traversed Prussia, profiting in a like manner by the recommendations given him, to convict those guilty of favouring the Poles. In consideration of his services, he received an order from the king of Prussia, and another, with the rank of major, from the Emperor of Russia, Proceeding to the republic of Cracow, he hastened to make the best use of his credentials from the emigration, for the purpose of discovering the retreat of such refugees as were concealed in that city, and of tempting as many as those parties, &c. The succeeding chapter describes he could of the natives of the neighbouring territories of Austrian and Russian Poland, to compromise themselves, by engaging to join in a proximate insurrection, which he

represented himself as sent to announce. The part he was playing was therefore not only that of the bloodhound, but of what in the French police was formerly called agent provocatuer; that is to say, the man who tempts victims to do that which he denounces when done at his own instigation. We shall now quote, without abbreviation, from

the words of the patriot who performed this act of righteous retribution, the account supplied by him to the author of "Eastern Europe" of the

DEATH OF THE SPY PAWLOFSKI. "It happened that at this time I had myself take refuge in the city of Cracow. A price had been set upor my head by the Russians; and if discovered, the nominal

republic had no choice but to give me up.
"I had just been made acquainted with Pawlofski's treachers, when I recognised him seated at table in the inn where I was living, and of which the host, a free mason, was devoted to me.

"I made no observation on the subject: but a few minutes after, the inn-keeper returned as pale as death, and informed me that the stranger had named me by my real name, saying I had nothing to fear from him. "After re-assuring him, and reflecting on what was best to be done, I desired to be led straight into the presence of the new guest.

"Pawlofski had been shown into a room, where he had come by appointment to meet several men, more or less compromised; he changed countenance on seeing me unmasked him, and thus deprived him of his chief power of doing injury, I at first regarded his presence in Cracow, merely as a peril which known might be avoided: but on making subsequent inquiry, I discovered, that as nouncing them to the vengeance of the Russian govern-

"Whilst I was regretting that we had not ensured annum, was deprived of the greatest part of its wealth. their safety, by putting him to death, his inconceivable not very accurately defined, but extending, in some The Russian and Austrian governments forbade their assurance placed him in our power. Imagining from the fact of my having let him escape so easily the first "In 1828 the legislative assembly having refused the time, that I was not quite certain of his treachery, he candidate for the presidency protected by the three faucied that he could still impose upon me, or at least when the Spaniards had driven them from the other these legations the legate is always to be selected powers, their resident commissioners annulled the elec- upon my companions; and he determined not to draw parts of their country, which they were more desirtion; and suspending the deliberations of the diet, vested close the net till he had amply filled it. Relating him- ous of occupying, and they have ever since enjoyed all the powers of the state in the hands of the senate, till selfmy denunciation of him, he lamented that I should be and still continue to possess the independent holding of a temper so hasty and suspicious, repulsed my accusa- of the soil. Most of these tribes of native Indian tion as an odious calumny of which I was the dupe and acknowledge the king of Mosquitia as their sovehe could clear up every allegation made against him. place of refuge for democrats affiliated to secret societies, he little suspected, and the extent of the mischief he perintendent, who was deputed by the British Go- list of the principal members of that body :- For condemned him, it was resolved that at any cost he must that occasion.

perate. I had lost, as you know, eighteen of my world, say that the whole of Central America is to me, -in the field, or on the scaffold, against the Rus- less than one-fourth rises to a great elevation above sians; and I had just volunteered for this sanguinary | the sea (4,961 feet), forming a table land, the climate office, when I received a message from Pawlofski, varies very much. A person who at daybreak leaves argently requesting an interview in a spot at some a district where the thermometer ranges from 28

distance without the walls of the city. channel which he could never suspect would be open to 86 deg. No portion even of the table land can be patches had been received from Captain Sturt, stata snare to arrest me in this selitary place, where he ber, December, and January, but only very slightly. could keep the circumstance concealed for a few days, so The rainy season lasts nine months in the neighas not to scare the remainder of his anticipated victims. If I had not been already chosen as the instrument to Carribean Sea they have refreshing rains during all are happy to be able to assure our readers of the punish his perfidy, this singular fact would have appeared | parts of the year; the rains are generally not heavy, to point me out as the most fitting individual to measure | and contribute greatly to render these countries ex- | have passed through the many difficulties and danlay him, and confess that this circumstance gave a

the mere executioner of a sentence.

part, I proceeded along the road, armed only with a quantities. dagger,-for I would not trust to fire-arms. At a considerable distance from the place of rendezvous, where on the snow, and concealed myself in a ditch, over- Cattle is the principal wealth of some extensive places shadowed by the boughs of some fir trees. I never wavered in my resolution. I considered the deed I was that feed from 20,000 to 30,000 head; and sheep are My only apprehension was that I should not spring suddenly enough upon him,-that he might shoot me before I could drag him from his sledge, or that he might have except gold, silver, or iron. The most important taken a strange coachman, who would interfere in time mines of gold and silver are in Costarica, at the denunciation would draw upon so many families.

"At length the sledge approached :- I sprang from my hiding place, -I dragged him from his seat, -we rolled plunged my weapon repeatedly into his body till he was dead, he tore out a handful of it by the roots.

"Meanwhile the driver, who was my relative, looked on. I searched the body, and took from it the papers, leaving the arms of the dead man, and his money by his side. Then dragging the corpse out into the middle of the road, that all might see that it was not the deed of a nently successful, we nevertheless think it our duty robber, I took his place in the sledge, and was driven back to the city. Though the sledge and horses were noticed at the gate, and known, this circumstance furnished no clue in the subsequent investigation which followed, because the driver had gone out with one pasenger, and apparently returned with the same." With the death of Pawlofski ceased all danger of his

revelations; for he had been too jealous to entrust his discoveries to any of his colleagues. Let the "moral philosophers" who declaim

that even the nominal existence of the "republic" is misery of hundreds, rather than save the many by about to terminate; it is said that the three spoliators | sacrificing the one. "Human life is sacred" say have determined that it shall henceforth form part of these "philosophers;" granted—and, being so, when we know that, any way, life is doomed to be sacrificed makes no sign of opposing this crowning infamy. Is it not a sacred duty for us to save the many rather The final abolition of this phantom of independence than the one, to save the innocent rather than the can matter but little to the Polish people, but to guilty, the betrayed rather than the betrayer. In England it matters much. If England allows that the case above narrated there was no safety for the independence and freedom she guaranteed to be victims but in the traitor's death, and against all the openly, audaciously, and completely destroyed, her "moral philosophers" in the world we will maintain honour is stained, and her fair name defiled, and that the act of putting him to death was a moral,

We are men of peace, we earnestly desire to see an

fanaticism has fatally prevented the progress of The Cardinals have often been reproached for choosing Where there were sandhills in it before, the sandhills in it before it The chapter from which we have quoted the above extract, contains an episode of startling and dramatic interest, describing the death of a Russian spy.

The chapter from which we have quoted the above the temperance principle, and a like fanaticism popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below, afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of startling and dramatic interest, describing the death of a Russian spy.

The Cardinals have often been reproached for a draught of mentene. Shortly possed the afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of a fterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle, and a like fanaticism popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle, and a like fanaticism popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle, and a like fanaticism popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle, and a like fanaticism popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle. Bunyan's pilgrin, through the country, at the rate of afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle. Bunyan's pilgrin, through the country, at the rate of afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle. Bunyan's pilgrin, through the country, at the rate of afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle. Bunyan's pilgrin, through the country, at the rate of afterwards the error was discovered, and a messenger below of the temperance principle. Bunyan's pilgrin, through the country, at the rate of afterwards the error was discovered, a Pawlorski, which was the name of this wretch, are told that any state of slavery and suffering is to nos Petri. ("Thou wilt not see so many years as Peter") My horses had already been one day without water, and the proper remedies to neutralize the effects of the was one of the most dangerous of the Russian be endured, rather than be put an end to by an appeal St. Peter, as is known, occupied the Papal see for 25 I could not hope to reach the other water under a day poison agents. United to considerable tact, he possessed a to the sword; that a man should allow himself, or years. This proverb, not being an article of faith, one and a half, including part of the night; yet I hesitated degree of effrontery and assurance which enabled even his wife and child, to be murdered, rather than may hope, without being accused of heresy, that it will to turn back. It was an irresistible influence that drove him to command the confidence of many of the kill the intentional murderer, such doctrines excite Poles. He appears to have been for a con-disgust, and must repel converts rather than attract siderable time employed in saving out the set them. There are evils greater than war or death. crets of the exiles, and had so far acquired The system which enslaves and tortures one hundred their confidence as at length to be entrusted millions of the Slavonic race, is a greater evil than with a mission from the National Committee any war could be, which would overthrow that system. to proceed as an agent for the emigration to A war with America for the Oregon territory would the "Kingdom of Poland." The man who subse- be one of the most absurd and detestable of crimes, quently slew this miscreant was applied to to furnish but a "CRUSADE" against the tyrants and tyrannical Pawlorski with the proper signals or credentials to systems of North-Eastern Europe, would be an act such persons as could facilatate his entrance to the worthy of the nineteenth century, Such "CRUSADE"

PAWLOFSKI. notwithstanding, succeeded in getting The second volume of this work is chiefly devoted in and capital of Caroning to State of the professor's friends portant information concerning "Nicholas and his voted all his time, labour, and fortune, to that work of they set up a great shout, but when I rode slowly down circumstances, and bore a most excellent character. I don by railway.

"They were all arrested; the professor ruined as well as his family, was still imprisoned several years after-Nicholas." may be considered as the sequel to the

being so we have felt all along that we were "putting named him first pastor of Spoleto, his native town, which the cart before the horse" in reviewing this work he erected into an archbishopric. He occupied that see people, and told me all they could. They assured me first Having now the "Revelations" in one nongagain. we purpose to suspend for the present our notices of the Eastern Europe," and commence in our next number a review of the Revelations of Russia. The anthor of these works is about to immediately publish Revelations of Austria, and very likely when we have disposed of the Revelations of Russia we may proceed to review those of Austria. Finally, we purpose to return to the work before us and give a purpose to return to the work before us and give a proceed in public, "Behold the successor of Gregory terrible country, and found that the effects of refraction second and concluding series of "Eastern Lurope and the Emperor Nicholas."

In the meantime we earnestly and heartily recommend these volumes to all our friends. We do not friend to Poland and mankind should labour to disseminate as one of the best means of serving the cause of the oppressed, and hastening the downfall of on-

With the author's kind leave we hope to turn his influence thousands more, to take that part in the divided into three military divisions, those of Rome, pointment, anxiety, and weakness, gave way. The day l coming movement, which duty, interest, and honour, Bologna, and Ancoua. The army consisted in (1840) made the camp I had been eighteen hours on horseback and will not slacken in its performance, we have back." Though the weapons of our warfare be but Noble Guard, in all 14,600 men, not including a re- months, seized me. The muscles of my thighs contracted,

"Words are things : and a small drop of ink. Falling like dew upon a thought produces

That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think. MOSQUITIA.

This territory lies along the coast of the Carribean Sea, from Cape Camaron, in the Bay of Honduras, to the Lagoon of Chiriqui, and is separated from the United Provinces of Central America by a boundary about 40,000 square miles.

he the victim, and requesting an interview, declared that reign, and he is usually crowned at Belize, an adjoining British colony, where the coronation of the kin: The proofs of his infamy were, however, of a nature which took place two years ago, in the presence of the Sumeditated was so appalling, that having unanimously vernment to make certain presents to the king on Austria, Count Rodolphos Lutzow, Ambassador;

Recent travellers, in speaking of this part of the deg. to 30 deg., may, by noon, arrive at another

The climate of Central America being so various dares to raise his voice against this shameful violation of a solemn compact.

dares to raise his voice against this shameful violation of which cancelled much of the horror I should have felt as higher part of the table land, the grains (especially the wheat and barley), the fruits, and the vegetables plied for hire, I procured a sledge and horses. Stationed annually two or three very abundant crops; there for several hours before Pawlofski's door, at the moment are also found here the sugar cane and the plants he appeared the sledge was to move slowly on, and I producing indigo, cochineal, tobacco, cocoa, and him; but against this there was no remedy. For my own in Mexico, that this insect is gathered in such large

The forests, which cover a vast portion of the lower districts, produce mahogany, pimento, and a sheep. After this account of the retreat, Captain within the Spanish territory, where there are estates numerous in their portion of the table land.

Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury are known to exist in Central America; but no mines are worked to stay my arm. My dread was that he would escape my southern extremity of Mosquitia, and in Honduras, dagger; for I thought of the ruin and dessolation his its northern extremity, consequently, it is not un reasonable to suppose that they may be worked in

> The present king of this country is a minor, and i has for his guardians several English gentlemen, who were appointed under his father's will. It appears from this proclamation that this fertile, but hitherto almost unknown, country is attracting the attention of British colonists; but, although under judicious management such a colony might be emito caution the public, and to tell them this region is still almost in a state of nature, that the number of Europeans within it is extremely small, and that there are no towns or villages where houses or the necessaries of life can be procured on their first arrival. all settlers must therefore provide themselves with both shelter and a store of provisions; for it will be some time before they can locate themselves to their satisfaction, build houses, and produce a crop of provisions. Many years ago two attempts were made by Englishmen to settle in this country, they had neglected to take these necessary precautions, and the results were most calamitous-without any shelter, and without proper food, they fell victims to the climate.

> > THE NEW POPE, PIUS IX.

"The French Government received on Saturday," says the Debats, "a telegraphic despatch, announcing the election of the Pope. The new Sovereign Pontiff is the Cardinal Jean Marie Mastai, of the family of the Counts Mastai Ferretti, and was born at Sinigaglia, in the States of the Church, on the 13th of May, 1792. He became Bishop of Imola, and was named Cardinal in petto, on the 23rd of December, 1839, and proclaimed on the 14th of December, 1840. He was Cardinal of the order of priests.

Rarely has a conclave been so short: it is said that the political situation of the States of the Church, and the ecessity for putting an end to expectations that might

not be realized. Trusting that Pope Pius IX, will devote me back, certainly contrary to my own inclinations. I revolting detail of murder is extracted from a Galway blacksmith's shop to smite at the anvil. In fact, we inthe influence which his high position gives him to main- was well nigh too late. I lost three horses, but that journal. The scene of the foul deed lies towards the stend to pull at every latch string that we find outside the tain the spiritual peace of the Catholic world, and beameliorations which they stand so much in need of, we and longitude 139 deg. 15 min. desire sincerely that he may see the years of St. Peter, the sovereign of.

visited, at the age of 20, with a serious malady, had implored the protection of the blessed Virgin. and. believing that he owed his recovery to her intercession, he felt so grateful that he entered holy orders, "Shortly after the ordination,' says the Univers, "he had been founded for the maintenance and Christian in- all they could to serve us. struction of poor orphans by an oldman, a mason by pro-

The Univers states that the new Pope, having been

duct of the Prussian government towards the the Pontificate of Pius VII., Monsignor Muzi, the present the natives; who received me very kindly, brought me iniquities of "the Austrian Empire," &c. &c. All him as auditor (councillor or theologian.) Differences trees about 50 yards away from the native camp, I told these subjects we purpose to review, but not immediately. This work, "Eastern Europe and the Emperor of Chili, soon obliged him to quit the country, and, on assent, and carried over firewood for our use, which was "Revelations of Russia," by the same author, and tablishment of the kind in Rome. In 1827 Leo XII. high. They were well made, and had not the pot bellies transferred bim to lmola, which, being one of the most important episcopal posts, required a prelate both firm of Gregory XVI., and soon gained the veneration and afsistory of the 23rd December, 1839, he was proclaimed Cardinal on the 14th of December, 1840. His reputation for talent and piety was general throughout the States of

THE PAPAL STATES.

square leagues, with, according to the last statistical less three days.

£380.000. The territory of the States of the Church is divided into 20 provinces, under the appellations of comarca, legations and delegations, as follows:-First, the province of Rome or "comarca," and the commissariat of Loretto. Second, the six legations of Bologna Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Urbino and Pesaro, and Velletri. Third, the 13 legations of Ancona, Ascoli, Benevento, Camerino, Civita-Vecchia, Fermo, Frosino. Macerata, Orvietto, Perugia, Ricti, Spoleto, places, 500 miles inland. It is supposed to contain and Viterbo. These provinces are administered by about 40,000 square miles. from among the cardinals. Such, in short, is constitution of the States of the Church, of which Cardinal Mastai Forretti has just been proclaimed the head. To make our information complete, we here mention the diplomatic body at Rome, which plays so great a part in the election of the Pope; but we have not any recent documents.

We take from the Almanac of Gotha, for 1846, the for Naples, Count J. C. de Ludolf. Minister Plenipo-POLAND.

The houses of the citizens, occupied them as if it had been it enemy's country.

"A permanent militia, composed of Austrians, was gainsed in the city, and an Austrian commissary ganised in the city, and an Austrian commissary gainsed in the city gainsed gainst the mutasion.

The Industrial Country gainsed gainst the mutasion.

The Industrial gainst the mutasio

TION.

(From the Adelaide Observer of the 17th January.) In the second edition of the South Australian Re-"I was at the same time made acquainted, through a where the usual temperature varies from 80 deg. to dister of Wednesday last it was announced that desrunde this day, Mr. Brown, the bearer of the packet, having left them at Lake Victoria, and himself arrivbourhood of the table land, but near the coast of the ing at Mr. Nation's station on the 12th instant. We safety of the gallant band of explorers, although they gers so well described in the subjoined letter, with which the kindness and attention of the Hon. J. Morphett has favoured us.

The letter from Captain Sturt is dated the 21st of December last. On the preceding day he had reached "I chose ———, my relative, to aid me in my of Europe are grown. In the lower and warmer distributed the Darling, after a most perilous journey from the enterprise. Habiting him in the costume of a driver who tricts, the common grain is Indian corn, which yields depot, a distance of 270 miles. He effected his retreat with great difficulty, the first water being 115 miles from the depot. He was absolutely forced to make the attempt, for the only other alternative was to remain and "rot at the old post." The heat was perfectly horrible; and had they not been providentially visited with a change of a wind and a shower of rain, which cooled the air and ground, they would have perished. They did not, as it turned out, lose even Sturt proceeds to detail the transactions from the time when he was last heard of. It may be remembered that it was his intention to proceed to the north-west, in the hope of finding an inland sea.

> I went from the old depot to Lake Torrens, hoping to find a country affording a practicable route to the north, but was disappointed. I returned to the depot to make to complain. He is, indeed, an inestimable young man, and has been as a brother to me.

We passed over a country of alternate sandhills and flats, until I struck upon a creek, beyond which the

and a ride of 924 miles. the camp, whose readiness to do anything I wished gas company into the river at Arthur's-quay. opening on the 14th, and terminating on the 16th of June. lightened my labours. I took two men, and nine weeks' provisions, my object being to try to enter the tropics,

Bishop di Cita di Castello, having been sent as Vicar Apo- troughs of water and baked seeds, and invited me to sleep stolical to Chili, the Abbati Mastai Ferretti accompanied at one of their fires; but, observing a small clump o his return, Pope Leo XI., appointed him prelate and president of the great hospital of St. Michael, the largest es- in Australia. Many stood six, several more than six feet of the natives in general. They were frank and merry distressed when I persisted next day in going to the eastward. The women were engaged to a late hour in and prudent. The bishop responded to the expectation bruising seed for cakes, and the noise they made was like the working of looms in a manufacturing town. At 10 fection of the entire diocese. Reserved in petto at the Con- o'clock all was hushed, and, for the remainder of the night, no one would have known that there were so many human beings near.

had deceived me with regard to the ranges, and that they were nothing but masses of sand or rock, three handred The States of the Church, the temporal states of to five hundred feet high. I saw that I was getting near the Holy See, have remained much about as they were settled 31 years ago, by article 103 of the Conagree with the author in all things, and when we come gress of Vicuna. This article restored to the Holy mountains behind it. Here again water and grass failed to our second series of notices we shall be compelled to | See, the Marshes, with Camarino and their depen- | me, and I was forced to abandon this trying task, on the express our dissent from the author's views respecting dencies, as also the duchy of Benevento and the 9th of November, being unable to contend against the LOUIS PHILLIPE, Prince CZARTORYSKI, and the people principality of Ponte Corv. In virtue of the same season and country, I had done all I could do, and had article, the Holy See retook possession of the legations again run the risk of being altogether cut off; indeed, so of Germany; but, taking the work as a whole, we reof Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara, saving, however, near was it, that I drained the last drop of mud—for it
gard it as a most valuable offering to the cause of that part of Ferrara, situated on the left bank of the it was not water—out of a pool that four weeks before freedom and progression, the contents of which every friend to Poland and mankind should labour to dismachio. The protest made by the Pontificial Govern-them very much. I reached the depot (which Mr. Brown ment in favour of its ancient possessions has hitherto remained a dead letter. The territory of the church, as thus restored, extends over a surface of 2,250 ridden eight hundred and forty-three miles in five weeks,

accounts, a population of 2,003,215 inhabitants. I had been exposed for twelve weeks to an excessive works to good account in preparing the minds of The revenue is about 50,000,000 of franes, or heat, had had insufficient food, had drunk louthsome thousands of our countrymen, who may in their turn £2,000,000 sterling. The States of the Church are water, and at length my iron constitution, under disapunite to command. We have set ourselves to a task of 9,300 infantry, of which 6,000 are natives, and and when I dismounted, the spasmodic action of the 3,300 are Swiss; 640 Dragoons, 160 mounted Chas- muscles of my thighs was so violent as almost to throw seurs, 800 Artillerymen. 1,700 Gendarmes, 300 Arque-me forward. I had, in truth, ridden all day in great set our hands to the plough and will not turn busiers, 1,200 custom-house officers, 80 men of the pain. The next day the scurvy, latent in me for eleven serve of 6,000 men and 3,000 National Guards for and I was laid prostrate on my mattress. I am still un-Rome and Bologna. The annual expense of keeping able to walk or stand, but I am otherwise well in health; up this force is 1,756,029 Roman scudi, or about and I hope, that with all the good things my friends have sent me, I shall get round.

Another gentleman has favoured us with the for lowing note from the gallant captain, which forms an appropriate pendant to the foregoing communica

The Ana Branch of the Darling, Jan. 5, 1846. I have, as you will hear, done nothing but toil through desert that I believe is unequalled in the world. My investigations, however, were geographical, not with any direct view of finding good land; and as far as the geo- bravery of our men, one whit more than the most vocitergraphy of the interior goes, I think there will not be much difficulty, from the data I shall be enabled to furnish, in making a pretty good guess as to what the greater portion | Englishmen, of whatever rank or station, are men of the of it is. All I can say is, that this has been one of the most difficult and unxious tasks that could have fallen to the lot of any man. For myself, thank God, I am getting better. Six weeks

are quite long enough to be deprived of the use of one's legs; but I am yet thankful it is no worse. I hope to be in Adelaide about the end of the month. cannot at present ride, but shall be able to do so in a week they are employed on works of peace and not on blood-

POLAND.

or ten days.

stored her to freedom. Even our country acted no trivial they possess the highest moral qualities, we insist on it as part in procuring that restoration. But when the noble vehemently, but we should be fur better pleased to see Poles are crushed to atoms, for endeavouring to regain | those qualities exercised on peaceful improvements, and what they had lost, when Polish noblemen are either the heroism of social progress, than on the old bad busiexecuted or shut up in jails, to drag out their ineffably | ness of destruction. wretched existence-where, we ask, is there an interpogratitude, unworthy the descendants of the fathers of the and thus earn the laudable character with posterity, of having been humane and civilized. No nation, humane being goaded with wrong, and trampled in the dust .-

DREADFUL DEATH BY SCALDING .- On Tuesday Mr. William Baker, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the London Hospital, on Charles Amber, aged three years. It appeared by the evidence that the child, on Sunday last fell into a pan of water which was scalding hot, by which the lower parts of its person were severely scalded. It was conveyed to the hospital where it died on the following Monday. Verdict

Pittsburgh Morning Chronicle.

Accidental death.' TRAGICAL OCCURENCE AT LIMERICK.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening Surgeon John Beveridge, of the city dispensary, was requested to go a more extensive excursion to the north-west. On the on board the schooner Anne Simple, of Liverpoo 14th of August I left the camp with Mr. Brown and three | now lying at Honan's quay, for the purpose of seeing men, taking 15 weeks' provisions, but after penetrating to one of the crew who was reported to be in a dying lat, 24 de. 30 mi., and long. 138 de., I was obliged to return | state. He promptly answered the summons, and from the failure of both grass and water. Dr. Brown going below deck found an able seaman of the name also suffered greatly from scurvy, but was too highminded of Patrick M' Brierty in a state of stupor, and utterly insensible to all remedy. From appearances Mr. Beveridge was induced to suspect that the man had partaken of poison, but no person on board could give him any information or assistance: in fact the country was more open and more subject to floods; we wretched berth was so narrow, dark, and suffocating crossed over extensive plains, subject to deep inundations, as to be intolerable to a landsman. Mr. Beveridge but soon again got on sandhills. From them we des- applied the lancet but no blood issued. While thus cended to a stony plain of boundless extent, on which the engaged, another man, under the sailor, was heard horses left no track and where no object was visible on to exclaim faintly for help, to the surprise of the visithe horizon from which to take bearings. Crossing these | tor who had not observed him till then. Mr. Bevewe descended to flats, like a ploughed field, on which ridge ordered him to be brought immediately upon water had subsided, stretching to the north-east and | deck, where he applied restoratives which enabled south-west, further than the range of vision, and without him to articulate, and he was then interrogated as to a blade of vegetation. Fom this we again ascended sand | the description of food the erew had taken, to which ridges, of a most formidable description, and found the he replied that they had fresh beef and vegetables country to the west so bad, where we attempted to pene- and drank soup as usual. Dr. Beveridge had this trate in that direction, and surface water so scarce, that man conveyed at once to the dispensary in Francis we were obliged to turn to the north at 50 miles, with street, and sent word to the police. He was subseonly two small puddles to depend on. I struck a creek | quently carried to the fever hospital, where he is rewhich I traced up 60 miles, when I got on a country of salt formation, covered with samphire, and other salso o'clock the same night M'Brierty expired, and next laceous productions, with numbers of dry beds of lagoons | morning Dr. Beveridge was again called upon to visit all white as snow, with salt. Passing this we once more two more of the crew and four stevadores engaged in found ourselves among sand ridges, perfectly insurmount | discharging the ship, who had been similarly able, so close that the base of one touched the base of attacked, and were writhing in agony. In each case another—the whole country sand. The sand hills were the necessary stimulants were administered, fortuof a fiery red, and they ran for miles and miles, in parallel nately with effect, and they are now doing well. The rows, in points like the vanishing points of an avenue. mate, Robert Tobin, after having purchased a coffin But there was neither grass nor water to be found, and to inter M'Brierty, was taken ill in like manner at after trying all points of the compass I gave it up and 3 o'clock on Thursday, and notwithstanding the aid returned to the depot, after an absence of seven weeks, of medical assistance expired at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Several rumours are affoat as to the pletely leg-weary; but I was dissatisfied with this cholera cases, while others say death was caused by ourney, and there was little time for hesitation. There. poison; and more assert it was in consequence of the fore, after giving the animals six days' rest, I left the men having drank water which was impregnated camp with Mr. Stewart, leaving Mr. Brown in charge of with gas tar, which flowed from the cisterns of the

LAMENTABLE MISTAKE.-WINDSOR, TUESDAY EVEN-ING .- An unfortunate occurrence took place yesterto ascertain if there was any water between me and the day afternoon, at St. Leonard's-place, near Windsor, north coast, or if the desert extends to the very tropics. which it is feared may prove fatal to La Marquise that country would much benefit our outward man. We be changed into an alarming agitation, hastened the de- I went due north, and struck a most splendid creek at d'Harcourt, who is on a visit to W. B. Harcourt, cision of the Cardinals. The new Pope has the reputation 123 miles from the depot. Here I had a thunder storm of being endowed with a liberal and conciliatory mind; that lasted half an hour, and left some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, that La Marquise has been attended for some surface water, the surface water w ted: this fact should be viewed as a favourable omen. that stretched before us in absolute boundlessness. of laudanum was administered to the unfortunate steamer or packet for England. On our arrival, we pra-Italy a proverb, which says of the Popes,-Non videbis an- miles advanced in this gloomy region, and 52 from water. Mr. Andrews was in attendance, who administered And a jug of water by my side, to drink when I am dry.

was of no consequence on such an occasion. I got back junction of Galway with the county of Clare :- We door or gate, and study the physiology of turnips, hay stow on the states under his temporal government the to the creek, after having reached latitude 25 deg. 45 min. regret to state, that on the night of Thursday last, ricks, cabbages, hops, &c, and all kinds of eattle, sheep, a barbarous murder was committed at a village near and swine. We propose to avaid the lions of the country "From the creek on which I was, I had seen high and Woodford, in this county. The unfortunate object and confine our walks to the lowlands of common-life; and his reign be prolonged for the good of the Church of broken ranges to the north-east, and I now determined of the assassin's vengeance was a man named Pat; and to have our convergation and communion chiefly which he is the head, and the welfare of the people he is on examining them and the creek. I therefore went up Hill. Two persons came into his house, and brought with the labouring classes. Perhaps we might get the latter 120 miles, but I found that it was leading me him out of his bed to a place about forty yards, together a knot of them some moonshiny night, and talk away from the ranges, and I ultimately got to its termi- distant, and there inflicted no less than forty-two to them a little on temperance, peace, and universal nation, or rather head, in some extensive plains. The bayonet wounds on his person, besides a fracture of brotherhood. During such a pedestrian tour we think creek was as large as the Darling, and was flanked by a the skull. His wife hearing his screams went to his we might hear and see some things which a person could box-tree forest, in grassy land, to a considerable distance assistance, and having begged for mercy, she was told not do while whizzing through the country, on the railfrom its banks. Here I fell in with a numerous popu- by the heartless ruffians, that if she did not go away, road, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. lation, passing three or four small tribes every day; but she would herself be treated in a like manner. the news of our kind treatment of them had spread Having completed their purpose, the miscreants, who assumed the direction of the asylum Tata Giovanni, which through the country, and they evinced no alarm, but did are unknown, walked off, and their victim almost PRESENT FROM MEHEMET ALL TO HER MAJESTY. immediately expired. An inquest was held on Tuesday marning, a handsome horse, estimated on the 3rd of October I was at the head of the day at Portumna, before Thomas Walsh, Esq., at the value of 2 000 guineas. arrived at Brighton

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PRACE. BY WILLIAM HOWITT. (From the People's Journal.)

In no particular have we flattered ourselves of late years with the idea of a steady and thinking progress towards wise and Christian principles, so much as in that of an advance towards right notions on the subject of peace and war. During the long and unusual period of thirty years of European tranquillity, we have had lessure to see and to satisfy ourselves, that war is not only barbarous and most unchristian, but is just the most foolish affair in which we can involve ourselves. As merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, we have been shrewd enough to perceive that it is peace that is our game, if war be the game of kings and governments. Trade has wonderfully extended; social reforms have been beautifully introduced, and first and foremost that of the post-office; railroads have been laid down ad over Europe, and people have senttered themselves through each other's countries, seeing and enjoying, instead of seeing and destroying. In every result of interest and pleasure we have been the gainers. We have neither piled up heaps of dead men on the plans of the continer nor of national debt at home. We have not exasperated ourselves against each other, but have sate English and French, Germans and French, Italians, and French, in fact, all people of all European nations hobnobling together, some selling silks, some selling broad cloth, and some selling wines. There have been fewer swords, but more pudding-knives, fewer maskets but more muslins sold. How much wiser! What thousands of us, amid the mountains and vineyards, and in the city-halls of the continent, have felt our hearts glow with cordial regard for the hearts that so kindly beat towards us; have grasped the hands that were extended towards us in the warmest of welcomes; have sate rejoicing amid the smiles of amiable faces, that thad war been going instead of peace, would all have been dead masses of human corruption, buried in festering heaps on solitary plains, where men, calling themselves civilised, had risen, in & rabid fury against each other, that would be a libel ou

demons to call demoniac.
Such thoughts as these, we are sure, have visited every one who has set his foot, of late years, on the soil of what we used to call the land of our natural enemics. They have gone on softening, instructing, harmonising us; and we have seen, on all hands, cheering evid news that the world was at length coming to its senses. In the works of nopular authors, in the speeches of members of Parliament, in the tone and acts of Government, there has been a plain and positive determination towards the establishment of the sentiment as a national sentiment, that war was not merely folly, it was wickedness; and that peace was at once profitable and praiseworthy

But when the public tendency of thi ga jumps with our private feelings and connections, we are apt in our delight to outleap the actual progress of facts; and we must confess, that events of late have given us a startling shock as it regards the actual advance of this very principle of peace, or rather of the actual decline of the old bull-dog spirit of contention. The war on the Sutlej, and the reception of the news of its results in England, have given us a solemn pause; and re-awaken a host of anxious feelings. It is not that we are inclined to underrate the skill and valour of our generals, or the adamantine ous applauders of victorious war. It is not now for the first time that we have to learn or asknowledge that highest rank in the lists of humanity. That they possess every species of talent fortitude, and dauntless courage which can inhabit the human breast, and which in peace, in war, in any case or situation where they can be demanded, will give them the mastery over their fellowmen. We know all this; we need not be told of it; but we know too that these virtues are the more godlike as shed, on cementing and not dividing, on blessing and not on destroying, mankind. Is Lord Hardinge, or Lord Gough-are the thousands of officers and privates who the Russian despot. Thousands of them have been not, therefore, going to rob them of one grain of credit massacrod, and thousands banished their native soil. for their valour: if you call them valiant, we call them When classic Greece was trampled upon by the iron heel | valiant too; if you protest that they are most invincible of Turkish despotism, other nations interpresed, and re- warriors, we protest it too; if you insist vehemently that

It is said, on all hands, that this war is absolutely sition similar to that afforded to the Greeks? When do just and inevitable; that we have been in no way the our legislative halls resound with heart-thrilling and aggressors or provokers. It will be a great satisfaction eloquent appeals in behalf of Poland? When are exer- if it prove so; but it must be confessed that it is a little tions made to deliver from bondage that unhappy land ? early to pronounce positively on this head, amidst the Read the records of American history, and you will find tumult of victory, and the heavy of success. What makes American battle-fields saturated with Polish blood! it at least suspicious is, that the same has been said of Shade of Pulaski! is it thus that the land of your nativity | all and every war in which we have been engaged in any is remunerated? Poles aided us in revolutionary times! quarter of the world. The phrase has ever been the When they need aid from us, shameful to tell, we are not same-"this necessary and righteous war!" Subsequent among the first to render it! What most disgraceful in- calm investigation has generally shown every such war to have been unnecessary and watightcous, and our history Revolution! Nations should hastily interfere, put a stop in India has been a sad sequence of aggression and usurto these bloody proceedings, restore Poland to ber rights, | pation. At the very least, this shout of appliause at home; this thunder of rejoicing cannon; these acclamations of Parliament; this sudden elevation of commat a. or civilized, should look idly on when a sister nation is | ders into lords; must be confessed to be dreadful incentives to fresh bloodshed. With peace in Europe, and a large army in India whose officers want promotion, will their affairs rest long without a fresh plausible ground for campaign which is to turn lieutenants into captains, captains into generals, and generals into lords? When they see that on the very beels of those Indian victories, Lord Gough remits £70,000 thence, for the purchase of an estate in Ireland, will not lordships and estates, suddenly plucked from the plunder of the enemy, soon raise fresh enemies to plunder? Let the friends of peace and the principles of peace look to this.

This is the dark side, let us now turn to the bright one. The outbreak in India has shown us that there is a huge mass of the old leaven in the public mind to be watched and guarded against; but the affair of Oregon has shown, as clearly, that we are still advancing on the right way ; that we have advanced and taken a firm stand on principles, and on a philosophy mere honest and beautiful than the world ever yet as a world avowed. In no oase of national affront did the English government ever maintain a conduct so noble and so entirely to the satisfaction of the nation. They have borne patiently, but like firm and wise men, much hectoring conduct on the part of the American ministry. What would some years ago have thrown any ministry into a perfect flame, has only called forth fresh evidences of patience, candour, and a sinceredesire to negotiate like men and not fight like savages. This is most cheering, and not the less cheering has been the spirit of the people on both sides of the ocean. There has been a considerable war party in America, and much sound and fury, but it has been evident that that was not the voice of the people at large. On the contrary, and this is the most animating point of consciousness at which we have arrived, the people in both countries have displayed the most carnest and admirable desire for the preservation of peace. Common interests and common sense have, it is true, swayed them in no trifling degree, and we rejoice that these every-day motives have obtained such ascendancy, but the higher and more cementing influences, Christian fellowship and duty, have been not the less conspicuous. Proudest and most cheering sight of all has been to see The Prople, the general mass, nay the very working classes, taking the lead in the demand that the common people take the lead in the preservation of the common weal, and the great cause is gained. When they who always have been, hitherto, the food of war, refuse to be flung into its mouth like faggots into an oven, war must perish of inanition. When they who have been nose to nose into other people's quarrels, refuse to be made mere curs of, and worry one another for their mas. ters' aniusement, there will be no quarrels. And that time is come to a certain degree. Between what are called Christian nations the matter is settled. The people "The men were all knocked up, and the horses com. malady which caused death. It is alleged they were declare against morder en masse, and statesmen will take care not to lag behind and show their weakness.

While this is going through the press we rejoice to learn, by the following extract from one of his letters, that Elihu Burritt, the peace-preaching American black. smith is on his way to England.

" For some time past the idea has been running in our mind, that a voyage to England, and a short visit in have been much confined during the last two or three

Passing thus leisurely on foot through the agricultural districts, we anticipate the opportunity of looking through the hedges and into barn yards; sometimes into the HORRIBLE MURDER.—The following hideous and kitchens of the common people, once in a while into a

the necessary credentials and departed; he immediiely commenced entrapping victims before even ture,—very interesting but not demanding immediate
entering Poland. In the capital of Saxony he in
state of Decided in the treasures, and Thomas Brereton, Esq., at the value of 2 000 guineas, arrived at forgation
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(Continued from our 1st page.)

morals of the children employed in the lace cottages in Buckirghamshire would be improved by their being free to be sent to school. But how were their parents to be able to send them out of their wages? The Earl of Gallowar-By their having cheapen

The Duke of RICHMOND—That was the fallacy of new convert. How were they to get wages to buy those cheaper provisions? He believed that their wages would be reduced one-balf; and how were they on such wages to buy the provisions, however cheap they might be? The noble earl's argument would imply that it was better that the children hitherto employed in the lace cottages should be sent to the cotton factories, where they could get some schooling; but he (the Duke of Richmond) would prefer the morals they would learn in those cottages than where they were exposed to the fearful scenes they at present witnessed in the large manufacturing towns. (Hear.) The petitioners alleged that they were not about to receive a protection of 15 per cent. as the Government professed that they would; at least, not in the finer and more weighty articles; as to those the protection would not be above 9 per cent. They laughed also at what the Government put forward on the subject of smuggling. They described those arguments as being "either shear folly or intentional delusion," and argued that the publication of the names of the shopkeepers who sold the smuggled goods, and a refusal to them of a license to sell in future, would effectually stop smuggling in articles of the kind, which were usually purchased by persons of good condition who would dread exposure. He wished that the arguments of the petition had had a better advocate than he was. He could not but regret that their lordships had refused to hear them. They had been treated in a manner which he never could have supposed that house would have adopted towards any class of well-conducted operatives. The noble duke concluded by moving that the article "silk" be struck from the schedule

Lord Dalhousie expressed his regret that he had been constrained, upon presedent and public conveamounted to only nine per cent. The noble lord explained to only nine per cent. The none ford explained the difficulty of adjusting exactly the daty upon so large a number of articles, varying so much in value; but he believed that 15 per cent. was, as far as it was possible to fix it, the general amount of duty. With respect to the allegation of the petitioners, that twenty years ago the Legislature began that alteration in the silk trade from which they dated their depression, if, the noble lord observed, capital had been withdrawn from this trade, the importation of the raw material had diminished, and the demands of the home market and of the foreign trade had decreased, the petitioners might have a case founded upon their past history: but if in all these respects the very reverse was the fact, the petitioners were not borne out in their statement, and their prophecies were groundless. The fact of silk manufactures being experted from was itself a triumphant proof of the ability of our

this country to France, which excelled in silk fabrics. manufacturers to maintain a competition with foreigners. The noble Lord showed that our silk trade had prospered during the last three months, since the reduction of duty had been actually in operation, and stated that there never was a time when. as a whole, those who were employed in the silk Spitalfields itself, advertisements for hands were put up, and the throwing-mills in the country could not ext them in sufficient manner of the country could not and sufficient colored to allow the observation of the hon. trade were in a greater state of prosperity. In up, and the throwing-mills in the country could not get them in sufficient number. The very night on which the Duke of Richmond was to have presented the petition of the silk weavers (a fortnight ago,) a meeting of those weavers was held a rise of wages; the meeting of was an increase of wages; the meeting of was an increase of wages; the meeting of was an increase of wages; the meeting of the vast majority of the very sected and was a most country could not to allow the conservation of the hen. Jealousies so great an advantage as that of a marked departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to pass unnoticed. Perhaps the departure, in the case of Ireland, from the fundamental hop and gallant colonel to allow unique uniqu

he differed with Lord Dalhousie as to the facts, and as to the effect, said to have been produced, having been produced not by diminishing the duty upon the raw material, but by the concurrent reduction of since the year 1824. Lord Dalhousie, he observed, had spoken of the vast increase in the importation of 4,600,000lb.—an increase of 800,000lb. in twenty years, instead of 2,000,000lb. in six years; and of husks-a specimen of which his Lordship exhibited. observing, that of this rubbish the largest portion of the boasted exports to France had been made. The noble Lord in like manner, showed that, in the silk duties, he stated that there was only one article in this trade in which wages had not fallen and were falling, and that was figured velvet, which had a high protective duty of 11.7s. 6d. per lb., and that was now to be reduced to 9. The noble Lord contended that the alteration was neither called for by policy, nor justified by the arguments of Lord Dalhousie, and its effect would be to injure the revenue by reducing one-half duties which now produced

For the amendment .. ..

Majority against the amendment 25 After a smart dialogue respecting a deputation from the silk-weavers to the Board of Trade, the schedule was agreed to: the bill was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter past

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, June 23.

The house met at four o'clock. The report of the Glagow, Dumfries and Carlisle Railway Bill was carried b 166 against 100; thus reversing the decision of the house on a former di-

Mr. F. MAULE gave notice that he would en deavour to have this decisio preversed on the third

SUGAR DUTIES. Public business commenced by

The CHANCELLOR of the Excueques moving that the report on the resolutions on the sugar duties agreed to by the Committee of Ways and Means, should be brought up. It was brought up accord- cluded by moving, That the chairman do leave the

On the question that the house agree to the said resolutions, some conversation took place between Mr. B. ESCOTT, Mr. HUME, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. MOPPATT, Mr. JAMES, LORD JOHN Russell, and Mr. Thorner, on the question existing sugar duties or the reduced duties, of which notice had been given some time ago by Government. It was ultimately agreed that it would not be possible to be conferred on any prelates who did not belong for the purpose of turning the flank of this stockade, to carry any other bill, save that for continuing the to it. existing duties, without opening the whole wide question of the sugar duties. The resolutions were there-ground that it was desirable to establish a perfect fore agreed to without amendment; and a bili founded upon them was ordered to be brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At a later hour it second time on Wednesday.

Mr. C. Buller then moved the appointment of a consequence resumed. Select Committee to inquire into the best mode of providing a general record office for England and Insolvency Bill was read a second time, on the un-

Mr. C. WYNNE seconded the motion, and hoped that it would be referred to the same Committee to consider the propriety of continuing the Record Commission, appointed not many years ago, and of publishing certain works under its authority which now remained incomplete.

The Chancellon of the Exchequen gave his consent with great pleasure to the motion of Mr. C. continue the labours of the Record Commission. The of extra-constitutional expedients of continue the labours of the Record Commission. The of extra-constitutional expedients of country, forded by the internal defences of the pah, rendered two subjects—of building a Record Commission of popular disturbances in this country, forded by the internal defences of the pah, rendered suppression of popular disturbances in this country, all attempts unavailing; and, after continuing the continuing the Record Commission, tine: from each other.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Spooner was moving for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of trading in seduction and prostitution, and for the better protection of females, when an hon, member moved that maintenance of the public peace in times of preva- Rnapekapeka. the house be counted; and as there were only 37 lent disaffection and lawlessness. Among the carliest members present the house strod adjourned:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock. NEW ZEALAND.

On the report of the New Zealand (advancement of Consolidated Fund) Bill. Mr. Hume objected to the principle of paying those in this country, long since outgrown all that sort of debts which had been incurred by the malversation of public functionaries. A sum of £100,000 was to be disposed of, and he thought the matter demanded

explanation take to enter on a detail of the circumstances for the information of the house when a more convenient and no House of Commons would consent to grant, coercive powers unknown to the law and The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would underopportunity offered.

The report was then received.

SUGAR DUTIES. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Excur-QUER, the Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time. and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL. One of its objects was to repeal the 27th clame of every instance, becarestored, without troubling Par- she had burnt to the water's edge.

exercising the franchise, that parties should discharge all rates and taxes due to the 6th of April, on force, special commissions, and state prosecutions or before the 21st of the following July. He wished but we have not had the constitution of the country to mitigate the effect of that clause by changing the tampered with. There has been no lack of "emerdates contained in it, so that parties should only be generes"—many of them of the most formidable and required, on or before the 21st of July, to pay the alarming character; but we have got through them rates and taxes due on the 11th of October preced- without legislation. The statute-book has nothing ing. Another object was to alter the 30th clause of to show for the emergencies of the last fifteen years. the same act. The Attorney General felt it his duty to offer the

most determined opposition to this bill. Mr. Home thought that the matter lay in a nutshall. The question simply was whether, instead of three, six months should be allowed for the payment of arrears. (Hear, hear.) The hon, and learned gentleman, when he said the time at present granted was sufficient, did not seem to be aware that people had business to do, and could not find an opportunity of paying up the arrears, and going through the tedious preliminary process, within so limited a period. He (Mr. Hume) objected altogether to the payment of taxes connected with the franchise, and duties. Irish Rebeccaism must be dealt with as hundreds of percons lost their votes because they Weish Rebeccaism—Irish agrarian crime, as English were unable, just at the appointed time, to comply with the law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WILLIAMS did not object to the bill as far as in have been left so long upon the elective franchise.

payment of rates clause in this bill would remove his | in the use of the ordinary powers of law and governoffer any obstruction to the second reading and the magistrates, if necessary; more troops, if necessary progress of this bill into committee; but the objection | more special commissions and state prosecutions, it which he offered was to the principle of the bill. necessary ;-but not less of the common-law, every-(Hear, hear.) He could not consent to any enlarge | day liberties of British subjects, without such ment of the period fixed by the Reform Bill with re- necessity, as on one side of the Channel equally with ference to the credit to be given for the payment of the other, would be instantly recognised by any Parrates. That was not the time to discuss the question liament, on the application of any Minister. The nience, to resist the prayer of the petitioners, whose case, however, had not suffered in the hands of the noble duke. The petitioners had complained, that whilst the bill professed to retain a duty of 15 per cent. upon foreign silks, on many articles it per cent. upon foreign silks, on many articles it accounted to only pine new cent. The petitioners, whose case, however, had not suffered in the hands of the noble duke. The petitioners had complained, that was not the time to ofscuss the question of the application of any Minister. The acknowledged success of the Government's vigorous enior ement of the ordinary law in Leitrin, and the fact that we are about entering on the sixth month of the independence of the voter; but he was strongly of our deliberations as to the need of any extraording of our deliberations as to the need of any extraording that unless their adapted universal sufface. of opinion, that unless they adopted universal suffrage, it was indispensable to show some test of intelligence measure of the value of this necessity. and of independence, and that test, he considered, was most frequently to be found in property and ture's dealing more laxly with Irishmen's liberties solvency. (Hear, hear.) The question now before than with those of Englishmen, were forcibly sugthem was a question of degree. The time now gested by Lord John Russell in his recent speech, granted was three months; and the object of this As it is a policy which goes counter to the idea of ill clearly was to enlarge this period to nine months. ill, as it was intended to meet a practical evil. Mr. BERNAL supported the motion, and Mr. Henley

Colonel Sibriour should oppose the bill, regretting that in so doing he should be obliged once more to go into the lobby with "those right hon. gentlemen" made a charge against the borough and city constituencies, that they were open to bribery by the payment of their rates and taxes. He denied the charge on the part of the constituency of Lincoln; he considered a £10 voter of Lincoln equal to a £20 householder of St. Giles's. He should oppose the measure, because he thought it the beginning of universal suffrage. Mr. T. Duncomer.—I think I heard the hon, and gallant colonel say a Lincoln ten-pounder is equal to a twenty-pound voter of St. Giles's; as I have the nonour of representing that parish, as part of the duty upon the manufactured article. Lord Stanley then produced counter statements of the silk trade mental accomplishments, or personal adornment oined), anybody in the least like the hon. and gallant representative of the ten-pounders of Lincoln.

this quantity great part consisted of knubs and clause of the Reform Bill, it will be tantamount to then become really and imminently dangerous—when universal suffrage; then why is it not universal it becomes a movement which all just-minded Engsuffrage in the counties? (Hear, hear.) The pay- lishmen feel that they would participate in were ment of rates and taxes is not made a qualification they Irishmen. Not for the sake of keeping the very for voting in counties, yet there it is not considered best of Ministers in office, can it be worth Englishexport trade and the imports of finished goods, the evidence of the success of Mr. Huskisson's measure in 1821 was equally equivocal. After pointing out the first the success of Mr. Huskisson's measure clectors are put on a different footing from voting in policy that brings into discredit the competency of counties? I maintain that they are as respectable as the Imperial Parliament to do justice to Ireland various instances of the practical inequality of the the £50 tenants at will, and a great deal more in dependent; they are not the slaves and tools of their landlords, and are in every respect as much entitled to a vote for members of Parliament, without paying these rates and taxes, as any county electors, This debate only shows the mischief of at all meddling with what is wrong and rotten in principle, like the rate-paying clause of the Reform Bill; the measure of the hon, and gallant member for Westminster is good as far as it goes, but still it is but bolstering np a bad system. On a former occasion, when the hon, gentlemen around me were in office, I succeeded in introducing and carrying against them a bill for the repeal of the rati-paying clauses of the Reform Act; that bill was defeated on a subsequent stage; the present measure does not go one quarter so far. and yet it seems likely to be thrown out on its second

reading. This proves to me that this house is getting more and more aristocratic every day, more opposed to popular reforms, and is retrograding from public opinion, instead of advancing with it. After remarks from Mr. Walpole and Mr. P

Sir D. L. Evans said a few words in reply, and the house divided, when the numbers were-For the amendment ..... For the second reading ...... 53

Majority ...... 41 ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Roman Sir R. Ixgus objected to a recital in the preamble of the bill, whereby it was declared expedient to repeal almost all the provisions of the Emancipation Act of 1829, which were considered at the time securities for the Protestant Establishment. Ile con-

Mr. WATSON defended the bill, and declared his willingness to qualify any clauses in it which might be deemed objectionable. Sir J. Graham declared his intention of dividing British forces established themselves in a strong with Sir R. Inglis against the bill. So long as we stockade, about four hundred vards from the pah of whether the temporary bill should continue the had an Established Church in full possession of its Kawiti, and in which were mounted two 32-pounders rights, titles, and privileges—titles co-terminous with those of the Established Church, ought not

> equality between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. After some further discussion, the Committee di-

was brought in, read a first, and ordered to be read a vided, and Sir R. Inglis's amendment was carried by a majority of 120 over 10 voices. The House in pah. Towards evening three breaches were made. On the motion of Mr. Hawks, the Bankruptcy and

the bill going into committee on Thur-day. The House then adjourned at 6 o'clock.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

No part of Lord John Russell's powerful speech of Monday night is more important in its bearings on the and showed the complete success with which very and easy resort of Tory statesmen charged with the luge for Kawiti, in case he should be expelled from recollections of Lord John Russell's parliamentary Whig party, to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus | The native rebels suffered a loss of 25 killed, as cor-Act and the enactment of the famous "Six Acts"the English "Coercion Bills" of the years 1817 and 1819, introduced as remedies for disturbances in the

thing. We have learned, as a people, to believe in the power of the ordinary law for the preservation of the Queen's peace and to this belief all Governments, willingly or unwillingly, conform themselves No Minister would now venture to ask. grant, coercive powers nuknown to the law and constitution, and all Ministers seem to manage perfeetly well without them. We had no Coercion Bill

the Reform Act, which required, as a condition of liament to make new laws for the occasion. We have MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF B. R. HAYDON except acts for the redress of grievances. On the whole, we may say, that pro-tempore coercive legislation, as a part of the machinery of Government, has, by common consent, ceased to exist on this side of the Channel.

Now, if the empire is really one—if the legislative union is to be a union—these analogies must be alowed to have immense weight. One and the same Legis ature must not have two policies, two cenciences, for emergencies not intrassically and gensagrarian crime-the Irish "five counties," as any English, Scotch, or Welsh five counties, under parallel circumstances of disaffection and outrage. went; but he wished it had gone much further. It By the public opinion and legislative usage of this was most unjust that these incumbrances should country it has become a settled rule of British policy, that-excepting, of course, those cases of extreme Mr. Escorr hoped they would go into committee and everwhelming necessity, which make their own on this bill. (Hear, Hear.) There was, he would rules, and which would neither bear nor require half a admit, great inconvenience frequently resulting from year's debating to verify their existence—extraordithe present system, and frequent opportunity was hary outbreaks of crime and disorder must be supafforded for bribery. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Graham said, that if any alteration in the expedients, but by extraordinary vigilance and vigour bjection to it, he would not think it necessary to me t. More police, it necessary; more stipendiary The perils consequent on the Imperial Legisla-

Imperial legislation by a united Parliament, it Sir G. GREY supported the second reading of the cannot be long persevered in without endangering the continued existence of the fact. It is most dangerous, in the present state of opinion and feeling in the sister country, to treat Ireland with less (the Government.) He protested against it being the moral supports that kindly, just, and equal John Russell impressively reminds us, we are "legislating under the eye" of parties already widely alienated - we hope and believe not incurably treated them and their countrymen as "aliens" from

they should not ask an increase of wages; the meeting was held, a rise of wages asked, and many masmost eminent lawyers; the hon, and gallant colonel of the vast majority of the representatives of the unhappy young lady on her way, and arrived the demand may have a different idea of it; he may, unfortularly at Westminster, is to go for abnately, only have visited the lowest purlieus of that solutely nothing with the British Parliament, there Mr. Coulton's visit merely arising from some matters LOTA DIAMET USER, It the sink trade had been so parish. (Langhter.) I confess Ineversaw a Lincoln really does not seem much use in the representatives of business he wished to transact with Mr. Haydon. ten-pounder (renewed laughter), but if I may be allowed to judge of them by their representative (laughter), I can only say, that from one end of Finsbury to the other—from St. Giles's to St. Luke's (cheers legislate for herself, it will be hopeless, to think of up stairs, where he found the body of the deceased, in persuading Ireland that she would not do better to legislate for herself. Certainly this is the way Englishmen would reason were the relative positions and the cases of the two countries reversed.

We fervently trust that the approaching decision from 1,383,000 lb., the average of 1815, 1816, and 1817, to 3.884,000 lb. in 1824, in 1844 it only reached hon, and gallant colonel is, if you at all diminish the to supply the Irish mind with new data for this time allowed for payment under the rate-paying most perilous logic. The Repeal movement will —and that tends to legitimate, to the public opinion and conscience of Great Britain, an agitation for the dismemberment of the empire.

Foreign kntelligence.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, Saturday morning. The extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Indian mail of the 12th of May, brings no news of striking interest. The principal point of intelli-gence relates to the proceedings of the Lahore Government, which on the occasion of a slight disturbance, gave strong proofs of its resolution to put down all attempts at revolt. Gholab Singh is employed in settling this newly-

acquired dominions, in arranging the frontiers, and in collecting as much money as he can. A sensation has been produced by the daring conduct of the Governor of a small fortress near the river Beas, called Kote Kungria, who has refused to give it up either to the Lahore agents or the British. force under Brigadier Wheeler was sent from Loodiaugh to compel this doughty champion to surren-

der his fortress.

OF PEACE.

NEW ZEALAND. END OF THE WAR, AND PROCLAMATION

The following important intelligence is extracted rom the Launceston Examiner of Feb. 28:-"The war is at an end, and a general amnesty has been proclaimed. This intelligence has been received by the Water Lily at Hobert Town. We subjoin a summary, principally from the New Zealander. "It appears, that on the first of January the stockade, about four hundred yards from the pall of

and four small 51 inch mortars.
"On the 2d, Kawti made a sortic from his pah, and destroying it before it was finished; but Nene and our allies drove them back, killing four and

wounding several of the enemy.
"On Saturday, the 10th, all the batteries being completed, a general fire was commenced for the pur pose of effecting a breach, and rockets were likewise discharged, in order to annoy the enemy within the On the following morning, Sunday, the 11th, about twelve of Nene's natives, with William Waka, his brother, approached the breaches to rederstanding that the discussion should be taken on connoitre, and not perceiving or hearing any natives within the outer stockades of the pah, they entered, and, as soon as they found they were unopposed, conveyed signal to our forces in the batteries, when the sailors and troops rushed forward into the pan before the natives defending the pan, who were engaged at their karakia (worship) could reenter. As soon as they ascertained that they had thus, by negligence, lost possession of their strong-hold, they commenced a heavy fire on our troops wide-spread and formidable outbreaks have, from fire, in o der to carry off their killed and wounded, time to time, been subdued, without exceeding the the natives raired into the woods to a pah about three miles distant, recently erected by Ileke, (who mer years, indeed, "new powers" were the cheap joined Kawiti on Sunday afternoon) as a place of re

"The loss of the European forces was 12 killed, of which number nine were seamen and marines, and life is his unsuccessful opposition, as a member of the 80 wounded, inclusive of 17 seamen and marines.

rectly as it could be ascertained. THE WEST RIDING MID SUMMER SESSIONS will be held at Skipton on the 30th June, by adjournment manufacturing districts. We have now, however, from thence at Bradford on the 1st July, and by further adjournment from thence at Rotherham ou the 6th July; when the new regulation respecting appeals mentioned in the sessions advertisement in another column will be acted upon.

BURNING OF A VESSEL OFF BRIXHAM.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, much surprise was created at Brixham, by the approach towards the shore, of a vessel on fire, in tow of two fishing smacks, in 1839 and 1831, to suppress agrarian incendiarism which, as she neared, proved to be the Unity of and civic riot-nor in 1859, to put down Chartiet Padstow, a London trader. A rumour having got disturbances nor in 1842, to avert or check what acroad that the vessel had gunpowder on board, and seemed like incipient insurrection in the manufactur- other dangerous combustibles, it was strongly advised ing districts-nor in 1843, to repre-sthe Rebecca com- not to bring her into harbour. Such, however,

We regret to state that Mr. B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, committed suicide on Monday

Mr. Haydon's misfortunes and disappointments in the profession of which he was so distinguished a member, have not been altogether hidden from the public. His occasional appeals against the acts of injustice of which (truly or not) he undoubtedly be-lieved himself the victim, had given to his name a melancholy celebrity, which his last fatal act (arising as it will be seen to have done, from his latest disapment) cannot fail to increase in a very remarkable degree. Without dwelling any further on this subect, it may be briefly stated that Mr. Haydon's pecuniary circumstances had been for some time past in a very embarrassed condition. A short lime since, a valued friend, to whom Mr. Haydon had made known the state of his affairs, offered to advance the sum necessary to relieve him from some pressing liabilities. On this circumstance (inasmuch as his nability to meet the liabilities alluded to had thrown him into a very desponding state) Mr. Haydon built strong hopes, which were, alas! destined only to meet a more cruel disappointment on his friend discovering that the property from which he had in-tended to advance Mr. Haydon the means of liquidating his responsibilities was so "locked up" that he could not release it for the desired purpose. There is, however, enough already ascertained to justify the conclusion that the disappointment consequent for the knowledge of his friend's inability to serve himlin the matter above detailed has been the immediate cause of the rash act which has at once deprived the unhappy man of life, and left an exemplary widow and family of four children to mourn the loss of one of the most indulgent husbands.

The unhappy man, shortly before ten o'clock, appears to have entered his painting room (the princi-pal apartment on the first floor of his residence) and nere it was that he committed the dreadful act. It was usual for Mr. Haydon to lock himself into his partment when engaged in painting, and he seems o have done so on Monday morning. In her bedroom, Mrs. Haydon, who was with her

eldest daughter (about a quarter to eleven o'clock), were alarmed by what appeared to be the stifled report of a gun or pistol. The troops were exercising n the park close at hand, and as nothing particular succeeded the report, both Mrs. Haydon and her daughter, imagined that their alarm had originated from the firing of the soldiers. Within five minutes heavy fall on the floor of the room beneath was neard, but as Mr. Haydon was frequently in the habit of moving heavy pictures, and in so doing allowing the corners of them to fall suddenly on the ground the noise was attributed to that circumstance, and no notice was taken of it. Shortly after eleven Mrs. ing in the sister country, to treat Ireland with less consideration and less forbearance than England, Scotland, and Wales would receive in analogous circumstances. The legislative union needs all the moral supports that kindly, just, and equal government can give it. The Irish people are acutely sensitive just now—and can we blame them?—to every appearance of legislative or administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord and supports that be not to every appearance of legislative or administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord and supports the first people and inequality. As Lord administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord and less forbearance than England, State or proceeded to Brixton.

Haydon left the house and proceeded to Brixton.

Haydon left the house and proceeded to Brixton.

Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednessixteen years of age, prompted by filial affection and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father to street the same place on Tuesday of her purhappy parent.

Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Temperature of Lord, and a the time waiting rance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.

Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednessixteen years of age, prompted by filial affection and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father to come. The office-bearers meet every Wedness and the form of the form of t Haydon left the house and proceeded to Brixton. administrative injustice and inequality. As Lord glance discovered the body of her unhappy parent, crouched up together on the floor. Her first impression was that her father had fallen down in a fit. This allusion was, however, soon dispelled, and the frightalienated-from the Government that has too long ful reality made manifest. Miss Haydon immediately rushed out of the house, and ran across the way to English sympathy, and from the characteristic the residence of Messrs. Bryant and White, surgeons, benefits of English citizenship. We can ill afford, at in Burwood Place, the former of whom has for a long this time of day, to give anti-English prejudices and time been the family medical attendant. Mr. Bryant jealousies so great an advantage as that of a marked was unfortunately from home at the time, and a

> the state described, and on the table several scaled packets. The first of these was addressed to "Mrs. Laydon, my dearest love." It contained several etters, one to herself, imploring her forgiveness for the additional pang his last act would add to the many he had already given her, and expressing a hope that Sir Robert Peel would consider he (the deceased) had earned a pension for her. He also lluded to the receipt of a cheque for £50 from the private purse of the right hon, baronet, on the previous Friday, £10 of which he directed should be given to his daughter. £10 to his son Frank, and the emainder to be appropriated to her own purposes The packet also contained a letter to his children enjoining them to lead a pious life, and live affecionately with each other. Another packet contained the deceased's will, in which he appointed as his executors, Mr. Serg. Talfourd, Mr. Coulton, and Dr. Dorling. This document is of a most extraordinary and elaborate character, and gives a full detail of the unhappy man's life and difficulties. It also wills his various pictures to different individuals. A third packet contained three letters, addressed respectively o the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Sir G. Cockburn, and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. These Mr. Coulton took possession of, and immediately delivered in person. No trace was discovered of any letter addressed to

he Duke of Sutherland. Within two hours of the receipt of Mr. Haydon's letter Sir Robert Peel replied to Mr. Coulton, as the principal executor of the unhappy deceased. His letter, after expressing how painfully he was shocked at the intelligence Mr. Haydon's letter had communicated, went on to state that as he feared the family might be in need of some immediate assistance. he had thought it right to enclose a cheque for 200 from the Royal Bounty Fund, as a temporary relief The Right Hon. Baronet further stated that he sup posed a permanent provision for the family would be immediately suggested, and if so, he begged to add that so far as his own private purse and personal inluence were concerned, both might be commanded. There was another paper found, headed "The last thoughts of Haydon at half-past 10 o'clock," one of

the characters of the Duke of Wellington and Napo An examination of the body proves that the de ceased must have first fired a pistol into his head, a perforated bullet-wound being visible in the parieta bone. This appears not to have had a fatal effect; and there are traces of blood about the room where deceased appears to have subsequently walked to obtain possession of a razor, with which he afterwards

the principal points in which was a comparison of

inflicted two severe gashes in his throat, and thus caused death 245 5 t The Coroner's inquiry is appointed to take place this day.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, Mr

Wakley, M.P., Coroner for the western division of Middlex, and a jury of fifteen highly respectable inhabitants of the parish of Paddington, assembled at the Norfolk Arms Tavern, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road, for the purpose of investigating the death of the late Benjamin Robert Haydon, Esq., the well known artist, who comnitted suicide on the morning of Monday last. The jury on assembling proceeded to view the body of the deceased On entering the principal room on the first floor (which was used as a painting room by the unfortunate deceased, a dreadful sight presented itself. Streethed on the floor, mmediately in front of a colossal picture (Alfred the Great and the first British Jury), on which the unhappy artist'appears to have been engaged up to the period of his death, lay the lifeless corpse of an aged man, his white hairs saturated with blood, in a pool of which the whole upper portion of the body was lying. The head partially rested upon his right arm, and near the latter were lying two razors, the one in a case, and the other smeared with blood half open by his side. There was also near the same spot a small pocket pistol, which appeared to have been recently discharged, though it was on half-cock when discovered. The unhappy man appeared to have fallen in Buller, but expressed an opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to refer to the same committee than that in which he dwelt on the resolute aversion the task of considering whether it was expedient to refer to the Record Commission. The continue the labours of the Record Commission. The two subjects—of building a Record Commission of popular disturbances in this country, the exact position in which he was seen by the Jury. He part of the scalp over the parietal bone. The most singular circumstance, however, in connection with the vice under a promise of marrying her, and having made melancholy affair was, the extraordinary and careful arrangement of the room and the articles therein. The kept with much care for many years past. It was open and a person named Edward Ryan, a sort of tallyshop. t the concluding page, and the last words he had entered, God forgive me! Amen!" ovidently aliuded to the act

he had in contemplation at the time they were written. Packets of letters addressed to several persons, a statesimilarly displayed, which occur to the recollection or pel service appropriated to the 6th Sunday after the Epi-

Miss Haydon, and Mary Haskett, cook in the service of the deceased gentleman, were examined, but their evidence was merely a repetition of the account given

Mr Orlando Hyam, step son of the deceased, read several extracts from the diary mentioned above, which described most painfully the mental sufferings of the deworld, arising from pecuniary embarrassments. The Sir De Lacr Erays moved the second reading of men a and Conservative governments have seemed to might be conducted on heard, which was quickly of wounds inflered by himself, and that the said Benthe Parliamentary Electors and Freemen's Bill be of one mind. The peace of Great britain has, in accomplished, but, ere the flames could be got under, Jam a Robert Haydon was in an ansound state of mind whinhe committed the net."

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members,

and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-

SATURDAY EVENING. Shoreditch, at Chapman's Coffee House, Church Street, at eight o'clock.

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 Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfpast seven. Gray's Inn Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia street.

Hammersmith-at the District Office, 2, Little Vale 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. MONDAY EVENING.

Rochester .- At the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. Rochester.—At the Victory Inn, at half-past seven.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, did, and immediately told them, in the presence of prisoner, what had taken place, which he denied.

Kensington At eight o'clock at the Duke of policeman was sent for, and he was given into custom at eight o'clock precisely.

Kensington.—At eight o'clock, at the Duke

Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker' Fields, at eight o'clock. Chelsea, at the Temperance Coffee House, Exeter

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

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 enrolling members. Leicester: The members and committee of the Co operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock. Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND SOCIETY. LAND SOCIETY.

Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Arch. deden Lane, at seven o'clock. Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Temperance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.

The Land society at the same place on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock precisely. HALIFAX CHARTIST CAMP MEETING .- A Camp Meeting will be held on Skircaat Moor, on Sunday,

(to-morrow) to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several distinguished advocates of the cause will address the meeting.

The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire MINERS will take place at the sign of the Commercial Inn. Over Darwen, on Monday next, June 29th. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a Public Meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. Chair to be taken at three o'clock in

the afternoon. BITEABOUT MINER'S TRIAL -William Daniells, begs purpose of assisting the above ill-used men :--Wingate Grange Collins, 6s.; a Clergyman of the Church of England, 2s.; A Friend, Beddington, 1s.; David Ellis, Mosley, near Leeds, 1s. OLDHAM. On Sunday, (to-morrow) Mr. W. Dixon.

will lecture in the School-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. SALFORD.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will take place on Sunday next, June 28th, in the National Charter Association room, Bank-street, Great George-street. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on business of im-

LEEDS .- To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at halfpast six, the back room of the Bazaar will be opened for discussion on the following question, by Mr. Brook .- What course ought the Democratic party to pursue in case of a General Election? Sheffield .- The committee of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society, respectfully request all nembers to pay up their levies, on Monday evening, June 29th, as those who may not pay up by that time will not be elegible for the Ballot. A Tea Party will be held in the Democratic Temperance Rooms, 33, Queen-street, on Monday evening. Tickets may be had of the Class Collectors. Tea on the table at five o'clock. CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY .- The members of this

branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet at the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, June 28th, at six o'clock precisely. N.B.—It is particularly requested, that all members will attend. And in order to insure their right

to the Ballot, they are requested to pay up all levies. ELIJAH Nobbs, Sub-Secretary. Nortingham.—The next meeting of the Land Society in this district, will be held on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, at the Lumbley Castle, Hyson Green. All persons holding any money for the forthcoming conference, are requested to forward the CARLISLE.—The quarterly meeting of the members

f the Chartist Association will be held at No. 6. John Street, Caldewgate, on Monday evening, the 29th inst., and all members are requested to attend as natters of importance will be laid before them. John Lowry, Sub. Sec.

MANCHESTER. - The meeting of the shareholders of the People's Institute, is adjourned to Monday evening, the 29th inst., in consequence of the camp meeting at Middleton taking place on Sunday the 28th, the meeting will take place at 8 o'clock. By order of the Directors,

Richard J. Crabtree, Secretary. BRADFORD .- The members of the National Charter Association, having left Buterworth buildings, desires the other members to take notice that they will meet for the future at the house of Mr. George White, the sign of the "Wool Combers Arms," Hope-street, every Sunday, from one o'clock till three. Persons desirous of joining the Land Society are requested to attend and form a branch. THOMAS WILCOCK, Secretary.

THE MINERS OF BILSTON.—The members of the law Fund Committee are requested to meet on Monday next, June 29, at seven o'clock at the Sampson and Lion, Greencroft, Bilston. CLITHEROE.—The members of the Land Society

ontinue to meet at the house of Mr. Joshua Stowell. bookseller, to receive subscriptions and enrol new LIVERPOOL.-Two lectures will be delivered in the

North Haymarket, Great Home-street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. June 29, and 30, by Mr. l'homas Jones, chair to be taken at half-past seven. MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—Notice: all persons holding Subscription Lists in behalf of the above strike, are requested to forward them, and money in hand, to John Bush, No. 1, York-stillet, money in hand, to John Bush, No. 1, York-stillet, fight. The challenge was accepted by Hurchinson they both pulled of their conts and began to fight sheet may be printed forthwith. sheet may be printed forthwith.

Police Intelligence.

THE TABLES TURNED,-About a month back, a goodaway with money which he obtained from her upon pre-tence of preparing for the marriage, he lived with her for a time in the house of Bennett, but at length wanted to unhappy man had placed a portrait of his wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached, on a small easel immediately facing his large picture. On an adjoining table he had placed his diary—a book of data which he seems to have kept with much care for many years past. It was open keeper, was charged with receiving the stolen property in two of the cases.—The first was a charge of stealing twenty-five pairs of Blucher boots, the property of Mr Solomon Cowan, a shopkeeper in Goswell-street. - Margaret Glynn stated, that twelve months ago she lived with ment (miscalled a will in one account,) and another the prisoner Sharp, and was to have been married to him, document, headed. "The Last Thoughts of Haydon, at half-past ten o'clock, A.M., June 22, 1816," were also placed upon the same table. The only other articles when they were not living together, he took her one evening for a walk, and in Goswell-street stopped near the the writer, were the decensed's watch and a prayer book, which had been secured open at that portion of the Gos, which had been secured open at that portion of the Gos, inside of the shop door, and made off with them. The witness said she was on the opposite side of the street when she saw this, but Sharp came afterwards, and desired her to go with him to her sister, Mary Fagan, whither the boots had in the meantime been taken. Some of them were then offered to a young man named Bonner, who, however, would have nothing to do with them, and the witness and Sharp afterwards took them to the shop the prisoner Lyan, who paid sharp 17s. for them. She said she afterward- saw Ryan sell tour pairs of them to a Mr. Green, for 4s. a pair. - Mr Cowan proved that he lost a pile of boots, werth £7, from his shop door, as stated and from other evidence it appeared that Sharp tool ing districts—nor in 1843, to repress the Redecca com-motions in Wales—nor in 1844, to subone agrarian proving not to be the case, she was hauled near the jury returned the following version:—"We find that the them in a bundle first to the holging of Margaret's father than the stating that it was crockery he had bought for Margaret. The mother, however saw that the bundle contained to its, and they were afterwards taken to Mary Fagan's The same night both Margaret Giynn and Sharp were apprehended upon another charge of robbery, from which,

however, they were discharged before the magistrate. The second charge against Sharp was for stealing a pair of shoes from the shop of Mr. Russell, a pawnbroker in Shoreditch. They were pawned at Mr. Smith's, in Bath street, and produced and identified, in full confirmation of Maygaret Glynn's evidence. In the third case May court flynn ground that nine months ago she saw Share and Clynn ground that nine months ago she saw Share garet Glynn proved that nine months ago she saw Shasteal a small timepiece from the shop of Mr. Cardwell Exmouth-street, and that it was disposed of to Ryal on whose mantel-shelf she saw it several times after wards. - Sergeant Dubois said that when he went at wartas.—Sergeant Muois said that when are went attended from the latter denied that he had explosed from the latter denied that he had explosed from the latter denied committal, but admitted Ryan to bail.

GUILDHALL. VIOLATION OF A CHILD.—On Monday, a man, name George Simpson, aged 32, but who looked much older, we charged before Alderman Sidney with having violated in person of Ann Davis, a child about ten years of age, appeared from the statement of the child, whose father a cork-cutter, residing in Bridgewater gardens, that a prisoner called on Saturday evening, about seven o'che with a truck, containing two large bundles of rough rough and observing her in the passage, he said, "Where's year father and mother gone to?" She replied, "I think the are gone to Newgate-market." He then entered the she and she followed to see him put away the cork he had brought. He then shut the door and locked it, and afted desiring her to place a piece of cork against a broke square of glass, he pushed her down on some cork sha ingrander the bench in the shop, placed his beach ings under the bench in the shop, placed his hand as her mouth to prevent her calling out, and eventual effected his object. In about twenty minutes a knock at the door was heard, when he jumped up, and said the control of the cont The parents stated, that they came home and found door locked, and on its being opened they saw the soner buttoning up his clothes, and their daug ter than dirty, and to all appearances as if she had been he chocked. Thomas Lloyd, of New Basinghall street, agen, stated, that he had examined the child, and the were evident signs of force having been used, and that prisoner had partially effected his object. Alderman ney committed the prisoner for trial.

MANSION HOUSE. FREAKS OF AN ARISTOCRAT.-A PERSON OF

RANK" CHARGED WITH STEALING AN OMNIBUS.—On T day a gentleman who was supposed to be a person high rank, and whose name according to the stat house list was John Thomas, appeared before Aldern Gibbs, to answer for the offence, as represented in the sa list, of having stolen an omnibus and horses. The fendant had been bailed out of the station house on preceding night by two persons of unquestionable respectively. The driver of one of Clark's omnibuses stationary than the charge the gentleman with horse the gentleman with horse that he appeared to charge the gentleman with have taken possession of his (the driver's) seat, and drive furiously from the Blackwall station to the end of Londs furiously from the Blackwall station to the end of Londstreet, at ten o'clock on Monday night' without the cap plainant's or proprietor's consent. The defendant a some other gentleman had evidently come from the Blay wall Railroad. He moved from the extreme part of a front seat to the place appointed for the driver, which the horses, and dashed along at a tremendous pace, a ness being on the ground at the time writing the property of the consent of the place of coachman supplied as soon as possible. I de that there was any furious driving. If there were, he could the driver have come up with us in an instant. Alderman Gibbs: I shall not consider the part of this earlies which charges the defendant with the assault; but I sh which charges the defendant with the assault; but I shi convict him for having driven without a licence, and is having furiously driven; and I fine him forty shillings freach offence. The defendant immediately paid is penalties. Upon being asked for his name and address as the driver might think proper to proceed against his for the assault. The defendant said he resided at it. Burlington Hotel, and that his name was not John Thomas, but he would answer to that name if calle

THAMES STREET.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN BY A PRIZE FIGHTER. Tuesday James Bailey, a tall and powerful man, a pulist, was brought before Mr. Ballantine charged with saulting a woman named Jane Fernanda, in a very sam manner. The prosecutrix, a married woman, was public house called the Golden Eagle, yesterday morn at six o'clock, with a plut of porter before her, when prisoner came in, and was about to drink the won beer, when she took the pot away from him, and left room. A few minutes afterwards she returned to house, and met the prisoner in the passage. He sei her by the shoulders, applied the most opprobe epithets to her, and then kicked her violently. He a struck her on the chest, and knocked her backwards. was proceeding to use further violence, when the bestanders interfered and held him back. The police we called, and the fellow was taken into custody. The wan was attended by Mr. Ross, a surgeon, and it was protected that she was much injured. The magistrate said the was a wretched class of women who frequented the heat of public entertainment in the Highway, and they had other place to go to, and were not to be knocked about any r. ffian who got out of humour with them. Here the prisoner £3, and, in default of payment, commen him for six weeks.

WANDSWORTH. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. - On Tuesday, William F

and R. Larner, two labourers, were charged with the ing into the river Wandle, Mr. Samnel Knaggs, assist to Mr. Chapman, surgeon, at Tooting; Said Assaid, a rian, articled to Mr. Walter Chapman, of Tooting, geon; and John and Peter Cosciaro, who are brothe foreigners, and at present pupils in the scholastic stablishment of Dr. Lord, at Tooting. On Monday and noon, the complainants Knaggs and Assaid, who young men, together with the brothers Cosciaro, who young men, together with the brothers Costiaro, which youths, went to bathe in the river Wandle, in a remisspot, near to the copper-mills, at Wimbleton. They a dressed in a field, upon which the grass lay cut, but the were no persons turning it, nor could they see anybonear to them at that time. After bathing they had become out of the water with the expention of Said Acceptable. come out of the water, with the exception of Said Ass. and were preparing to dress, when the prisoners and at-ther man, not in custody, followed at a distance by so-other men and women, rushed up to them, and all using great force, threw Mr. Knaggs into the water, a then flung a heavy piece of wood at him. The prison Elms, took the lad, Peter Corsciaro, round the waist, a threw him in, and his brother was shoved in. Assume the being in the water, they could not get at him; so the his clothes in, and also the garments belonging to other complainant. The consequence of this convas that several articles of clothing were lost, as some money, and one boy lost his gold watch, but we was afterwards recovered from the bed of the river boy who dived after it, and was rewarded with b crown.-Said Assaid, who comes from the vicinity Mount Lebanon, and is receiving a medical educaat the expense of the English Government, gave an graphic account of the whole proceedings, and in good English. He added that the prisoner Elms that ened if he could get at him to stick him with his have —Dr. Lord observed, that he did not countenance pupils going to bathe without his permission, and his not been given in this instance. The defence set we the prisoners was that the complainants came to bat a place where they could not do otherwise than ex their persons in the presence of females who were assing in the hay harvest; that the women were ball and several men whom they did not know, went threw the complainants and their clothes into the Larner denied that he interfered at all; and Eins first declared that he was not near the spot till all over, afterwards admitted that he only threw a slit towel. On the part of the defence a man named Fr swore that when the complainants got into the was not deep enough to conceal the persons of the eldest, and that at the time there were women visite yards of them.—He did not see any of the pristure way one in the water.—Four women were wards called to prove the insult offered to them; bu all swore that they were in a field more than a hur yards off, and saw nothing that could seriously of them. They did not see the prisoners throw the plainants in the water.—Mr. Clive said he consist the conduct of Elms to have been the worst, and it fore should fine him 40s. or commit him for a particular and Larner would pay 20s. or be committed for twent days. The prisoners were both committed.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. -On Tuesday, John the death of Richard Hutchinson, under the follogircumstances. Mary Coster stated, that she is sisted. law of the prisoner; and that on Sunday night la was walking with a young man named liutching Whitehart-street, when the prisoner came up and some offensive language to him, and challenged h Witness and some others picked him up; and as he plained of being very ill, she called a cab and hadriven to his mother's house. When he arrived he complained of being iil; said that he was kicked win was down, and that he knew it would be the death of He was then put to bed, and, as he grew worse, a man was sent for, who pronounced that it was a ho case, and the young man died about nine o'clock following morning. In reply to Mr. Cottingham, the ness said the deceased was not sober at the time that she did not c bserve any person kick him while he lying on the ground. She added that the deceased been paying his addresses to her before she was mall to the prisoner's brother, and that she occasionally deceased after her marriage. The deceased's mass examined, and she confirmed the witness's state as to the words uttered by her son before his with respect to his having been kicked while of ground. The prisoner said, that he wished to statement. He then said, that on Christmus-day his sister-in-law (the first witness) and Hutchinson drinking at a public-house in the New-cut, and upbraided her, aying, that she ought to be with laband instead of with that man. Hutchinson was at his having noticed the circumstance, and on the casion was going to strike him, and ever since had fested much anger against him. On Sunday last, soner) happening to meet the deceased and his si law togeth r, the former came up, and, challenged fight, struck him first. He returned the blow. deceased fell down, and was afterwards picked only struck him one blow, and could declare never attempted to kick him. The prisoner that the magistrate's attention to the marks of puri visible on the first witness's face, and said the done by her husband in a fit of jealeusy, for asset with the deceased, whose acquaintance she call after her marriage to her husband. The medical's stated, that when he was called in the decease dying, and that his death arose from concussion brain. There was a mark of injury on the back his head, which might have been produced by a far Cottingham said he should remand the prisoner w result of the Coroner's inquest

SOUTHWARK.

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